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The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1939

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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH MARCH 1939.

[See section 5(2) of Act XII of 1925 and rule 6A of the Bengal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or block.	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1938 (i.e., the date prescribed by the Provincial Government as the commencement of the season)	During the corresponding period last year	
The Province of Bengal.	1,852 or 1,631·17 bales of 400 lbs. each.	2,819	18,688	16,321	All districts in the Province.

R. C. PARSONS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Note—The total and the average rainfall for all districts have been calculated

Division	District	Station	January			February			March		
			Number of rainy days	Rain-fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain-fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain-fall	Normal rainfall
Presidency	24 Pargannas	Saugar Island (Obay)	3	0 88	0 80	NH	0 11	1 12	NH	NH	1 48
		Diamond Harbour	2	0 32	0 58	NH	NH	1 30	NH	NH	1 66
		Budge Budge	2	1 09	0 47	3	1 64	1 47	2	0 75	1 85
		Canning Town	2	0 78	0 39	2	1 80	0 84	1	0 72	1 71
		Allport (Obay)	2	0 41	0 34	3	1 11	1 10	2	0 52	1 44
		Barrackpore	NH	NH	0 30	3	1 60	1 28	1	0 80	1 45
		Dum Dum	NH	NH	0 46	2	0 46	1 12	1	2 70	1 49
		Barasat	NH	NH	0 52	3	1 00	1 28	1	0 30	1 48
		Basirhat	NH	0 04	0 40	2	1 65	1 03	1	1 04	1 06
		Tosuba	2	0 60	(n)	3	0 44	(n)	1	0 49	(n)
		Total	11	3 50	8 82	18	9 87	10 44	9	6 33	14 37
		District average	1 22	0 39	0 42	2 00	1 04	1 18	1 00	0 70	1 60
	Nadia	Ranighat	1	0 16	0 40	4	2 10	1 21	NH	NH	1 64
		Krishnagar (Obay)	NH	0 20	0 44	2	2 18	1 20	NH	NH	1 82
		Choudanga	NH	NH	0 99	2	1 69	1 11	NH	NH	1 75
		Meharpur	1	0 25	0 36	3	2 17	1 03	NH	NH	1 67
		Kushtia	NH	NH	0 32	2	1 15	0 96	NH	NH	1 50
		Haringhata	1	0 12	0 09	3	1 71	0 35	NH	0 05	1 87
		Total	5	0 72	2 00	16	10 90	6 86	NH	0 05	9 75
		District average	0 50	0 12	0 33	2 67	1 83	0 98	NH	0 01	1 68
	Murshidabad	Kandi	NH	0 05	0 39	2	1 31	0 92	NH	NH	1 17
		Berhampore (Obay)	1	0 29	0 35	2	0 89	0 88	NH	NH	1 07
		Lalbagh	NH	NH	0 33	3	0 95	0 70	NH	NH	1 02
		Azimganj	NH	NH	0 42	3	0 57	0 71	NH	NH	0 96
		Jangipur	NH	0 09	0 47	2	0 80	0 71	NH	NH	0 81
		Lalgola	1	0 14	0 47	3	0 95	0 85	NH	NH	0 91
		Akrigunj	NH	0 05	0 42	2	0 52	0 66	NH	NH	1 02
		Patkabari	NH	NH	0 22	3	1 02	0 68	NH	NH	0 84
		Dumkal	NH	NH	0 33	2	1 01	0 70	NH	NH	1 32
		Kaliyaganj (Jahanpur)	NH	0 02	0 31	2	0 65	0 82	NH	NH	1 12
	Jessore	Khargram	NH	0 07	(n)	2	1 10	(n)	NH	NH	(n)
		Bharatpur	NH	NH	(n)	2	2 36	(n)	NH	NH	(n)
		Total	2	0 64	3 71	24	9 80	7 61	NH	NH	10 24
		District average	0 20	0 06	0 37	2 40	0 93	0 76	NH	NH	1 02
	Khulna	Narail	1	1 48	0 51	1	1 86	1 24	1	0 30	1 98
		Jessore (Obay)	NH	0 11	0 36	4	2 83	1 34	NH	NH	2 11
		Jharkda	1	0 10	0 40	3	2 72	1 23	NH	NH	2 09
		Magura	2	0 82	0 37	2	2 60	1 00	NH	NH	2 04
		Bongaon	1	0 11	0 36	1	2 00	1 17	NH	0 08	1 81
		Total	5	2 62	1 99	16	12 10	6 07	1	0 38	10 03
		District average	1 00	0 52	0 40	1 20	2 42	1 21	0 20	0 08	2 01
	Burdwan	Satkhira (Obay)	NH	0 05	0 48	3	2 22	0 75	NH	NH	1 32
		Bagrahat	NH	NH	0 49	1	1 30	1 16	NH	NH	1 95
		Khulna (Obay)	1	0 23	0 47	3	1 00	0 84	1	0 20	2 40
		Kaliganj	NH	0 06	0 50	2	1 71	1 48	1	0 86	1 80
		Nakipur	NH	NH	0 27	1	0 30	1 00	1	0 38	1 59
		Dumuria	1	0 23	0 46	2	2 70	1 31	1	0 19	1 91
		Rampal	NH	NH	0 46	2	0 75	1 24	2	1 44	1 94
		Kalaroa	NH	NH	0 45	2	3 50	0 99	2	0 94	2 45
		Palkghata (Ranil)	NH	NH	0 57	3	1 55	1 20	NH	NH	1 98
		Mullahat (a)	NH	NH	0 30			1 40			2 47
	Burdwan	Moriganj	NH	NH	0 50	1	0 51	1 46	NH	0 02	2 26
		Islankati	NH	NH	0 45	2	2 88	1 25	2	0 71	2 32
		Total	2	0 57	5 33	22	19 92	14 12	10	4 14	24 79
		District average	0 18	0 05	0 44	2 00	1 75	1 18	0 31	0 37	2 03
	Burdwan	Kalna	1	0 35	0 30	1	2 72	1 11	NH	NH	1 56
		Burdwan (Obay)	1	0 41	0 36	2	4 01	1 25	NH	NH	1 67
		Katwa	1	0 27	0 40	3	2 31	1 09	NH	NH	1 84
		Asansol (Obay)	1	0 56	0 68	1	1 77	1 04	NH	NH	1 05
		Mankar	1	0 88	0 43	1	1 27	0 92	NH	NH	1 82
		Mangalkot	1	0 28	0 07	1	2 28	0 65	NH	NH	2 35
		Itorna	NH	NH	0 01	2	2 00	1 13	NH	NH	2 08
		Monteswar	1	0 37	0 00	2	2 60	1 51	NH	NH	1 69
		Total	7	2 62	2 34	21	20 96	8 71	NH	NH	13 06
		District average	0 87	0 32	0 20	2 62	2 02	1 09	NH	NH	1 63
	Birbhum	Suri	1	0 22	0 40	2	1 01	0 86	NH	NH	1 64
		Hetampur	1	0 62	0 54	2	2 75	0 91	NH	NH	0 98
		Rampurhat	1	0 30	0 47	2	0 80	0 79	NH	NH	0 88
		Bolpur	1	0 27	0 41	3	1 92	0 72	NH	NH	0 98
		Mitranai	NH	NH	0 35	1	0 40	0 59	NH	NH	0 94
		Labour	1	0 18	0 30	3	1 70	0 54	NH	NH	1 07
		Nalhati	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)
		Mavureswar	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)
		Total	5	1 59	2 47	13	8 58	4 41	NH	NH	5 85
		District average	0 83	0 26	0 41	2 17	1 43	0 73	NH	NH	0 97

(n) Not ascertained

(a) Out of order

Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

using the data of only those stations for which normals are available

April			May			June			July		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Nil	Nil	1 14	9	9 35	4 41	14	5 84	11 54	17	6 82	14 65
1	0 05	1 70	13	14 52	5 40	14	8 17	11 68	16	8 03	14 78
1	0 10	2 32	11	13 18	5 93	16	11 11	12 79	11	4 34	13 85
Nil	Nil	1 95	11	25 97	5 94	14	9 08	11 87	15	25 76	12 22
Nil	0 01	1 89	14	14 54	5 75	13	9 15	11 90	14	6 11	12 51
1	0 20	2 09	7	9 56	5 49	8	10 15	10 42	9	16 10	12 23
1	0 35	2 15	15	14 22	5 69	18	11 32	11 38	18	14 45	12 26
Nil	Nil	2 30	13	10 37	5 55	20	11 30	10 53	20	18 47	11 44
Nil	Nil	2 71	14	25 61	6 06	16	15 24	12 01	19	12 16	13 58
Nil	Nil	(n)	16	15 50	(n)	18	7 31	(n)	22	12 91	(n)
4	1 91	18 25	107	137 32	50 22	132	91 94	104 12	139	112 24	117 52
0 44	0 15	2 03	11 89	15 26	5 58	14 60	10 22	11 57	15 44	12 47	13 06
Nil	Nil	2 98	15	11 71	6 17	16	7 57	10 03	9	3 34	10 75
2	0 77	2 55	15	16 99	7 00	15	11 97	10 66	16	14 05	11 08
3	2 35	2 95	12	13 94	7 47	20	14 60	10 59	14	7 95	10 24
5	0 70	3 06	11	12 11	6 17	19	18 17	10 30	18	8 66	10 50
8	4 50	2 96	14	16 57	7 40	13	13 60	10 85	15	15 75	10 15
Nil	0 00	2 00	12	8 80	4 18	13	9 23	7 27	12	4 36	7 07
18	8 32	16 50	81	80 12	38 39	90	75 14	59 70	84	54 11	59 85
8 00	1 36	2 75	13 50	13 36	6 40	16 00	12 52	9 95	14 00	9 02	9 97
Nil	Nil	1 80	9	7 53	4 83	17	14 62	10 51	17	10 90	11 72
2	0 48	1 40	10	12 98	5 51	19	11 78	10 04	20	11 56	10 85
2	0 77	1 50	12	10 45	5 55	17	13 35	10 51	16	7 59	12 07
3	1 46	1 54	10	11 47	5 19	16	15 17	10 31	14	7 45	10 91
2	0 58	1 33	10	12 25	4 79	17	14 97	10 35	18	15 27	11 18
2	0 59	1 37	8	9 91	5 09	20	21 60	10 06	17	8 00	10 94
1	0 30	1 50	13	24 55	6 04	16	24 25	11 35	19	13 01	10 77
2	0 45	1 91	12	9 55	5 64	17	17 30	9 55	19	9 88	9 02
4	1 87	1 79	9	11 11	5 64	13	19 03	10 57	11	3 52	10 52
2	0 43	1 41	13	15 44	4 67	15	10 88	11 98	16	8 60	10 09
1	0 18	(n)	10	9 50	(n)	16	13 84	(n)	20	14 39	(n)
Nil	Nil	(n)	9	11 64	(n)	17	16 50	(n)	17	11 91	(n)
20	6 68	15 55	106	124 04	52 95	167	162 95	105 23	167	95 58	108 07
2 00	0 67	1 56	10 60	12 40	5 30	16 70	16 30	10 52	16 70	9 56	10 81
3	1 84	3 86	18	28 47	7 19	20	9 06	12 04	21	15 48	10 69
1	0 90	3 66	19	27 40	8 08	18	10 04	12 07	18	10 51	12 20
4	1 90	3 22	17	27 52	7 24	13	13 98	12 51	11	11 28	10 38
2	2 40	3 98	13	21 90	8 18	17	16 56	11 48	21	13 81	10 92
Nil	Nil	2 96	14	17 39	6 34	17	11 02	10 81	20	9 70	13 21
10	7 04	17 68	81	122 68	36 98	85	61 56	59 51	91	60 78	55 40
2 00	1 41	3 54	16 20	24 53	7 40	17 00	12 31	11 90	18 20	12 16	11 08
2	1 29	2 85	15	26 69	8 26	17	12 97	13 90	22	11 59	11 87
Nil	Nil	3 58	11	14 45	7 09	6	11 05	14 14	6	5 75	14 76
Nil	Nil	1 27	17	20 86	10 33	18	13 33	13 88	21	12 70	11 05
2	8 75	3 77	14	26 97	7 39	21	11 31	14 62	17	18 87	17 69
Nil	Nil	2 58	15	14 41	5 84	12	7 33	13 41	18	12 73	12 76
1	0 32	4 04	15	20 87	7 47	19	13 02	13 08	20	11 99	15 09
Nil	Nil	2 91	17	21 38	7 38	19	8 32	12 60	20	9 88	14 44
1	0 59	1 57	17	28 62	8 18	16	16 57	11 47	19	13 59	12 75
Nil	Nil	3 72	11	14 45	7 28	15	12 35	12 71	11	9 24	14 76
Nil	Nil	5 77			8 53			14 49			16 28
3	1 27	4 57	15	18 83	9 20	20	10 35	15 81	17	8 82	17 45
		3 49	15	23 20	7 25	16	7 63	11 95	17	13 08	15 06
9	7 22	44 12	162	230 73	94 10	179	124 23	161 96	188	128 04	173 46
0 82	0 66	3 68	14 73	20 98	7 84	16 27	11 29	13 50	17 09	11 64	14 46
Nil	Nil	2 73	16	16 98	5 65	10	6 00	10 32	17	12 87	11 31
2	0 40	2 11	14	10 00	6 13	16	7 53	10 24	16	10 43	12 57
1	0 20	1 72	12	10 24	5 41	20	14 78	10 02	15	12 60	11 13
Nil	Nil	0 78	6	7 27	3 26	13	6 60	11 71	14	6 96	13 76
1	0 42	1 43	8	6 59	4 48	2	2 68	9 60	10	16 25	11 03
1	2 70	1 61	7	8 50	5 09	3	3 14	12 86	16	13 85	8 03
1	3 00	1 56	Nil	Nil	4 70	15	5 28	10 86	12	10 11	11 84
2	1 30	0 56	12	8 89	3 73	16	10 93	12 61	15	6 97	9 17
8	8 02	12 50	75	68 47	38 45	95	57 14	88 22	115	90 04	88 86
1 00	1 00	1 56	9 37	8 56	4 81	11 87	7 14	11 03	14 38	11 26	11 11
Nil	0 08	1 02	8	11 83	3 82	17	10 47	10 78	21	19 78	12 88
Nil	Nil	1 06	9	12 29	8 80	18	7 75	10 95			12 74
Nil	Nil	1 35	10	14 40	4 38	18	10 58	10 57	18	8 55	11 56
Nil	Nil	1 06	6	11 44	5 84	9	5 50	9 48	12	11 99	11 14
4	0 87	1 19	14	10 83	5 09	12	17 05	12 23	19	10 36	14 81
Nil	Nil	1 41	7	12 17	4 55	13	4 60	10 59	12	7 20	11 45
Nil	Nil	(n)	6	5 35	(n)	19	12 34	(n)	17	11 77	(n)
Nil	Nil	(n)	4	3 40	(n)	14	9 71	(n)	5	8 90	(n)
4	0 95	7 09	54	78 96	25 43	87	61 91	63 90	82	55 88	74 58
0 67	0 16	1 18	9 00	13 16	4 24	14 50	10 34	10 65	13 67	9 31	12 43

(n) Not ascertained

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table for 1933

Division	District	Station	August			September		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugar Island (Obsv.)	18	18.27	14.18	11	7.57	10.76
		Diamond Harbour	11	10.55	13.73	14	11.59	10.35
		Budge Budge	20	11.40	12.80	7	1.49	10.17
		Canning Town	13	19.97	13.48	9	11.80	9.90
		Alipore (Obsv.)	17	9.64	12.69	5	2.21	9.87
		Barra kpoie	10	9.38	11.41	9	5.21	8.62
		Dum Dum	21	9.98	11.81	12	3.07	9.74
		Baraset	11	7.32	11.62	8	2.73	9.05
		Basirhat	15	16.86	11.98	11	6.56	8.81
		Gosaba	17	12.75	(n)	18	8.08	(n)
		Total	136	113.07	113.70	86	52.23	87.27
		District average	15.11	12.56	12.81	9.56	5.80	9.70
	Nadua	Ranaghat	10	7.55	11.77	6	4.50	8.71
		Krishnagar (Obsv.)	14	11.37	10.17	11	7.65	8.03
		Chandanga	19	8.58	11.08	11	11.46	8.62
		Mohurpur	16	7.51	11.09	11	11.77	8.06
		Kushtia	10	11.03	10.09	9	11.77	9.05
		Haridighata	14	6.37	6.94	4	2.72	4.06
		Total	83	62.41	61.14	52	49.87	46.53
		District average	13.83	8.74	10.19	8.67	8.31	7.76
	Murshidabad	Kandi	11	13.61	11.24	9	9.88	9.21
		Berhampore (Obsv.)	22	18.61	11.95	9	9.91	10.12
		Lalbagh	22	23.19	13.11	10	7.57	10.61
		Azimganj	15	15.41	11.45	11	7.58	9.14
		Jangipur	19	13.93	11.51	8	6.94	10.02
		Taligola	21	14.10	10.66	11	9.70	9.85
		Akrayan	13	15.99	9.93	11	15.14	8.69
		Patkabar	17	12.95	8.39	8	6.04	7.02
		Dumkal (a)	8	4.00	10.77	6	12.13	9.00
		Kalliyaganj (Tshanpur)	20	15.25	12.05	10	14.50	8.81
		Khargram	20	14.12	(n)	11	10.39	(n)
		Bharatpur	20	13.32	(n)	12	11.54	(n)
		Total	172	147.94	111.56	93	99.39	92.47
		District average	17.20	11.79	11.60	9.30	9.94	9.25
	Jessore	Narail	17	11.82	10.23	12	4.99	7.60
		Jessore (Obsv.)	11	10.49	10.95	10	3.38	8.55
		Jhenidah	11	13.45	10.99	10	10.40	9.15
		Magura	18	14.19	9.92	8	8.39	8.59
		Bongaon	14	8.50	11.65	10	6.42	9.02
		Total	71	58.45	53.74	50	33.58	42.91
		District average	14.20	11.69	10.75	10.00	6.71	8.58
	Khulna	Satkhira (Obsv.)	17	15.18	10.65	8	5.93	8.91
		Bagerhat	7	8.72	12.27	8	9.84	9.32
		Khulna (Obsv.)	12	15.18	11.46	13	7.28	7.74
		Kaliganj	16	13.10	16.11	12	12.23	12.17
		Nakipur	14	7.42	12.29	8	2.43	9.05
		Dumuria	19	17.19	14.29	13	10.47	10.29
		Rampal	18	15.80	13.16	14	6.33	9.31
		Kalaroa	13	13.64	11.61	9	5.04	8.79
		Palkganj (Baruli)	18	10.76	13.69	6	6.00	10.03
		Mullahat (b)			15.83			11.58
		Moriganj	18	15.50	14.28	11	5.10	12.02
		Islamkati	12	11.43	10.94	12	4.94	10.43
		Total	164	144.02	156.60	114	74.99	119.64
		District average	14.91	13.09	13.05	10.36	6.82	9.97
Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna	12	14.00	10.70	7	7.15	7.68
		Burdwan (Obsv.)	15	11.88	11.26	10	11.84	8.60
		Katwa	15	10.90	11.07	10	8.02	8.07
		Asansol (Obsv.)	18	13.17	11.81	8	6.58	8.36
		Mankar	15	13.21	11.76	5	7.74	8.87
		Mangalkot	11	8.19	10.33	7	6.19	7.68
		Royra	15	25.13	9.25	10	5.25	7.81
		Monteswar	13	4.33	15.87	12	9.52	7.90
		Total	114	100.79	92.05	69	62.29	64.97
		District average	14.28	12.60	11.51	8.62	7.79	8.12
	Birbhum	Suri	19	13.24	12.75	9	8.83	9.57
		Hetampur (b)			12.32			8.98
		Rampurhat	15	11.08	11.91	9	9.05	9.91
		Bolpur	14	12.14	10.74	10	9.95	8.00
		Murari	16	11.60	12.16	6	3.31	10.83
		Jahpur	13	10.51	11.88	7	7.05	8.83
		Nathali (b)	16	17.26	(n)	3	3.19	(n)
		Mavureswar (b)	18	13.30	(n)	4	9.90	(n)
		Total	77	58.56	71.76	41	38.19	56.11
		District average	12.83	9.76	11.96	6.83	6.36	9.35

(n) Not ascertained

(a) In August from 1st to 11th and in September from 14th to 30th of the month as the gauge was out of order during the period.

(b) Out of order for July, August and September 1933

Province of Seguel for the year 1932.

October			November			December			Annual		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
8	1 41	8 14	NI	0 20	1 47	NI	NI	0 27	80	72 45	69 41
5	2 44	5 20	NI	0 08	0 91	NI	NI	0 18	76	56 10	57 44
9	7 83	4 81	NI	0 11	0 65	NI	NI	0 21	81	52 94	67 22
6	6 60	4 70	NI	NI	1 13	NI	NI	0 08	73	101 04	64 21
6	3 77	4 10	NI	0 11	0 66	NI	NI	0 20	76	47 58	62 54
5	1 56	3 82	1	3 85	0 71	NI	NI	0 31	14	57 01	58 42
5	6 78	4 46	2	0 48	0 61	NI	NI	0 18	90	62 81	61 34
5	3 50	4 31	NI	NI	0 58	NI	NI	0 19	82	54 90	58 85
5	1 51	4 60	2	0 89	0 63	NI	NI	0 24	85	81 56	63 71
6	2 18	(n)	2	0 40	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	100	60 75	(n)
59	96 40	44 22	5	5 07	7 35	NI	NI	1 80	706	569 38	578 14
6 56	4 04	4 01	0 56	0 61	0 82	NI	NI	0 21	78 44	61 26	63 69
4	0 99	3 60	2	0 33	0 69	NI	NI	0 16	67	38 24	58 11
3	0 78	4 38	1	1 89	0 98	NI	NI	0 09	79	67 65	58 40
3	0 87	4 35	1	1 15	0 90	NI	NI	0 13	85	62 58	59 58
4	0 79	4 12	1	2 30	0 60	NI	NI	0 14	91	64 41	57 16
3	1 46	4 49	NI	NI	0 69	NI	NI	0 13	74	75 83	58 59
6	2 62	2 51	1	0 80	0 32	NI	NI	0 16	66	36 78	36 32
28	7 51	23 45	6	6 27	4 18	NI	NI	0 81	462	345 51	328 16
3 83	1 25	3 91	1 00	1 05	0 70	NI	NI	0 13	77 00	57 58	54 69
3	0 86	3 78	NI	NI	0 71	NI	NI	0 12	72	58 79	56 40
5	2 49	4 20	NI	NI	0 62	NI	NI	0 12	90	68 38	57 11
3	2 75	4 56	NI	NI	0 66	NI	NI	0 10	85	66 02	60 72
5	4 52	4 02	NI	NI	0 46	NI	NI	0 09	77	61 63	66 10
4	2 96	3 82	NI	NI	0 46	NI	NI	0 09	80	67 74	55 54
5	1 91	3 97	NI	NI	0 50	NI	NI	0 06	88	66 70	64 72
4	0 81	3 76	NI	NI	0 70	NI	NI	0 07	82	60 08	47 38
4	1 49	3 89	NI	NI	0 63	NI	NI	0 14	50	56 45	54 80
6	2 88	3 89	1	0 18	0 69	NI	NI	0 13	83	68 54	57 38
4	2 59	4 70	NI	NI	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	86	70 16	(n)
6	2 57	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	80	68 05	(n)
1	0 70	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	80	68 05	(n)
42	21 25	39 49	1	0 18	5 89	NI	NI	1 01	794	670 55	553 80
4 20	2 33	3 94	0 10	0 02	0 59	NI	NI	0 10	79 40	67 06	56 38
4	1 35	4 47	1	1 76	0 80	NI	NI	0 17	103	79 11	60 78
6	3 15	4 89	2	1 83	1 02	NI	NI	0 20	89	70 64	66 03
4	2 40	4 45	1	1 80	0 74	NI	NI	0 11	75	86 55	62 54
3	1 27	4 25	2	1 81	0 78	NI	NI	0 14	88	83 75	61 69
2	1 42	4 62	1	0 58	0 59	NI	NI	0 24	83	67 11	60 74
19	9 59	22 08	0	7 78	3 90	NI	NI	0 89	438	376 56	311 78
3 80	1 92	4 53	1 80	1 56	0 78	NI	NI	0 18	87 00	75 11	62 16
6	1 83	3 23	2	1 49	0 95	NI	NI	0 27	92	78 04	62 49
3	5 15	5 13	2	2 30	0 97	NI	NI	0 16	44	58 50	71 02
7	2 30	3 12	2	1 06	1 07	NI	NI	0 43	95	75 24	66 06
5	1 25	6 04	2	0 47	0 79	NI	NI	0 11	92	90 58	81 41
6	2 14	5 13	2	0 13	0 96	NI	NI	0 09	77	47 57	64 87
6	3 18	4 84	2	0 77	0 81	1	0 27	0 12	100	81 20	71 70
7	2 31	5 19	5	1 29	1 06	NI	NI	0 13	104	70 10	69 77
NI	0 05	5 12	3	1 91	0 55	NI	NI	0 14	82	81 85	66 22
1	0 25	6 06	2	0 47	0 77	NI	NI	0 14	67	35 07	74 00
8	1 82	5 86	2	2 11	1 31	NI	NI	0 10	(n)	(n)	83 80
2	0 52	6 14	1	1 40	0 80	NI	NI	0 14	82	61 06	85 16
51	20 80	62 40	25	16 80	10 82	1	0 27	2 08	927	771 11	869 02
4 64	1 89	5 20	2 27	1 53	0 90	0 09	0 03	0 17	84 27	70 10	72 42
4	1 10	3 74	1	0 14	0 86	NI	NI	0 15	71	61 11	56 25
4	3 59	3 43	1	0 98	0 86	NI	NI	0 15	81	61 05	58 63
4	2 00	4 98	NI	NI	0 65	NI	NI	0 12	81	61 32	55 00
5	1 96	4 56	NI	NI	0 69	NI	NI	0 24	68	44 87	57 94
6	2 52	2 87	NI	NI	0 68	NI	NI	0 12	51	53 06	51 51
5	1 81	5 13	NI	NI	1 03	NI	NI	0 01	54	47 14	54 84
NI	NI	5 78	1	0 25	0 89	NI	NI	0 16	36	51 92	58 07
3	3 00	5 62	1	0 10	0 26	NI	NI	0 00	77	48 01	58 92
31	15 98	35 11	4	1 47	5 92	NI	NI	0 95	339	427 78	451 16
3 87	2 00	4 39	0 50	0 18	0 74	NI	NI	0 12	67 38	53 47	56 40
6	4 99	3 40	NI	NI	0 42	NI	NI	0 07	83	70 49	56 06
2	1 71	3 18	NI	NI	0 49	NI	NI	0 08	12	25 12	55 38
3	11 82	3 78	NI	NI	0 48	NI	NI	0 10	81	70 56	58 14
3	0 89	3 32	NI	NI	0 55	NI	NI	0 05	38	34 10	50 24
4	3 05	3 65	NI	NI	0 45	NI	NI	0 05	76	57 47	62 34
5	1 84	3 91	NI	NI	0 58	NI	NI	0 04	61	45 05	55 14
6	3 11	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	67	54 92	(n)
3	0 45	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	NI	NI	(n)	48	36 66	(n)
28	24 10	21 24	NI	NI	2 97	NI	NI	0 39	391	322 72	336 20
4 67	3 01	3 54	NI	NI	0 50	NI	NI	0 07	65 17	53 79	56 03

(n) Out of order.

(n) Not ascertained

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	January			February			March		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Burdwan	Bankura	Bankura (Obsv.)	2	1 20	0 51	3	1 67	1 04	NH	NH	1 25
		Vishnupur	1	0 60	0 37	2	1 37	1 21	NH	NH	1 39
		Mullara	1	0 62	0 47	3	2 77	0 96	NH	NH	0 90
		Khatra	1	0 40	0 44	3	0 89	1 09	NH	NH	1 18
		Indaa	1	0 47	0 36	2	2 55	1 00	NH	NH	1 32
		Kotalpur	NH	NH	0 35	1	0 50	1 10	NH	NH	1 68
		Onda	1	0 54	0 31	3	1 27	1 06	NH	NH	0 98
		Gangajalghati	1	0 60	0 43	3	2 16	0 88	NH	NH	1 12
		Raipur	3	1 58	0 48	1	1 45	1 27	NH	NH	1 41
		Sonamukhi	1	0 20	0 42	3	2 08	1 21	NH	NH	1 37
		Taldangra	NH	1 13	0 33	1	0 70	0 84	NH	NH	1 05
		Saranga	3	1 39	0 40	2	1 91	0 79	NH	NH	0 92
		Indpur	NH	0 03	0 30	NH	NH	0 87	NH	NH	1 04
		Arhara	2	1 54	(a)	3	0 88	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Barjora	1	0 13	(a)	2	1 89	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Simlapal	2	0 81	(a)	2	1 67	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Mejhla	NH	NH	(a)	1	1 69	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Siromanipur	1	0 31	(a)	1	1 06	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Palasdanga	1	0 38	(a)	3	2 60	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Chatna	2	1 32	(a)	1	0 67	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Ranibandh	1	0 50	(a)	2	1 70	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Saltora	1	0 50	(a)	2	1 11	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Joypur	2	0 57	(a)	1	0 30	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Ambikanagar (a)	5	2 03	(a)			(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Joyrampur (a)			(a)	3	0 91	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Patrasayer	2	0 53	(a)	2	2 05	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Total	15	8 76	5 17	27	18 82	13 32	NH	NH	15 70
		District average	1 15	0 67	0 40	2 08	1 45	1 02	NH	NH	1 21
	Midnapore	Contal	3	1 59	0 46	NH	0 06	1 29	NH	NH	1 38
		Tamluk	1	1 17	0 30	NH	0 07	1 17	NH	NH	1 78
		Midnapore (Obsv.)	2	1 01	0 46	1	0 17	1 20	NH	0 08	1 43
		Ghatal	2	0 46	0 98	1	1 50	0 95	NH	NH	1 65
		Kukrahati	1	0 24	0 40	NH	NH	1 19	NH	NH	1 67
		Amlagura	1	0 53	0 41	2	2 10	1 18	NH	NH	1 61
		Panskura	3	1 60	0 40	1	0 10	1 18	2	0 94	1 58
		Dantan	2	2 31	0 17	1	0 55	1 19	NH	NH	1 32
		Chandrakona	1	1 21	0 21	1	1 09	1 07	NH	NH	1 47
		Pachet	4	2 35	0 27	NH	NH	0 95	NH	NH	2 18
		Bhagwanpore	3	0 83	0 27	1	0 12	1 03	NH	NH	1 75
		Kashiyar	3	1 34	0 29	2	0 60	1 17	1	1 00	2 03
		Nayabasan	2	0 95	0 47	1	0 26	0 65	NH	NH	0 89
		Silda (Belpahari)	3	1 33	0 39	1	0 19	1 05	1	0 10	1 15
		Goaltori	3	3 04	0 28	2	1 80	0 82	NH	NH	1 08
		Sulboni	1	1 58	0 02	2	1 55	0 88	NH	NH	0 96
		Naravangarh	3	1 40	0 65	NH	NH	0 89	1	0 10	1 35
		Ramnagar	2	1 02	0 33	NH	0 13	0 98	NH	NH	1 69
		Mohanyur	NH	0 17	0 29	NH	NH	0 93	NH	NH	2 37
		Tenka (Khajri)	1	1 50	0 21	NH	NH	0 83	NH	NH	1 49
		Nandigram (a)			0 34			0 99			1 90
		Movina	2	0 30	0 11	1	0 16	1 49	1	0 30	1 69
		Pingla	3	1 45	0 17	NH	NH	2 25	3	0 65	1 89
		Narajole (a)	8	2 60	0 19			1 50	4	1 00	2 93
		Kolaghat (Daman)	2	0 72	(a)	2	1 00	(a)	2	0 32	(a)
		Balichak	1	1 05	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	2	0 42	(a)
		Thargram	3	1 45	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	1	0 25	(a)
		Kharagpur	2	0 99	(a)	1	0 20	(a)	2	0 54	(a)
		Total	61	30 18	8 02	17	10 45	26 78	13	4 17	39 44
		District average	2 65	1 31	0 33	0 74	0 43	1 12	0 56	0 18	1 64
	Hooghly	Serampore	1	0 30	0 38	3	1 08	1 21	1	0 13	1 43
		Hooghly	1	0 25	0 34	1	2 67	1 21	NH	0 01	1 51
		Arambagh		2	0 35	0 40	2	0 93	1 07	NH	NH	1 40
		Chanditala		NH	NH	(a)	2	2 00	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Tentulia		NH	0 05	(a)	3	4 11	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Bolncher		1	0 36	(a)	1	3 20	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Khanakul		1	0 39	(a)	3	0 59	(a)	NH	0 08	(a)
		Tarakaswar		1	0 35	(a)	NH	0 05	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Total		1	0 80	1 12	8	4 68	3 49	1	0 14	4 34
		District average		1 33	0 27	0 37	2 67	1 58	1 16	0 33	0 05	1 45
	Howrah	Howrah	2	0 56	0 40	2	1 30	1 11			
		Uluberia	3	1 17	0 42	3	1 44	1 11	2	0 97	1 36
		Amta	3	1 17	0 41	2	2 11	1 49	NH	NH	2 41
		Total	8	2 90	1 23	7	4 85	3 71	4	1 77	5 21
		District average	2 67	0 97	0 41	2 33	1 62	1 24	1 33	0 59	1 74
Bajbahi	Boalia	Boalia (Obsv.)	2	0 47	0 35	2	0 60	0 58	NH	NH	1 20
		Nator	NH	0 04	0 47	1	1 35	0 74	NH	NH	1 30
		Naogaon	1	0 20	0 35	NH	NH	0 71	NH	NH	1 01
		Lalpur	NH	NH	0 32	1	0 63	0 78	NH	NH	1 16
		Manda	NH	NH	0 43	NH	NH	0 57	NH	NH	0 79
		Mahadebpur	1	0 75	0 39	4	0 86	0 87	NH	NH	0 85
		Tanor	1	0 35	0 58	2	0 90	0 52	NH	NH	0 74
		Changram	NH	NH	(a)	2	2 10	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Jorri	NH	NH	(a)	NH	0 08	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Badalgachi	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Total	5	1 81	2 89	10	4 34	4 57	NH	NH	6 06
		District average	0 71	0 26	0 41	1 48	0 62	0 65	NH	NH	0 95

(a) Out of order

(n) Not ascertained.

Provision of Rainfall for the year 1961.

April			May			June			July		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
NH	NH	1 32	6	5 00	4 84	9	4 39	11 09	16	11 95	13 11
1	1 68	1 57	8	4 59	4 76	14	5 68	10 02	16	11 79	11 68
NH	NH	1 05	5	5 16	3 83	14	5 15	10 06	13	14 03	11 64
NH	NH	1 26	7	2 99	4 86	12	4 52	11 01	14	10 61	12 13
3	1 83	1 76	8	11 10	5 26	12	6 21	9 36	15	11 86	11 25
NH	NH	2 00	NH	NH	5 19	9	4 58	10 02	15	10 58	12 89
1	0 40	1 13	4	4 41	3 06	9	6 91	8 20	16	7 65	9 68
NH	NH	1 09	7	6 80	3 57	11	6 84	10 02	12	8 66	11 37
1	0 17	1 59	7	5 38	5 12	14	6 90	10 18	15	16 76	12 22
NH	NH	1 34	6	5 33	4 78	15	6 49	9 77	14	10 00	12 43
NH	NH	0 96	8	5 57	7 18	12	6 56	8 40	16	23 89	10 64
NH	NH	1 80	8	3 87	5 64	15	5 12	11 05	10	15 96	9 93
NH	NH	0 74	5	4 73	4 89	10	4 02	8 78	12	7 80	10 19
NH	NH	(n)	7	2 86	(n)	11	6 28	(n)	17	13 09	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	6	6 47	(n)	7	4 15	(n)	17	15 21	(n)
NH	0 18	(n)	9	8 09	(n)	16	7 89	(n)	14	11 40	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	6	7 14	(n)	11	9 32	(n)	13	16 60	(n)
3	1 79	(n)	7	4 22	(n)	10	4 61	(n)	15	10 19	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	7	7 30	(n)	12	8 94	(n)	15	13 30	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	6	8 87	(n)	12	8 23	(n)	15	11 05	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	9	2 53	(n)	16	7 61	(n)	20	12 11	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	5	1 80	(n)	8	4 59	(n)	11	4 25	(n)
3	2 41	(n)	7	6 90	(n)	12	6 10	(n)	19	9 18	(n)
		(n)			(n)			(n)			(n)
1	1 43	(n)			(n)	11	8 10	(n)			(n)
1	1 40	(n)	9	6 18	(n)	13	5 05	(n)	12	8 73	(n)
6	4 08	17 41	70	64 93	56 98	156	72 32	128 56	184	166 54	149 16
0 46	0 31	1 34	6 08	5 00	4 38	12 00	5 56	9 89	14 15	12 73	11 47
NH	NH	1 33	10	10 87	5 12	14	9 97	10 48	17	12 84	13 26
2	0 74	1 72	11	11 77	5 03	16	14 57	10 62	14	7 48	12 41
NH	NH	1 87	9	7 10	5 32	16	5 26	10 50	12	6 77	12 53
3	1 80	2 02	11	5 33	5 28	14	10 03	10 13	9	8 42	12 20
1	0 66	1 48	10	12 19	4 43	17	9 52	12 31	15	7 53	13 49
1	0 28	1 97	8	6 34	4 71	11	8 93	10 44	15	16 15	11 79
1	0 15	2 02	10	9 25	5 58	17	9 94	10 62	16	4 46	11 79
1	0 33	1 94	9	5 79	1 83	13	7 68	10 44	9	6 43	10 85
1	1 06	1 78	11	5 50	4 96	12	9 20	12 58	14	11 21	12 15
NH	NH	1 27	7	4 21	4 22	16	10 96	11 82	17	6 47	12 46
NH	0 02	2 14	8	9 01	4 91	17	9 27	14 26	13	5 33	10 90
NH	NH	1 69	7	4 76	4 82	18	13 10	10 64	10	7 88	10 28
NH	NH	1 58	10	6 07	4 68	13	7 51	10 65	15	10 72	10 23
1	0 13	2 21	6	6 19	4 66	12	6 79	10 67	17	14 26	10 69
NH	NH	1 88	6	4 02	5 01	15	6 56	10 81	15	9 69	11 18
NH	NH	1 45	8	4 92	4 77	10	3 02	12 30	13	5 59	10 54
NH	NH	2 78	9	7 80	8 54	16	13 04	13 27	13	4 53	12 95
NH	NH	1 04	8	4 15	5 19	11	6 77	13 87	16	12 42	9 64
NH	0 05	1 44	2	1 24	3 39	8	1 85	11 01	16	12 88	12 40
NH	NH	1 56	11	10 21	5 46	15	8 88	14 86	17	14 61	10 85
		1 43			5 11			13 78			10 69
NH	NH	1 61	11	10 75	5 39	15	11 35	11 28	6	4 88	12 18
NH	NH	1 43	7	8 81	5 33	11	8 75	11 88	4	8 14	10 79
12	6 60	2 30	12	9 20	5 97	12	7 60	14 62			12 21
2	0 79	(n)	13	8 88	(n)	17	10 75	(n)	11	5 09	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	12	10 53	(n)	19	11 07	(n)	11	7 39	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	9	3 89	(n)	13	6 29	(n)	11	8 76	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	8	9 30	(n)	16	8 73	(n)	13	8 14	(n)
23	11 31	41 89	201	165 28	127 71	319	197 14	283 98	293	196 82	278 46
1 00	0 49	1 75	8 74	7 19	5 32	13 87	8 57	11 83	12 74	8 56	11 60
1	0 22	2 17	11	13 24	5 20	15	10 55	9 94	10	10 30	12 06
NH	NH	2 37	16	11 71	6 00	16	7 61	9 87	12	7 99	10 97
5	2 90	1 96	10	7 02	5 59	17	9 46	9 90	12	10 08	12 51
1	0 52	(n)	12	19 59	(n)	8	14 62	(n)	5	8 77	(n)
NH	NH	(n)	16	13 56	(n)	14	9 31	(n)	15	6 24	(n)
NH	0 11	(n)	13	13 98	(n)	14	7 36	(n)	11	5 70	(n)
2	1 36	(n)	13	7 86	(n)	18	6 85	(n)	11	4 37	(n)
1	0 25	(n)	12	6 20	(n)	15	7 55	(n)	8	6 71	(n)
6	8 12	6 50	36	32 87	16 73	48	27 62	29 71	14	28 57	36 58
2 00	1 04	2 17	12 00	10 96	5 58	16 00	9 21	9 90	11 34	9 52	11 84
1	1 28	2 03	19	13 37	5 03	17	9 81	11 21	13	6 66	12 14
1	0 32	2 03	13	14 89	5 46	19	14 29	11 20	14	7 83	12 48
1	1 28	2 47	14	11 74	6 11	16	9 40	12 54	14	5 81	12 47
8	2 88	6 53	42	40 00	16 60	51	38 52	34 95	41	20 28	37 09
1 00	0 96	2 18	14 00	13 33	5 53	17 00	11 17	11 65	13 67	6 76	12 36
NH	NH	1 78	10	11 78	5 57	17	26 34	11 17	17	8 66	10 81
2	0 52	2 29	11	15 13	7 02	19	26 82	11 10	12	12 52	12 22
3	4 55	1 53	13	8 96	6 04	11	17 92	12 76	15	16 59	11 92
2	4 39	2 19	12	12 13	6 63	18	13 35	10 92	20	9 21	11 41
1	1 80	1 38	9	10 00	5 26	10	11 85	10 99	11	9 50	12 38
1	0 65	1 25	12	9 27	5 68	20	23 18	11 80	16	8 86	11 97
1	1 42	1 27	12	12 37	5 10	15	14 88	10 35	19	13 36	10 63
NH	0 05	(n)	12	19 41	(n)	20	50 00	(n)	10	17 40	(n)
4	2 89	(n)	12	21 66	(n)	22	36 29	(n)	24	26 21	(n)
NH	0 06	(n)	7	2 99	(n)	27	28 28	(n)	15	10 50	(n)
10	13 88	11 69	79	79 64	41 25	105	184 54	79 09	110	78 59	81 34
1 43	1 90	1 67	11 29	11 38	5 89	15 00	19 22	11 30	15 71	11 23	11 62

(n) Not ascertained.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	August			September		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Burdwan	Bankura	Bankura (Obsv.)	12	12.62	11.47	8	1.34	8.74
		Vishnupur	11	8.43	12.56	6	6.00	8.68
		Mallara	17	17.53	11.06	7	3.70	7.45
		Khatra	14	12.67	11.67	7	2.88	8.97
		Indas	12	12.35	10.14	8	9.48	8.43
		Kotalpur	16	10.55	11.60	6	7.95	8.22
		Onda	13	9.05	10.11	7	6.82	7.60
		Gangajalghati	13	14.78	10.96	8	3.61	7.89
		Rajpur	17	13.32	12.24	8	5.25	8.93
		Sonamukhi	17	13.25	11.37	11	11.19	8.47
		Taldangra	19	28.23	10.33	11	16.79	7.11
		Saranga	14	12.59	12.36	4	1.20	7.59
		Indpur	13	13.20	11.08	8	5.36	7.21
		Arhara	10	9.22	(n)	11	9.00	(n)
		Barjora	13	11.04	(n)	9	8.09	(n)
		Simlapal	13	12.81	(n)	10	4.28	(n)
		Majha	11	11.31	(n)	8	6.77	(n)
		Siromanipur	13	9.94	(n)	9	10.22	(n)
		Palasdanga	13	11.15	(n)	10	7.56	(n)
		Chatna	9	6.92	(n)	9	1.20	(n)
		Ranibandh	20	10.24	(n)	9	9.02	(n)
		Saltora	13	8.63	(n)	9	6.59	(n)
		Joyputi	17	11.93	(n)	1	1.79	(n)
		Ambikanagar (n)			(n)			(n)
		Joyrampur (n)			(n)			(n)
		Patrasayer			(n)			(n)
		Total	196	178.57	147.01	103	89.60	105.19
		District average	15.08	11.74	11.31	7.92	6.80	8.12
	Midnapore	Contai	14	7.26	12.54	14	11.76	10.98
		Tamluk	13	6.93	12.62	2	2.20	8.96
		Midnapore (Obsv.)	18	10.82	12.22	7	1.93	8.75
		Ghatol	9	7.67	12.67	3	1.64	9.39
		Kukurhati	18	13.09	12.12	12	5.91	9.73
		Amlagura	14	11.53	12.82	7	9.62	8.75
		Panskura	19	8.86	11.30	6	2.81	8.71
		Dantan	18	9.34	11.47	9	6.55	8.75
		Chandrakona	19	17.19	11.81	8	1.16	8.89
		Pachet	13	6.40	11.38	9	3.97	9.21
		Bhugwanpore	17	11.26	11.11	8	2.04	7.88
		Kushlary	16	17.30	10.68	7	2.37	7.67
		Nayabasan	16	11.28	9.18	5	1.16	7.15
		Silda (Belpahar)	19	15.98	11.09	3	1.14	8.62
		Goalfora	17	17.83	11.15	10	7.63	8.27
		Salboni	13	16.96	8.80	7	4.69	8.16
		Narayanganj	15	16.63	11.00	4	1.89	7.92
		Ramnagar	18	7.96	11.40	12	4.51	10.14
		Mohanpur	10	9.73	10.05	7	4.04	9.73
		Jenka (Khajri)	16	14.20	12.55	12	9.36	9.67
		Nandigram (n)			10.92			9.00
		Moyne	16	5.83	10.62	10	2.19	7.74
		Pluga	9	5.81	10.43	2	1.96	7.35
		Narajole (n)	7	2.50	13.59			9.26
		Kolaghat (Dulman)	12	6.07	(n)	3	1.74	(n)
		Balichuk	13	8.57	(n)	3	1.27	(n)
		Durgam	17	18.47	(n)	4	2.33	(n)
		Khuragpur	13	13.37	(n)	7	2.63	(n)
		Total	354	257.57	273.83	168	97.16	210.66
		District average	15.39	11.20	11.41	7.30	4.23	8.78
	Hooghly	Scrampore	9	8.17	11.06	8	6.67	8.77
		Hooghly	17	13.65	10.72	10	6.43	8.12
		Arambagh		15	13.38	12.44	7	6.17	8.74
		Chanditola		8	12.13	(n)	7	9.61	(n)
		Pentulia		13	15.24	(n)	10	6.48	(n)
		Bolnichuk		18	13.75	(n)	7	5.58	(n)
		Khanskul		13	13.14	(n)	8	9.15	(n)
		Tarakswari		11	7.38	(n)	10	7.65	(n)
		Total		111	35.20	34.22	25	19.27	25.63
		District average		13.67	11.73	11.41	8.33	6.42	8.54
	Howrah	Howrah	14	8.62	11.52	7	1.73	8.98
		Tubaria	17	11.82	11.78	9	2.59	7.98
		Amra	12	6.23	12.19	9	3.41	8.24
		Total	43	26.67	35.49	25	7.73	25.14
		District average	14.33	8.80	11.83	8.33	2.58	8.38
Rajshahi	Boalha	Boalha (Obsv.)	17	13.56	10.32	7	11.09	10.04
		Nator	14	14.89	11.47	10	10.93	10.60
		Nosgaon	17	15.97	10.56	8	9.68	11.01
		Lalpur	15	9.19	11.31	8	8.02	10.27
		Manda	26	7.65	10.81	6	5.45	9.99
		Mahadebpur	14	12.82	11.60	9	10.75	10.74
		Janor	14	14.25	9.41	10	4.78	7.29
		Chaugram	18	14.90	(n)	8	17.52	(n)
		Fonri	13	15.04	(n)	11	10.86	(n)
		Badalgachi	14	13.60	(n)	6	11.10	(n)
		Total	117	87.83	75.24	58	63.03	69.94
		District average	16.71	12.55	10.75	8.29	9.09	9.99

(a) Out of order

(n) Not ascertained.

Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

October			November			December			Annual		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
6	2 43	2 01	NH	NH	0 04	NH	NH	0 08	62	12 00	57 00
6	0 48	3 05	1	0 34	0 01	NH	NH	0 13	70	43 01	58 03
2	1 10	2 00	NH	NH	0 44	NH	NH	0 11	62	30 30	51 06
6	1 63	3 30	NH	NH	0 70	NH	NH	0 17	61	37 00	53 78
5	1 09	2 79	1	1 20	0 62	NH	NH	0 10	67	62 04	52 30
4	6 23	3 31	2	2 76	0 75	NH	NH	0 10	63	13 15	57 27
6	2 02	2 83	NH	NH	0 45	NH	NH	0 08	60	30 07	45 69
3	2 06	2 77	NH	NH	0 60	NH	NH	0 08	60	15 34	51 36
8	2 57	3 61	2	1 61	0 67	NH	NH	0 15	76	33 90	57 87
3	2 38	3 07	NH	NH	0 71	NH	NH	0 10	74	60 02	53 04
4	2 60	3 23	NH	NH	0 82	NH	NH	0 00	73	84 47	48 80
4	1 06	1 23	1	1 06	0 91	NH	NH	0 00	61	16 70	55 42
8	2 33	3 01	NH	NH	0 80	NH	NH	0 00	58	37 47	49 80
4	2 98	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	63	45 80	(n)
2	1 09	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	52	18 07	(n)
6	2 75	(n)	1	0 20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	73	19 88	(n)
2	1 33	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	56	14 16	(n)
3	0 07	(n)	1	2 00	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	67	17 41	(n)
1	1 70	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	69	32 93	(n)
1	1 82	(n)	NH	0 04	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	58	38 12	(n)
7	2 64	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	91	17 35	(n)
3	2 09	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	0 04	(n)	51	29 00	(n)
2	1 86	(n)	2	1 50	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	69	14 53	(n)
		(n)			(n)			(n)	5	2 03	(n)
		(n)			(n)			(n)	13	10 44	(n)
7	1 14	(n)	1	0 37	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	69	42 46	(n)
67	40 68	40 08	7	6 97	8 61	NH	NH	1 10	840	650 27	693 50
5 16	3 13	3 47	0 34	0 34	0 60	NH	NH	0 08	64 62	30 02	51 35
6	1 62	3 01	1	0 19	1 27	NH	NH	0 23	70	39 16	65 27
3	2 21	4 35	NH	NH	0 66	NH	NH	0 18	64	17 14	50 80
6	3 31	3 64	1	1 1	0 88	NH	NH	0 25	72	11 39	59 03
	3 35	3 44	NH	NH	0 71	NH	NH	0 19	61	13 70	58 00
4	3 03	5 04	1	0 31	0 90	NH	NH	0 08	79	35 11	63 93
3	2 19	3 36	2	1 33	0 87	NH	NH	0 16	64	56 20	57 02
3	3 14	3 65	NH	0 13	1 06	NH	NH	0 16	80	11 37	58 44
2	3 70	4 91	NH	0 04	1 04	NH	NH	0 15	70	41 81	57 54
3	3 25	3 83	1	0 69	0 80	NH	NH	0 14	73	54 55	50 80
5	4 31	3 31	NH	NH	0 80	NH	NH	0 05	73	38 67	60 02
5	1 30	3 79	1	0 33	0 88	NH	NH	0 14	73	39 81	61 36
4	3 57	3 80	NH	NH	1 10	NH	NH	0 05	68	34 92	60 28
6	1 89	3 61	1	0 33	2 17	NH	NH	0 33	69	10 47	52 59
5	3 00	3 88	NH	0 04	0 67	NH	NH	0 10	70	19 64	55 18
4	1 58	4 63	1	1 65	0 60	NH	NH	0 18	73	54 00	55 80
6	2 80	1 16	1	0 27	1 25	NH	NH	0 21	63	31 98	53 50
5	4 97	3 46	NH	NH	1 70	NH	NH	0 23	66	48 16	66 00
7	5 19	8 06	NH	NH	1 78	NH	NH	0 03	71	12 15	64 76
5	3 45	7 87	NH	NH	1 08	NH	NH	0 01	54	32 87	62 57
7	4 17	7 27	1	0 15	1 55	NH	NH	0 06	83	61 38	68 35
		6 02			1 05			0 01			62 22
7	2 75	5 21	NH	NH	1 21	NH	NH	0 02	69	38 51	58 53
3	3 63	3 21	NH	NH	0 60	NH	NH	0 01	42	11 20	57 39
		0 39			0 98			0 15	55	29 50	70 09
6	2 86	(n)	1	0 41	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	53	38 16	(n)
6	3 93	(n)	NH	0 06	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	73	14 29	(n)
1	2 82	(n)	1	2 60	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	63	16 05	(n)
6	3 87	(n)	1	0 20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	70	48 15	(n)
11	82 00	125 46	11	7 21	25 70	NH	NH	1 32	1 574	1 059 80	1 446 25
4 06	3 59	3 23	0 48	0 31	1 07	NH	NH	0 14	68 13	16 08	60 22
1	1 10	4 00	1	1 08	0 61	NH	NH	0 20	6	33 94	57 11
6	2 57	3 87	1	1 06	0 66	NH	NH	0 27	51	33 83	53 01
1	2 11	3 77	1	1 38	0 36	NH	NH	0 15	57	31 88	58 43
2	2 10	(n)	1	3 20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	57	72 24	(n)
2	0 34	(n)	1	1 79	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	76	30 12	(n)
1	1 45	(n)	1	0 55	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	57	32 04	(n)
5	2 59	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	69	19 37	(n)
7	3 15	(n)	1	0 30	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	66	33 39	(n)
13	6 78	11 75	3	7 62	1 83	NH	NH	0 62	219	106 67	171 45
4 33	2 26	3 91	1 00	2 54	0 61	NH	NH	0 21	73 00	33 36	57 15
6	3 08	4 27	NH	NH	0 52	NH	NH	0 13	59	19 40	58 76
5	8 18	3 81	NH	0 01	0 68	NH	NH	0 15	5	63 35	58 48
6	6 20	4 39	1	1 35	0 75	NH	NH	0 24	5	18 70	63 71
20	19 46	12 47	1	1 39	1 95	NH	NH	0 38	213	161 46	180 93
6 67	6 49	4 16	0 33	0 46	0 65	NH	NH	0 19	81 66	53 32	60 32
4	1 40	3 73	NH	NH	0 49	NH	NH	0 06	70	71 10	58 10
6	2 37	4 21	NH	NH	0 52	NH	NH	0 08	75	84 07	61 72
3	4 88	4 37	NH	NH	0 58	NH	NH	0 06	75	78 73	60 93
5	3 77	3 87	NH	0 07	0 70	NH	NH	0 10	76	60 76	59 66
2	5 09	4 01	NH	NH	0 43	NH	NH	0 02	63	35 24	56 48
4	3 25	4 43	NH	NH	0 44	NH	NH	0 00	81	70 39	60 12
3	3 00	5 04	NH	NH	0 36	NH	NH	0 08	77	35 25	51 37
6	5 25	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	6	126 63	(n)
1	0 23	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	80	113 26	(n)
4	2 47	(n)	2	0 40	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	83	69 40	(n)
29	24 66	29 66	NH	0 07	3 53	NH	NH	0 52	323	488 34	406 38
4 14	1 53	4 24	NH	0 01	0 50	NH	NH	0 07	74 71	69 79	58 04

(n) Not ascertained

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table-ia

Division	District	Station	January			February			March		
			Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	Nithpur	NH	NH	0 62	NH	0 07	0 91	NH	NH	0 60
		Nawalganj	NH	NH	0 15	1	0 50	0 41	NH	NH	0 62
		Gangarampur	NH	NH	0 25	NH	NH	0 73	NH	NH	0 70
		Itahar	NH	0 08	0 35	1	0 25	0 63	NH	NH	0 61
		Raiganj	NH	NH	0 35	2	0 75	0 57	NH	NH	0 77
		Dinajpur (Obsv.)	NH	NH	0 32	1	0 40	0 57	NH	NH	0 75
		Balughat	NH	NH	0 38	NH	0 10	0 70	NH	NH	0 78
		Phakurgaon	NH	NH	0 30	2	0 41	0 73	NH	0 09	0 92
		Sotabganj	NH	NH	0 14	1	0 14	0 64	NH	NH	0 96
		Ramganj	NH	NH	0 18	NH	NH	0 75	NH	NH	0 77
		Atwari	NH	NH	0 14	NH	NH	0 64	NH	NH	1 42
		Birganj	NH	NH	0 17	2	0 49	0 78	NH	NH	0 92
		Parbatipur	NH	NH	0 10	NH	NH	0 77	NH	NH	0 90
		Patnitala	1	0 13	(a)	1	0 29	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Sapahar	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Total	NH	0 08	3 43	10	3 10	8 84	NH	0 04	10 72
		District average	NH	0 01	0 26	0 78	0 24	0 68	NH	0 00	0 82
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (Obsv.)	NH	NH	0 30	2	0 35	0 96	NH	NH	1 36
		Alipur Duars	NH	0 02	0 31	1	0 15	0 75	2	0 53	1 80
		Kalakata	NH	NH	0 29	1	0 32	0 63	NH	NH	1 31
		Debiganj	NH	NH	0 35	2	0 32	0 79	NH	NH	1 05
		Buxa	NH	NH	1 00		0 01	1 15	1	1 01	2 99
		Kalchini	NH	NH	0 34	1	0 41	1 09	1	0 89	2 00
		Kumatgram	NH	NH	0 40	2	0 50	1 10	1	0 18	2 48
		Total	NH	0 02	2 98	12	2 06	6 17	7	3 51	13 08
		District average	NH	0 00	0 43	1 71	0 42	0 88	1 00	0 50	1 87
	Darjeeling	Siliguri	NH	NH	0 38	1	0 29	0 70	NH	NH	1 24
		Darjeeling (Obsv.)	1	0 29	0 55	2	0 90	1 10	1	1 63	1 84
		Kalimpong (Obsv.)	NH	0 09	0 57	2	0 37	0 94	4	1 77	1 48
		Mongpoo	NH	NH	0 54	1	0 34	1 09	1	2 15	1 85
		Kurseong	1	0 58	0 67	3	0 60	1 12	2	0 43	1 84
		Pedong			0 05			1 15			2 00
		Total	2	0 96	3 36	9	2 50	6 00	11	5 98	10 25
		District average	0 33	0 16	0 56	1 50	0 42	1 00	2 33	0 99	1 71
	Rangpur	Bhawaniganj	1	0 24	0 32	1	0 43	0 70	NH	NH	1 21
		(Gaibandha)									
		Rangpur (Obsv.)	NH	NH	0 34	1	0 64	0 69	NH	NH	1 13
		Pirganj	NH	NH	0 14	NH	NH	0 85	NH	NH	0 69
		Kurigram	NH	NH	0 36	1	0 15	0 58	NH	NH	1 03
		Gobindiganj	NH	NH	0 20	NH	NH	0 66	NH	NH	1 10
		Bagdogra	NH	NH	0 35	2	0 43	0 66	NH	NH	1 11
		(Nilphamari)									
		Ulipur	1	0 34	0 24	NH	0 06	0 56	NH	NH	1 20
		Sunderganj	1	0 26	0 21	NH	0 15	6 51	NH	NH	1 38
		Saidpur	NH	NH	0 07	1	0 33	0 59	NH	NH	1 02
		Total	1	0 84	2 23	6	2 21	5 80	NH	NH	10 47
		District average	0 33	0 09	0 25	0 67	0 24	0 64	NH	NH	1 16
	Bogra	Sherpur	NH	NH	0 40	NH	NH	0 73	NH	NH	1 09
		Nowkhilla	1	0 47	0 38	1	0 25	0 82	NH	NH	1 18
		Bogra (Obsv.)	1	0 44	0 38	NH	0 24	0 78	NH	NH	1 24
		Panchbibi	NH	NH	0 32	NH	NH	0 59	NH	NH	0 97
		Khetal	NH	NH	0 15	NH	NH	0 35	NH	NH	0 53
		Adamdighi	1	0 30	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Dubchanchia	1	0 15	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)
		Total	2	0 91	1 63	1	0 40	3 59	NH	NH	5 01
		District average	0 40	0 18	0 33	0 20	0 10	0 72	NH	NH	1 00
	Pabna	Shazadpur	1	0 42	0 08	1	0 76	0 74	NH	NH	1 73
		Pabna	NH	0 08	0 32	2	0 86	1 01	NH	NH	1 36
		Sirajganj (Obsv.)	NH	NH	0 32	1	1 10	0 77	NH	NH	1 33
		Iswardi	NH	NH	0 05	1	0 76	0 65	NH	NH	0 96
		Total		1	0 50	0 77	5	3 48	3 17	NH	NH	5 38
		District average		0 25	0 12	0 19	1 25	0 87	0 70	NH	NH	1 85
	Malda	Malda (Obsv.)	NH	NH	0 55	NH	0 17	0 84	NH	NH	0 71
		Chanchal	NH	NH	0 43	1	0 28	0 78	NH	NH	0 62
		Gazal	NH	NH	0 35	NH	NH	0 72	NH	NH	0 66
		Shibganj	NH	NH	0 58	1	0 59	0 75	NH	NH	0 64
		Gomastapur	1	0 23	0 23	1	0 29	0 93	NH	NH	0 76
		Nawalganj	1	0 13	0 35	2	0 45	0 70	NH	NH	1 01
		Total	2	0 36	2 49	5	1 78	4 72	NH	NH	4 49
		District average	0 38	0 06	0 41	0 83	0 30	0 79	NH	NH	0 78

(a) Not ascertained.

the Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

April			May			June			July		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
1	0 50	0 96	10	12 62	4 88	15	12 40	11 27	16	11 20	12 25
2	0 94	1 96	15	13 77	7 13	20	14 70	15 14	11	9 08	15 56
2	0 56	1 65	10	11 82	6 03	15	18 90	12 91	19	17 28	15 00
1	0 22	1 37	18	18 07	4 59	21	25 32	11 56	22	19 64	13 57
2	0 75	1 41	11	18 65	5 59	19	21 10	12 77	18	20 50	14 75
1	1 59	2 14	14	17 79	7 59	23	20 40	14 06	22	27 78	15 50
1	0 38	1 64	12	14 94	6 73	20	22 49	11 98	16	14 01	13 18
2	0 31	2 11	12	16 44	7 00	23	32 42	17 00	20	34 42	19 95
3	1 62	1 84	10	16 14	6 60	24	24 36	15 12	22	28 74	15 55
2	1 66	2 07	7	13 96	6 19	10	22 04	16 00	10	36 20	15 81
2	0 28	3 21	9	13 75	7 87	21	40 83	20 85	21	30 46	25 11
1	1 02	2 16	13	17 60	8 13	21	23 89	16 60	20	28 57	17 04
2	1 60	2 69	15	19 35	8 28	20	14 86	14 71	20	14 89	16 33
2	1 44	(n)	10	12 79	(n)	17	14 54	(n)	14	11 83	(n)
2	0 49	(n)	10	9 08	(n)	19	16 92	(n)	20	12 67	(n)
26	11 43	25 24	151	203 93	87 21	252	293 80	189 05	219	292 71	210 89
2 00	0 88	1 94	11 62	15 60	6 71	19 98	22 60	14 61	18 38	22 52	16 21
3	0 66	3 73	11	14 92	11 07	25	47 00	23 73	22	46 99	31 28
9	8 36	5 87	13	12 96	14 61	23	50 44	30 66	21	52 75	12 97
5	5 13	4 26	13	14 65	11 88	25	48 37	23 86	18	28 65	28 43
2	1 54	3 17	8	17 17	9 50	20	32 63	19 95	19	38 06	19 09
8	7 32	8 30	20	21 00	19 60	28	56 45	39 00	18	44 30	50 36
8	5 96	6 08	14	12 94	13 20	28	47 98	28 73	25	28 48	35 36
8	9 72	7 41	19	22 19	16 74	19	71 07	32 91	21	40 45	41 20
43	38 89	38 82	98	115 83	98 60	170	355 14	198 84	147	278 48	241 53
6 14	5 56	5 55	14 00	16 55	14 08	21 29	50 73	28 41	21 00	30 78	14 50
4	1 63	1 00	19	15 83	10 79	21	40 47	25 40	23	31 49	33 40
7	5 08	3 85	25	16 57	8 70	25	38 85	24 26	27	24 97	32 11
6	4 19	2 94	18	14 46	5 53	18	30 38	17 48	22	18 69	21 90
10	3 35	4 28	24	21 60	9 18	21	41 07	26 06	20	32 03	11 08
2	0 58	4 02	23	19 89	11 81	26	49 22	12 87	28	37 16	43 00
		5 15			8 94	10	11 92	19 70	28	17 92	24 42
29	14 83	23 84	109	102 35	54 93	119	211 91	145 77	154	162 26	188 71
4 83	2 47	3 97	18 17	17 06	9 15	19 83	45 32	24 30	25 67	27 04	31 45
4	1 02	2 07	13	17 19	9 81	22	23 85	15 17	11	9 11	13 15
3	1 54	3 09	11	19 98	10 93	20	15 45	17 61	22	29 95	15 28
1	1 76	3 10	10	14 05	9 90	11	19 72	16 52	9	11 82	15 75
6	4 65	4 33	12	25 27	13 66	20	20 58	22 20	17	14 55	16 09
3	2 25	2 72	11	12 33	8 38	12	17 40	14 31	15	16 71	14 04
2	0 88	3 00	11	18 67	9 63	18	25 76	19 85	18	39 81	17 18
4	2 89	4 05	14	30 34	12 98	22	26 15	18 05	15	15 51	14 08
3	3 24	3 47	11	17 48	10 54	15	22 92	15 88	14	12 81	14 97
2	1 07	2 28	12	17 13	9 58	18	23 00	15 90	17	21 00	16 71
30	21 30	29 01	105	178 44	95 36	158	195 38	150 69	138	165 86	137 23
3 39	2 36	3 22	11 67	19 83	10 60	17 56	21 71	17 41	15 33	18 87	15 25
1	2 47	2 40	13	14 42	7 58	14	16 87	11 78	19	9 37	12 22
2	1 92	2 47	13	15 27	8 94	13	20 00	13 43	11	11 96	12 22
3	2 13	2 27	14	14 29	8 50	20	24 18	14 01	10	14 10	13 06
3	1 95	2 07	15	15 21	7 28	16	16 24	11 90	17	10 79	12 70
2	0 45	2 14	12	12 30	5 16	20	19 77	8 45	17	11 40	10 16
1	0 95	(n)	11	12 99	(n)	17	20 90	(n)	19	9 96	(n)
4	1 32	(n)	10	14 97	(n)	16	21 53	(n)	11	10 09	(n)
11	8 92	11 35	67	71 49	37 46	83	97 06	59 59	83	57 62	60 36
2 20	1 78	2 27	13 40	14 30	7 50	16 60	19 11	11 92	16 60	11 53	12 07
3	2 04	2 90	14	21 90	6 40	13	14 40	10 00	6	13 64	10 49
4	2 09	3 11	16	24 60	7 46	18	15 40	11 33	21	11 44	10 76
4	1 88	3 31	15	17 20	7 88	17	16 97	12 31	17	18 10	11 49
3	1 70	2 20	13	19 64	6 35	19	18 88	10 96	20	15 33	9 52
16	9 71	11 52	58	95 34	28 09	67	65 65	45 30	64	53 51	42 26
4 00	2 43	2 88	14 50	23 84	7 02	16 75	16 41	11 32	16 00	13 38	10 57
1	0 22	1 13	11	18 19	4 50	17	12 19	10 35	12	10 45	10 97
NH	NH	1 10	10	28 77	4 82	18	24 72	11 87	18	11 88	13 83
NH	NH	1 16	10	16 50	4 36	19	20 24	10 36	17	14 22	13 60
1	0 50	1 10	7	12 40	5 01	14	12 74	9 72	14	7 93	11 10
1	1 66	1 34	12	14 55	4 41	12	17 66	10 48	14	10 40	12 02
3	1 76	1 40	11	14 35	4 64	16	13 71	11 78	11	9 33	11 10
6	4 14	7 23	61	104 76	27 74	96	101 26	64 06	86	64 21	72 02
1 00	0 69	1 21	10 17	17 46	4 62	16 00	16 88	10 68	14 33	10 70	12 10

(n) Not ascertained.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	August			September		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	Nithpur	18	15 13	11 19	12	7 29	9 89
		Nawabganj	16	18 20	14 39	9	10 50	11 05
		Gangarampur	16	15 57	14 05	12	11 64	11 02
		Itahar	16	17 01	13 02	12	8 35	11 57
		Ralganj	11	13 95	14 18	9	11 90	10 82
		Dinajpur (Obsv.)	15	15 22	11 35	11	8 24	12 30
		Belurghat	12	14 63	12 36	11	11 34	10 51
		Thakurgaon	19	16 71	17 07	15	16 35	14 74
		Setabganj	13	12 12	11 50	11	10 70	11 95
		Ramganj	9	24 41	15 46	5	12 23	13 56
		Atwari	19	20 81	21 07	NH		10 63
		Hirganj	10	14 05	13 85	11	10 22	11 99
		Parbatipur	15	11 57	14 54	7	6 43	11 00
		Patnitola	14	12 78	(n)	7	7 56	(n)
		Sapahar	11	13 72	(n)	10	8 07	(n)
		Total	189	215 10	190 02	127	125 10	157 03
		District average	11 52	16 57	14 62	9 78	9 63	12 08
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (Obsv.)	20	32 20	25 04	19	30 58	19 94
		Alipur Duars	15	19 55	25 39	14	19 41	22 86
		Falakata	20	19 62	22 72	18	25 12	18 16
		Debiganj	15	16 93	16 68	12	15 19	14 68
		Buxa	24	46 06	44 03	19	37 65	31 18
		Kakchhi	20	33 49	31 98	17	28 81	21 05
		Kumargram	18	33 94	29 04	13	27 88	25 50
		Total	132	202 69	194 28	112	184 64	153 42
		District average	18 86	28 96	27 75	16 00	26 38	21 92
	Darjeeling	Siliguri	25	48 04	27 47	19	31 50	21 44
		Darjeeling (Obsv.)	23	27 77	26 12	15	14 59	18 38
		Kalimpong (Obsv.)	25	21 87	19 04	11	8 95	12 52
		Mongpo	24	40 32	25 93	15	15 05	18 11
		Kurseong	28	10 96	14 42	18	27 58	24 47
		Pedong	31	17 19	22 09	28	16 78	14 77
		Total	156	196 15	155 07	106	114 45	109 69
		District average	26 00	32 69	25 85	17 67	19 08	18 28
	Rangpur	Bhawaniganj	15	27 89	12 03	9	10 88	12 10
		(Gulbandha)						
		Rangpur (Obsv.)	10	11 00	11 63	14	7 30	13 74
		Pirganj	12	21 36	11 62	8	0 54	13 02
		Kuriganj	11	11 23	12 21	10	9 46	14 84
		Gobindganj	15	10 97	11 97	10	5 90	13 39
		Banglogra	11	8 38	15 69	13	15 53	14 59
		(Nilphamari)						
		Lilipur	12	16 34	11 07	6	3 39	11 89
		Bundiaganj	11	18 75	12 27	8	8 37	13 21
		Saidpur	12	12 99	14 84	9	9 29	11 68
		Total	112	142 11	121 45	87	81 66	119 96
		District average	12 44	15 79	13 48	9 67	9 08	13 33
	Bogra	Sherpur	13	11 92	12 11	13	10 89	10 27
		Nowkhilla	17	12 07	12 25	7	8 72	10 75
		Bogra (Obsv.)	15	17 51	13 20	11	5 70	11 67
		Panchbibi	14	13 80	11 85	9	9 35	11 35
		Khetlal	14	11 14	8 18	6	7 16	8 04
		Adanldighi	13	11 16	(n)	5	4 45	(n)
		Dubchanchla	13	16 95	(n)	7	4 65	(n)
		Total	71	66 44	67 08	46	42 12	52 08
		District average	14 60	13 20	11 54	9 20	8 42	10 42
	Pabna	Shazadpur	8	15 64	12 27	8	14 44	7 91
		Pabna	15	18 47	10 63	12	11 57	9 12
		Sirajganj (Obsv.)	11	8 07	11 50	12	14 91	9 71
		Iswardi	16	11 40	10 51	9	11 59	8 64
		Total		50	53 58	44 91	41	51 51	35 28
		District average		12 50	13 39	11 23	10 25	12 88	8 82
	Malda	Malda (Obsv.)	17	11 39	11 52	14	14 68	10 79
		Chandhat	19	19 14	12 34	9	7 50	10 38
		Gazol	15	14 99	12 98	12	14 79	10 96
		Sirganj	17	11 83	10 18	9	5 95	9 17
		Gomastapur	17	16 16	10 62	12	8 86	7 60
		Nawabganj	16	12 98	11 83	9	8 38	8 76
		Total	101	86 49	69 47	65	58 16	57 66
		District average	16 44	14 41	11 58	10 83	9 69	9 61

(n) Not ascertained.

Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

October			November			December			Annual		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
3	0 60	4 60	NH	NH	0 32	NH	NH	0 00	75	59 81	57 49
5	1 58	5 01	NH	NH	0 18	NH	NH	0 09	79	69 27	71 59
3	3 09	4 18	NH	NH	0 13	NH	NH	0 15	77	78 89	67 40
5	1 19	3 22	1	0 27	0 26	NH	NH	0 09	92	90 40	61 14
2	2 25	4 40	NH	NH	0 19	NH	NH	0 11	74	49 85	64 01
5	4 98	4 25	NH	0 04	0 22	NH	NH	0 06	94	96 37	71 10
5	1 91	4 45	NH	NH	0 32	NH	NH	0 08	77	70 70	69 09
3	1 95	4 09	NH	NH	0 19	NH	NH	0 05	96	118 06	84 70
1	0 18	3 72	NH	NH	0 16	NH	NH	0 06	85	94 00	72 21
NH	NH	3 74	NH	NH	0 25	NH	NH	0 01	13	110 50	74 79
NH	NH	3 48	NH	NH	0 00	NH	NH	0 02	74	112 13	100 66
2	0 92	4 86	NH	NH	0 40	NH	NH	0 07	84	96 85	76 86
6	3 41	5 05	NH	NH	0 13	NH	NH	0 03	85	72 15	74 72
7	3 04	(n)	1	0 08	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	71	65 08	(n)
2	1 86	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	77	62 71	(n)
40	22 00	34 04	1	0 11	2 85	NH	NH	0 73	1,036	1 107 98	940 74
3 08	1 60	4 16	0 08	0 02	0 22	NH	NH	0 00	79 62	89 86	72 37
5	6 62	4 90	NH	NH	0 20	NH	NH	0 11	107	108 92	122 12
4	4 29	5 15	1	0 12	0 26	NH	NH	0 14	108	168 58	140 80
4	4 49	4 20	NH	NH	0 30	NH	NH	0 11	103	140 55	118 29
6	4 39	3 83	NH	NH	0 17	NH	NH	0 05	84	126 29	90 16
9	13 14	0 97	1	1 71	0 90	NH	NH	0 61	137	211 35	209 00
8	7 89	0 19	1	0 44	0 04	NH	NH	0 15	123	167 28	168 21
4	4 85	8 15	NH	NH	0 56	NH	NH	0 22	106	220 38	107 80
39	44 87	42 48	7	2 26	3 03	NH	NH	1 39	707	1 220 29	994 66
5 57	6 41	6 07	1 00	0 32	0 43	NH	NH	0 20	109 57	176 61	142 09
6	6 73	6 08	NH	NH	0 43	NH	NH	0 10	118	176 00	131 03
3	1 36	4 34	1	0 13	0 78	NH	NH	0 24	133	192 13	122 07
3	1 06	1 15	2	0 88	0 62	NH	NH	0 27	109	102 71	88 13
4	2 18	3 94	NH	0 05	0 05	NH	NH	0 31	129	158 14	123 00
5	2 32	5 69	NH	NH	0 49	NH	NH	0 26	136	193 32	161 20
NH	3 71	3 71	NH	NH	0 73	NH	NH	0 44	97	63 81	101 75
21	13 06	27 11	3	1 06	3 70	NH	NH	1 02	722	826 11	730 05
3 50	2 28	4 52	0 30	0 18	0 62	NH	NH	0 27	120 33	137 69	121 68
5	2 51	5 73	1	0 15	0 30	NH	NH	0 09	82	95 19	74 00
4	3 14	3 36	NH	NH	0 21	NH	NH	0 04	85	81 00	92 03
3	1 30	5 80	NH	NH	0 46	NH	NH	0 10	86	79 65	79 05
3	4 63	5 29	NH	NH	0 24	NH	NH	0 10	86	93 47	91 03
6	5 45	5 53	NH	NH	0 43	NH	NH	0 08	72	71 01	74 74
5	2 67	4 16	NH	NH	0 14	NH	NH	0 08	80	112 15	86 44
NH	NH	6 67	NH	NH	0 34	NH	NH	0 06	74	103 22	86 08
4	1 49	6 35	1	0 15	0 33	NH	NH	0 07	68	87 02	79 19
2	2 80	4 70	NH	NH	0 23	NH	NH	0 05	73	87 80	77 71
14	25 59	19 65	2	0 50	2 07	NH	NH	0 65	675	813 30	731 07
3 78	2 84	5 52	0 22	0 06	0 30	NH	NH	0 07	75 00	90 38	81 23
3	1 07	4 44	NH	NH	0 60	NH	NH	0 12	76	69 01	61 76
1	2 50	5 13	NH	NH	0 52	NH	NH	0 11	66	73 10	68 20
3	1 99	4 06	NH	NH	0 71	NH	NH	0 05	86	82 58	70 97
3	1 80	4 93	1	1 10	0 31	NH	NH	0 09	78	70 24	64 66
NH	NH	4 20	NH	NH	0 28	NH	NH	0 00	71	62 52	47 61
4	4 20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	71	64 91	(n)
6	5 50	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	67	74 16	(n)
10	11 96	23 66	1	1 10	2 45	NH	NH	0 37	377	357 51	315 23
2 00	2 27	4 73	0 20	0 22	0 49	NH	NH	0 07	75 40	71 50	63 06
3	5 56	5 17	1	0 21	0 24	NH	NH	0 13	60	100 01	58 66
4	2 63	4 42	1	0 15	0 57	NH	NH	0 11	93	87 29	60 20
5	3 51	4 94	NH	0 08	0 62	NH	NH	0 11	82	76 82	64 39
6	1 77	4 94	1	0 18	0 55	NH	NH	0 18	88	83 25	55 41
18	13 47	19 47	3	0 62	1 98	NH	NH	0 54	323	347 37	238 06
4 50	3 87	4 87	0 75	0 15	0 50	NH	NH	0 11	80 75	86 84	59 67
3	0 48	4 34	NH	NH	0 35	NH	NH	0 05	75	67 77	56 10
1	1 25	2 80	NH	NH	0 28	NH	NH	0 06	76	93 54	58 78
4	1 76	3 56	NH	NH	0 32	NH	NH	0 05	77	82 50	59 06
NH	NH	3 57	NH	NH	0 50	NH	NH	0 08	63	49 94	52 40
1	0 35	4 79	NH	NH	0 54	NH	NH	0 10	71	70 18	53 82
4	1 48	4 01	NH	NH	0 56	NH	NH	0 10	73	62 57	56 24
13	5 32	23 04	NH	NH	2 53	NH	NH	0 43	435	420 48	336 39
2 17	0 89	3 84	NH	NH	0 42	NH	NH	0 07	72 50	71 08	56 08

(n) Not ascertained.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	January			February			March		
			Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rain fall	Normal rainfall
Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	2	1 40	0 46	1	1 30	1 30	1	0 93	2 08
		Dacca	Nil	0 05	0 34	2	1 58	1 25	2	1 13	2 63
		Savabganj	Nil	Nil	0 17	2	2 90	1 07	Nil	Nil	3 29
		Narayanganj (Obsv.)	Nil	0 16	0 30	3	2 14	1 40	Nil	0 08	2 69
		Narsingdi	Nil	Nil	0 18	2	0 90	0 95	2	1 30	3 55
		Manikganj	1	0 70	0 39	2	0 88	1 18	Nil	Nil	1 85
		Joydebpur	Nil	0 08	0 36	2	0 62	1 02	1	0 62	2 31
		Kapasia	Nil	Nil	0 30	1	0 23	0 54	1	0 60	1 79
		Total	3	2 39	2 30	15	10 64	8 71	7	4 06	21 09
		District average	0 37	0 30	0 31	1 87	1 33	1 09	0 88	0 58	2 64
	Mymensingh	Kabarganj	Nil	0 06	0 53	2	0 85	0 92	Nil	Nil	2 56
		Atia (Langali)	Nil	Nil	0 39	Nil	Nil	0 93	Nil	Nil	1 39
		Sarabari	1	0 20	0 17	1	1 00	0 72	Nil	Nil	1 17
		Mymensingh (Obsv.)	Nil	Nil	0 33	1	0 38	0 94	Nil	Nil	2 09
		Jamalpur	1	0 43	0 37	1	0 24	0 88	Nil	Nil	1 39
		Netrakona	Nil	Nil	0 29	1	0 80	0 97	1	0 52	2 40
		Pingna	Nil	Nil	0 09	2	0 58	0 84	Nil	Nil	1 21
		Durgapur	1	0 40	0 35	1	0 21	0 80	2	1 87	2 11
		Sherpur (Town)	1	0 26	0 33	Nil	Nil	0 73	Nil	Nil	1 68
		Dewanganj	1	0 62	0 28	1	0 13	0 56	Nil	Nil	1 38
	Baridpur	Nalitabari	1	0 30	0 26	1	0 24	0 59	1	0 19	1 59
		Total	6	2 27	3 41	11	4 05	8 88	4	2 58	18 92
		District average	0 55	0 21	0 31	1 00	0 42	0 81	0 36	0 23	1 72
		Madaripur	Nil	1 02	0 16	2	2 06	1 08	1	0 35	2 36
		Faridpur (Obsv.)	1	0 65	0 43	3	3 49	1 32	1	0 20	2 33
		Rajbari (Gaulando)(a)	Nil	Nil	0 39	1	1 21	1 21	1	0 20	2 06
		Haridaspur	1	1 52	0 27	2	0 88	1 02	Nil	Nil	1 91
		Bhanga	Nil	Nil	0 15	3	3 76	0 80	Nil	Nil	2 14
		Pangsa	1	0 22	0 20	3	1 53	0 91	Nil	Nil	2 20
		Ballakandi	3	0 18	0 24	4	6 18	1 33	Nil	Nil	2 96
		Bhusna	Nil	Nil	0 26	2	2 80	1 24	Nil	Nil	2 02
		Pulog	Nil	Nil	0 30	2	1 78	1 10	1	0 45	1 22
		Faridpur	1	0 28	(n)	2	1 77	(n)	1	0 25	(n)
	Bakerganj	Total	6	3 92	2 72	21	22 48	10 31	5	1 20	21 20
		District average	0 70	0 19	0 30	2 62	2 81	0 15	0 38	0 15	2 36
		Patuakhali	Nil	0 03	0 34	2	0 31	1 40	2	0 99	2 09
		Barguna	1	0 10	0 29	3	0 53	1 34	Nil	Nil	2 05
		Pirojpur	Nil	Nil	0 53	1	0 36	1 28	1	1 07	1 67
		Barisal (Obsv.)	Nil	Nil	0 41	2	0 69	1 05	1	0 17	2 22
		Gauranali	1	0 98	0 22	2	0 26	1 04	1	0 25	2 44
		Bhola	1	0 46	0 33	2	0 54	0 92	1	0 77	2 11
		Daulatkhan	1	0 41	0 24	1	0 23	0 91	2	0 37	2 07
		Barphal	Nil	Nil	0 41	Nil	Nil	1 00	1	0 17	1 68
		Total	4	1 98	2 97	13	2 96	8 07	9	3 79	16 33
		District average	0 50	0 25	0 37	1 62	0 37	1 12	1 12	0 47	2 04
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar (Obsv.)	Nil	Nil	0 15	1	0 11	0 49	Nil	Nil	1 28
		Chittagong (Obsv.)	Nil	0 03	0 28	1	1 40	1 03	Nil	Nil	2 56
		Kutubdia	Nil	Nil	0 31	Nil	Nil	0 65	Nil	Nil	2 08
		Satkalia	Nil	Nil	0 22	Nil	0 00	0 40	Nil	Nil	1 80
		Mirsarai	1	0 60	0 10	2	1 10	0 82	1	0 45	2 47
		Hangunia	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
		Total	1	0 63	1 09	4	2 67	3 39	1	0 45	10 16
		District average	0 20	0 13	0 22	0 80	0 53	0 68	0 20	0 09	2 03
	Tippera	Comilla (Obsv.)	1	0 12	0 29	2	0 87	1 18	4	0 89	2 95
		Chandpur	Nil	Nil	0 41	1	0 91	1 09	2	1 28	2 88
		Brahmanbaria	Nil	Nil	0 49	2	0 33	1 19	2	2 44	3 82
		Ramchandrapur	Nil	Nil	0 23	2	1 25	1 01	4	1 85	2 66
		Nasirnagar	Nil	1 00	0 34	Nil	Nil	1 02	2	2 12	3 14
		Daudkandi	1	0 22	0 36	2	0 60	1 06	Nil	Nil	3 29
		Kaaba	Nil	Nil	0 24	Nil	Nil	0 97	3	3 15	3 18
		Laksm	Nil	Nil	0 44	1	2 90	1 21	3	2 60	2 23
		Raipur (b)			(n)			(n)			(n)
		Total	2	1 34	2 80	12	6 86	8 72	20	14 33	23 15
		District average	0 25	0 17	0 35	1 50	0 86	1 09	2 50	1 79	2 89

(a) Out of order

(b) Raipur opened since November 1936.

(n) Not ascertained

Previous of Receipt for the year 1922

April			May			June			July		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
6	0 05	5 57	15	40 87	9 78	19	24 03	14 50	23	25 41	14 11
7	4 38	5 96	18	23 27	9 75	11	12 45	13 50	15	9 11	12 84
4	1 82	6 84	19	27 19	8 27	13	12 05	15 52	20	12 79	13 87
6	3 38	5 48	15	21 43	9 41	18	12 60	12 95	24	14 07	12 98
8	4 11	7 12	17	18 37	9 87	16	7 72	14 92	19	11 16	12 26
0	2 94	4 33	16	21 88	9 15	16	11 92	11 54	18	8 92	11 76
8	5 84	5 69	16	21 52	9 76	13	14 73	14 04	23	15 79	13 45
4	2 10	6 44	21	15 24	8 10	21	10 26	15 13	18	8 92	14 93
40	30 68	46 83	137	189 77	74 15	127	110 76	112 16	160	100 17	106 20
6 12	3 84	5 85	17 13	23 72	9 27	15 87	13 86	14 02	20 00	13 27	13 28
4	2 63	6 37	13	15 11	12 02	19	28 90	19 20	24	23 08	15 46
5	2 22	3 53	17	10 09	8 92	18	11 26	12 00	22	11 11	11 08
6	3 23	3 51	12	17 48	8 48	20	19 16	13 09	11	15 38	13 45
7	2 70	5 76	14	18 27	12 54	19	24 13	18 71	16	10 80	16 46
4	3 93	4 47	17	15 82	9 06	21	42 88	15 36	22	23 52	13 79
7	5 34	6 11	14	12 37	11 91	22	21 50	21 66	26	14 00	20 36
4	1 98	2 84	14	17 73	7 93	19	15 79	13 75	10	8 89	10 53
7	5 29	5 57	17	27 72	15 84	24	36 46	26 90	25	32 92	30 80
4	1 57	3 44	14	22 01	10 00	24	27 19	15 35	22	17 28	16 84
5	2 70	3 29	16	27 17	11 38	16	22 44	16 23	13	14 57	14 75
5	3 83	5 16	16	16 20	11 94	23	31 97	21 71	24	17 94	20 28
58	37 42	50 04	104	228 97	122 62	225	284 14	190 14	215	189 64	183 75
5 27	3 40	4 55	14 91	20 96	11 15	20 45	25 83	17 83	19 55	17 24	16 70
2	1 57	4 47	17	13 88	8 71	17	9 46	11 12	17	11 65	12 60
6	2 17	4 72	20	28 76	9 04	18	14 91	13 36	23	11 18	12 85
		4 15			8 29			12 30			11 15
2	0 43	4 98	17	17 34	8 56	20	12 95	13 25	20	9 34	13 33
6	3 17	5 70	17	29 87	8 51	15	12 78	18 98	17	14 73	11 75
5	2 95	3 33	18	30 23	8 30	14	15 80	15 17	19	13 58	12 43
5	3 50	4 13	18	27 03	9 03	21	15 95	15 01	18	10 86	12 68
4	2 21	3 47	18	51 97	9 08	25	11 88	12 89	22	9 80	11 07
3	1 03	8 05	17	15 07	10 77	24	12 43	18 74	22	11 29	17 40
4	3 70	(n)	19	92 30	(n)	17	10 26	(n)	14	7 67	(n)
93	17 93	45 06	142	254 00	80 29	154	108 16	127 82	158	95 43	115 22
4 18	2 24	5 01	17 75	31 76	8 92	19 25	13 52	14 20	19 75	11 93	12 80
NH	NH	4 19	25	40 74	10 12	19	24 90	21 94	25	24 25	22 07
1 NH	2 15	4 47	18	44 11	10 02	20	18 81	21 70	11	26 85	22 58
1 NH	NH	3 25	13	24 07	7 95	19	21 85	15 29	18	11 25	15 92
1 NH	0 10	4 78	16	17 93	9 02	20	12 08	16 33	22	8 72	15 80
3	NH	4 53	12	30 17	8 31	27	12 43	18 77	13	7 57	13 93
1	0 67	4 70	20	21 95	8 17	19	12 54	18 68	21	9 85	17 79
1	0 47	5 75	21	37 43	10 68	18	21 83	21 22	21	13 09	19 31
1	0 27	4 55	18	22 49	9 70	27	40 31	18 08	28	27 26	20 04
7	3 66	36 22	143	248 49	73 99	175	197 50	147 01	165	128 84	147 24
0 87	0 46	4 53	17 88	31 06	9 25	21 88	24 69	18 38	20 63	16 11	18 41
2	0 83	4 93	18	26 64	12 60	17	22 08	30 14	21	21 40	35 94
4	1 64	5 47	16	19 62	9 52	18	28 56	20 79	14	7 28	22 40
3	0 62	4 06	17	36 25	10 76	16	19 76	24 24	16	13 10	28 85
3	2 49	4 73	15	15 55	8 89	22	21 30	20 41	11	10 95	25 86
6	5 40	5 85	18	19 62	9 90	17	18 99	24 38	20	16 41	26 41
NH	NH	(n)	17	13 53	(n)	21	22 70	(n)	11	5 16	(n)
18	10 98	25 04	84	117 66	51 76	90	112 69	118 90	86	71 14	138 90
3 60	2 20	5 01	16 80	23 54	10 35	18 00	22 54	28 79	17 20	14 23	27 79
4	2 30	6 58	22	19 78	11 77	25	17 94	18 05	19	10 17	15 05
3	2 19	5 50	17	17 12	8 96	20	18 17	18 57	16	6 57	14 40
6	4 13	0 51	16	18 54	12 01	16	7 41	15 78	10	7 18	11 18
6	4 55	7 26	20	15 86	10 68	21	10 80	19 73	18	9 70	13 35
8	5 30	8 87	13	22 81	12 66	10	16 11	15 59	12	7 39	12 19
2	2 26	4 76	14	17 79	8 82	8	9 50	14 49	12	14 57	13 33
11	9 00	7 02	27	20 20	10 56	20	14 08	16 30	20	21 25	11 69
6	3 90	5 77	23	17 17	10 63	27	18 68	16 57	23	16 14	18 41
		(n)			(n)			(n)			(n)
48	23 72	52 27	152	149 06	66 09	147	112 87	127 95	142	93 27	109 58
6 00	4 21	6 53	19 00	18 63	10 76	18 38	14 11	16 00	17 75	11 66	13 70

(n) Not ascertained

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	August			September		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	19	13 59	13 68	13	13 76	10 97
		Dacca	18	17 86	13 13	15	18 39	9 76
		Nawabganj	17	17 13	11 47	10	11 88	7 99
		Narayanganj (Obay)	22	14 62	12 74	13	15 26	9 63
		Narhingdi	17	12 90	12 30	13	12 66	8 88
		Manikganj	19	16 34	11 83	11	10 58	8 51
		Toydebpur	18	22 53	14 03	14	13 26	10 18
		Kapasia	17	21 09	13 04	10	10 42	7 36
		Total	147	140 06	102 23	99	101 21	73 28
		District average	18 38	17 01	12 78	12 38	12 65	9 16
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	16	15 96	15 58	13	15 62	13 00
		Atia (Tangail)	14	15 85	11 41	8	18 69	8 67
		Barisalbari	12	8 04	14 22	9	15 53	7 22
		Mymensingh (Obay)	17	14 99	15 64	17	28 04	13 74
		Tamulpur	22	22 26	11 99	12	16 81	12 42
		Netrokona	22	19 25	21 15	16	28 32	15 41
		Plingra	13	12 82	15 32	10	19 97	8 92
		Durgapur	20	42 22	11 30	11	21 08	19 95
		Shirpur (Town)	15	10 69	15 80	12	13 99	12 46
		Dewanganj	14	13 36	14 32	9	6 92	11 54
		Nalitabari	19	19 02	19 21	14	11 30	14 10
		Total	184	204 16	188 01	131	190 27	137 43
		District average	16 71	18 56	17 09	11 91	17 84	12 49
	Kailashpur	Madaripur	20	17 30	11 09	15	9 67	8 71
		Kailashpur (Obay)	15	11 51	12 42	10	7 26	9 29
		Rajbari (Gondondo)(a)			10 96			8 29
		Haridaspur	15	10 36	12 70	12	6 73	8 15
		Bhangra	21	22 28	12 19	9	6 50	9 52
		Pangsa	18	6 58	12 20	7	6 68	6 68
		Ballakandi	15	13 12	13 33	11	6 87	7 89
		Bhusui	19	12 76	12 85	12	6 97	9 80
		Palong	19	16 38	17 22	14	9 65	8 64
		Katipuri	20	15 37	(n)	11	6 01	(n)
		Total	142	111 20	115 95	90	60 33	76 77
		District average	17 75	13 91	12 88	11 25	7 54	9 53
	Bakarganj	Putuakhali	27	28 05	18 95	13	27 61	13 90
		Barguna	10	25 70	19 61	8	4 35	12 64
		Pirojpur	19	24 28	13 40	12	9 37	10 49
		Barisal (Obay)	22	16 61	13 62	9	10 08	11 15
		Gournadi	20	23 56	12 74	8	12 14	9 21
		Bhola	20	16 44	16 93	15	12 28	12 07
		Daudkhan	25	14 51	19 26	19	19 59	12 90
		Bauphal	25	23 37	18 61	9	7 35	13 42
		Total	168	173 15	133 12	93	102 76	95 78
		District average	21 00	21 64	16 61	11 63	12 84	11 97
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar (Obay)	22	14 89	28 55	18	17 60	13 54
		Chittagong (Obay)	21	30 84	19 30	17	21 14	11 98
		Kutubdia	16	9 38	25 07	16	26 29	12 89
		Satkalia	22	20 10	20 00	14	16 85	11 59
		Mirsani	23	16 30	25 51	17	21 00	15 79
		Rangunia	22	20 67	(n)	15	17 61	(n)
		Total	104	141 51	118 43	82	102 88	65 74
		District average	20 80	28 30	23 69	16 40	20 57	13 15
	Tippera	Comilla (Obay)	20	16 93	15 73	13	16 82	10 93
		Chandpur	18	10 71	16 22	16	10 21	10 65
		Brahmanbaria	16	13 41	12 14	11	8 35	10 23
		Ramu handrapur	19	24 95	13 52	17	11 80	10 05
		Nasirnagar	21	9 85	11 94	14	6 20	11 27
		Daudkandi	19	23 12	12 54	12	14 20	8 79
		Kusba	20	10 55	12 14	15	12 47	9 13
		Laksam	24	37 21	17 17	18	30 82	11 61
		Rajpur (b)			(n)			(n)
		Total	157	146 73	111 40	120	110 87	82 66
		District average	19 62	18 34	14 93	15 00	13 86	10 32

(a) Out of order

(b) Rajpur opened since November 1935.

(n) Not ascertained

Provinces of Bengal for the year 1932.

October			November			December			Annual		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
5	4 18	5 56	2	1 50	1 03	NH	NH	0 21	106	114 11	80 15
6	1 40	4 60	3	0 49	0 84	NH	NH	0 17	97	87 11	74 24
2	1 45	4 81	1	1 20	0 39	NH	NH	0 21	90	88 41	71 90
7	4 64	5 07	3	2 10	0 98	NH	NH	0 19	111	90 48	71 82
6	5 81	5 50	2	1 13	0 83	NH	NH	0 27	102	78 06	76 03
2	1 15	4 18	3	0 63	0 89	NH	NH	0 15	94	75 94	65 74
4	3 79	4 74	2	0 58	0 98	NH	NH	0 13	101	99 16	76 60
9	4 93	4 65	2	1 41	0 31	NH	NH	0 14	104	80 28	72 70
41	29 35	39 09	20	9 06	6 25	NH	NH	1 47	805	790 75	593 96
5 13	1 67	4 80	2 50	1 11	0 78	NH	NH	0 18	100 61	91 16	74 25
6	3 27	5 88	1	0 79	0 79	NH	NH	0 19	98	106 93	92 59
2	0 95	4 35	2	1 21	0 51	NH	NH	0 10	88	82 18	62 68
5	3 26	5 33	NH	NH	0 48	NH	NH	0 26	77	83 48	68 10
2	1 61	5 60	1	0 28	0 88	NH	NH	0 07	94	96 49	92 95
9	9 20	5 22	1	0 30	0 46	NH	NH	0 13	110	155 39	77 14
9	6 35	7 05	4	1 46	0 76	NH	NH	0 12	122	109 07	112 19
6	2 42	5 22	NH	0 05	0 18	NH	NH	0 05	78	80 21	66 88
9	5 20	7 13	1	0 30	0 80	NH	NH	0 04	118	173 67	141 88
8	4 28	5 35	NH	NH	0 78	NH	NH	0 04	100	108 47	84 48
6	2 73	5 52	NH	NH	0 63	NH	NH	0 03	113	108 10	79 91
9	6 00	5 44	NH	0 21	0 72	NH	NH	0 04	81	90 66	100 90
71	45 27	62 40	10	4 60	6 99	NH	NH	1 07	1 079	1 194 97	979 77
6 45	4 12	5 68	0 91	0 42	0 64	NH	NH	0 10	98 09	108 61	80 07
8	1 38	4 69	1	1 19	0 81	NH	NH	0 17	102	92 01	69 17
4	4 00	4 74	2	0 41	1 10	NH	NH	0 12	103	84 57	71 72
		1 41			0 87			0 12			04 22
7	1 41	5 59	1	1 13	0 87	NH	NH	0 22	99	61 99	70 85
1	0 45	5 81	1	2 88	0 58	NH	NH	0 17	92	98 72	71 38
5	2 40	5 18	1	1 11	0 51	NH	NH	0 22	91	81 10	07 15
6	1 42	6 06	2	1 18	0 46	NH	NH	0 43	101	87 89	71 41
7	2 81	6 08	1	2 49	0 79	NH	NH	0 22	112	105 69	72 17
8	6 48	7 56	1	1 67	0 71	NH	NH	0 28	113	99 81	94 12
5	2 28	(n)	1	1 29	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	97	81 16	(n)
46	24 15	50 76	20	12 68	6 66	NH	NH	1 95	815	711 82	654 71
5 75	1 04	5 64	2 50	1 50	0 74	NH	NH	0 22	101 88	88 98	72 75
9	10 48	8 01	1	9 38	1 61	NH	NH	0 42	125	167 13	105 24
8	8 62	8 72	1	6 14	1 06	NH	NH	0 20	83	137 11	104 08
7	8 95	5 55	1	1 53	1 19	NH	NH	0 22	93	106 75	76 74
7	5 75	6 26	1	1 55	1 48	NH	NH	0 39	109	76 28	82 11
9	10 22	4 00	2	1 46	1 08	NH	NH	0 16	95	108 91	72 15
7	4 40	6 60	1	4 67	1 17	NH	NH	0 33	116	81 47	90 09
10	5 62	7 15	1	6 15	1 30	NH	NH	0 25	124	121 75	101 27
11	6 38	7 15	1	8 03	1 40	NH	NH	0 39	125	111 68	96 41
70	59 72	54 14	21	44 95	10 69	NH	NH	2 16	870	967 80	729 02
8 75	7 46	6 79	2 87	5 62	1 14	NH	NH	0 29	108 75	120 98	91 16
12	14 38	8 71	1	1 74	1 78	NH	NH	0 51	114	151 67	110 61
9	7 88	6 88	1	4 44	1 87	NH	NH	0 70	101	122 80	102 71
11	15 20	7 13	4	7 15	2 48	NH	NH	0 52	98	127 73	119 04
10	6 07	6 68	4	1 30	1 79	NH	NH	0 38	105	98 61	102 25
11	11 59	7 43	3	7 98	1 38	NH	NH	0 46	119	139 44	119 59
7	4 12	(n)	2	0 39	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	95	84 18	(n)
53	55 12	16 85	17	24 61	11 30	NH	NH	2 57	540	640 34	584 25
10 60	11 02	7 37	1 40	4 92	2 26	NH	NH	0 51	108 00	128 07	116 85
9	6 65	6 52	2	3 83	1 03	NH	NH	0 23	121	96 30	90 11
6	5 54	5 71	3	2 38	0 87	NH	NH	0 25	102	75 08	82 51
4	7 27	5 22	2	2 11	0 76	NH	NH	0 23	93	71 17	79 51
9	5 70	5 62	4	2 70	1 11	NH	NH	0 10	120	88 95	82 32
3	1 87	5 20	NH	NH	0 85	NH	NH	0 16	87	72 35	83 23
8	5 36	4 16	6	1 50	0 97	NH	NH	0 11	84	89 12	71 57
4	4 20	4 45	6	1 25	1 11	NH	NH	0 23	132	96 13	76 02
6	5 50	5 75	3	4 00	1 04	NH	NH	0 22	136	139 22	91 06
		(n)	4	1 95	(n)			(n)	4	1 95	(n)
49	41 59	42 63	26	17 77	7 74	NH	NH	1 53	875	728 41	656 52
6 13	5 26	5 38	3 25	2 22	0 97	NH	NH	0 19	109 38	91 05	82 07

(a) Not ascertained

(b) Raipur station was established since November

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division	District	Station	January			February			March		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Chittagong	Noakhali	Noakhali (Osby)	1	0 88	0 27	2	1 77	1 11	Nil	0 05	2 66
		Kail	Nil	0 08	0 11	3	0 95	0 97	3	1 75	3 23
		Harishpur	Nil	Nil	0 25	4	0 97	0 87	4	1 20	2 18
		Ranganj	1	0 25	0 25	2	1 50	1 02	1	0 80	2 87
		Chitraganaya	1	0 15	0 17	1	0 16	0 95	3	0 96	2 91
		Hatiya	Nil	Nil	0 15	1	0 45	1 01	Nil	0 14	2 06
		Lakshmipur	1	1 50	0 21	2	1 90	1 05	1	1 30	2 08
		Total	4	2 86	1 61	15	7 70	7 00	12	6 20	17 98
		District average	0 57	0 41	0 21	2 14	1 10	1 00	1 72	0 88	2 57
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati	1	0 21	0 2	1	0 41	1 01	1	0 42	2 83
		Bandarban	Nil	Nil	0 19	Nil	Nil	0 64	Nil	Nil	2 54
		Barkal	Nil	Nil	0 15	Nil	Nil	0 93	1	0 12	2 41
		Mahulchari	Nil	Nil	0 07	1	0 36	0 40	1	1 41	2 29
		Lama	Nil	Nil	0 01	Nil	Nil	0 86	Nil	Nil	1 01
		Rangach	2	0 51	0 09	2	0 55	0 55	2	1 86	3 15
		Manikchri	1	0 69	(n)	1	0 25	(n)	1	0 13	(n)
		Dighinala	1	1 20	(n)	1	0 25	(n)	3	2 05	(n)
		Malinukh	1	0 58	(n)	1	0 40	(n)	2	1 95	(n)
		Kaptai	Nil	Nil	(n)	1	0 30	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
		Panchhari	1	1 28	(n)	1	0 22	(n)	1	0 30	(n)
		Nakhvongchhari	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	0 09	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
		Total	4	0 72	0 85	4	1 52	4 51	5	3 81	14 23
		District average	0 50	0 12	0 14	0 67	0 25	0 76	0 83	0 64	2 37

(n) Not ascertained

Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

April			May			June			July		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
3	1 50	6 40	18	32 06	11 40	22	19 24	21 49	20	11 31	24 35
6	3 16	6 23	16	18 62	10 98	24	30 12	22 89	24	18 74	24 20
4	1 41	4 8	21	20 34	10 15	17	11 96	21 68	20	19 76	27 73
4	2 10	4 92	13	18 37	9 56	15	11 76	17 16	15	12 25	17 12
6	2 92	8 57	13	18 28	11 03	17	31 97	20 51	17	18 04	23 04
3	1 05	6 16	20	26 32	10 44	23	16 74	22 60	22	14 15	28 01
2	0 70	6 67	12	25 96	10 17	10	13 90	20 80	11	6 30	19 37
28	12 93	43 80	112	159 04	73 73	128	134 08	147 18	129	94 56	164 81
4 00	1 95	6 26	16 00	22 85	10 54	18 20	19 17	21 05	18 43	13 51	23 55
5	3 32	5 01	17	14 78	9 76	22	23 29	17 85	21	11 67	18 94
2	1 73	5 26	19	23 64	10 13	23	24 56	20 07	17	14 60	21 09
4	2 12	6 33	19	15 27	8 60	26	21 95	18 64	16	10 21	21 10
4	3 09	5 82	18	21 04	5 54	22	25 92	15 39	24	9 02	17 86
2	0 55	6 47	24	21 28	6 37	26	37 03	26 80	24	11 19	34 46
4	1 16	5 90	17	14 41	5 92	20	16 54	17 31	17	8 07	18 74
4	3 39	(n)	21	17 37	(n)	22	26 01	(n)	24	11 11	(n)
5	3 87	(n)	21	17 57	(n)	28	19 73	(n)	29	10 16	(n)
3	3 65	(n)	18	14 59	(n)	26	26 54	(n)	19	13 07	(n)
3	4 39	(n)	21	19 31	(n)	25	24 64	(n)	18	10 09	(n)
9	4 46	(n)	24	16 64	(n)	29	21 75	(n)	27	8 88	(n)
4	1 66	(n)	17	25 55	(n)	23	27 03	(n)	23	20 74	(n)
20	11 91	34 89	114	110 42	46 31	130	152 77	116 08	119	64 76	133 09
3 33	1 99	5 81	19 00	18 40	7 72	23 17	26 46	19 35	19 83	10 79	22 18

(n) Not ascertained

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table for the

Division	District	Station	August			September		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
Chittagong	Noakhali	Noakhali (Osry)	26	21 08	26 21	16	17 21	16 68
		Leni	23	21 08	24 11	22	25 92	14 68
		Harishpur	21	23 09	26 14	17	16 60	17 15
		Ranganj	17	17 34	17 68	17	17 60	12 10
		Chhagalnaya	23	21 40	23 72	18	21 94	14 63
		Hatiya	22	23 74	26 78	20	25 91	17 08
		Lakshmipur	19	14 05	19 78	10	12 40	14 70
		Total	148	143 28	164 67	120	137 07	106 82
		District average	21 14	20 47	23 52	17 14	10 58	15 26
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati	22	17 85	17 61	21	20 03	12 07
		Baidarban	27	23 30	18 05	22	20 03	12 21
		Barkal	22	20 28	10 46	19	21 95	14 51
		Mahachhari	22	15 13	17 70	21	23 54	12 79
		Lama	22	23 43	23 83	20	15 26	13 67
		Tan garh	18	13 70	22 06	16	18 60	14 32
		Manikuri	21	22 01	(n)	19	22 23	(n)
		Dighinada	29	15 45	(n)	17	18 53	(n)
		Maimukh	26	17 37	(n)	20	17 48	(n)
		Kaptai	28	19 68	(n)	21	22 01	(n)
		Janchhari	23	12 17	(n)	17	20 64	(n)
		Nakhongchhari	19	21 08	(n)	18	16 85	(n)
		Total	133	113 00	118 64	119	119 47	79 47
		District average	22 17	18 95	19 77	19 53	19 91	13 25

(n) Not ascertained

Dacca, the 15th March 1939

Province of Bengal for the year 1938.

October			November			December			Annual		
Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Normal rainfall
10	8 27	8 36	3	5 85	1 74	NH	NH	0 28	121	119 22	120 01
8	6 56	7 44	3	6 74	1 94	NH	NH	0 52	131	134 62	117 91
9	7 51	9 17	3	3 90	1 57	NH	NH	0 45	120	101 43	122 19
8	4 69	6 37	2	3 75	1 13	NH	NH	0 22	95	90 49	90 34
6	5 66	8 74	1	4 03	1 54	NH	NH	0 35	108	124 31	116 06
9	11 70	9 84	3	10 36	2 00	NH	NH	0 40	123	129 56	126 53
4	4 65	7 78	2	2 80	1 16	NH	NH	0 23	71	85 45	109 98
54	49 04	57 68	19	47 43	11 08	NH	NH	2 44	769	785 08	798 82
7 71	7 01	8 24	2 71	5 35	1 57	NH	NH	0 45	109 85	112 16	114 12
11	5 16	6 60	4	4 33	1 73	NH	NH	0 56	126	101 47	94 34
13	10 14	7 02	3	2 90	1 82	NH	NH	0 49	126	120 90	100 41
9	3 93	7 85	4	3 87	1 61	NH	NH	0 64	120	102 68	101 73
12	9 44	6 13	3	6 06	1 29	NH	NH	0 01	128	115 15	85 38
12	9 63	4 71	4	1 73	2 57	NH	NH	0 09	133	120 60	120 77
14	5 63	5 52	4	8 51	1 93	NH	NH	0 00	115	80 60	95 51
11	4 16	(n)	3	6 97	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	128	115 42	(n)
10	5 21	(n)			(n)	NH	NH	(n)			(n)
10	7 85	(n)	3	5 37	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	131	108 85	(n)
13	6 43	(n)	3	3 40	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	133	110 25	(n)
11	4 75	(n)	4	6 00	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	147	9 39	(n)
13	8 72	(n)	3	1 02	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	120	12 75	(n)
71	43 93	37 33	21	27 40	10 95	NH	NH	1 79	748	650 40	598 14
11 83	7 32	6 22	1 50	1 57	1 83	NH	NH	0 30	124 60	108 40	99 69

(n) Not ascertained

A AHMAD,
Personal Assistant
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Note —The total and the average rainfall for all districts have been

Division and district	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presidency.								
24-Parganas	Saugor Island (Obsy) Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge Canning Town Alipore (Obsy) Barrackpore Dum Dum Baraset Basirhat Gosaba							
Nadia	Ranaghat Krishnagar (Obsy) Chuadanga Meherpur Kushtia Haringhata							
Murshidabad	Kandi Berhampore (Obsy) Lalbagh Azimganj Jangipur Lalgola Akriganj Patkabari Dunkal Kallyanganj (Ishanpur) Khargram Bharatpore							
Jessore	Narail Jessore (Obsy) Jhenidah Magura Bongaon							
Khulna	Satkhira (Obsy) Bagerhat Khulna (Obsy) Kaliganj Nakipur Dumuria Rampal Kalaroa Paikgachha (Raruli) Mullahat* Morelganj Islamkati							
Burdwan.								
Burdwan	Kalna Burdwan (Obsy) Katwa Asansol (Obsy) Mankar Mangalkot* Royna Monteswar					0 01	0 01	
Birbhum	Suri Hetampur Rampurhat Bolpur Murara Labpur Nalhati Mayureswar							

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

calculated using the data of only those stations for which normals are available

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							0 01 0 01					0 02
											0 02	
											0 21	0 16
						0 03						0 10
						0 00						
						0 06						
						0 07 0 09 0 06			0 36	0 42 0 07		0 04
												0 04
						0 68	0 05					0 10
						0 49					0 18	
				0 16				0 19				
				1 30 1 93								
											0 16	0 13 0 10 0 21
							0 10			0 08		
											0 50 0 17	
					0 08							
					0 03							0 03

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district	Station	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Presidency.								
24-Parganas	Saugor Island (Obsy)					0 05		
	Diamond Harbour				0 07	0 04		
	Budge Budge				0 61	1 07		
	Canning Town				0 20	0 30		
	Alipore (Obsy)				0 39	1 05	0 02	
	Barraekpore							
	Dum Dum							
	Barasat			0 16	0 07			
	Basirhat				0 12	0 15		
	Gosaba			0 70	0 30			
Nadia	Ranaghat			0 14				
	Krishnagar (Obsy)			0 02	0 01	0 04		
	Chuadanga							
	Meherpur		0 03					
	Kushtia							
	Haringhata				0 07			
Murshudabad	Kandi							
	Berhampore (Obsy)							
	Lalbagh	0 07						
	Azimganj							
	Jangipur	0 03	0 04					
	Lalgola							
	Akriganj	0 03		0 02				
	Patkabari							
	Dumkal							
	Kaliyanganj (Islampur)							
	Khargram			0 09				
	Bharatpore							
Jessore	Narail			0 03	0 02			
	Jessore (Obsy)							
	Jhenidah							
	Magura							
	Bongaon							
Khulna	Satkhira (Obsy)				0 13	0 07	0 02	
	Bagerhat							
	Khulna (Obsy)				0 04		0 02	
	Kaliganj			0 49	0 33			
	Nakipur			0 03				
	Dumuria							
	Rampal							
	Kalaroa							
	Paikgachha (Raruli)							
	Mullahat*							
	Moreiganj					0 03		
	Islamkati							
Burdwan.								
Burdwan	Kalna							
	Burdwan (Obsy)							
	Katwa		0 10	0 08	0 05	0 17		
	Asansol (Obsy)			0 37	0 15	0 09		
	Mankar	0 10	0 40					
	Mangalkot*							
	Royna					0 05		
	Monteswar			0 05				
Birbhum	Suri	0 21	0 12	0 02				
	Hetampur			0 17		0 20		
	Rampurhat							
	Bolpur			0 13	0 02	0 11		
	Murara	0 04	0 05					
	Lalpur							
	Nalhati							
	Mayureswar		0 14					

* Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

28				Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Normal rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st Decem-ber 1936 to 28th February 1939	Normal rainfall from 1st Decem-ber 1936 to 28th February 1939
				Nil	1 8	0 06	1 12	0 05	0 67	1 09
				Nil	2 1	0 11	1 30	0 07	0 13	2 03
				2	2 1	1 69	1 37	1 07	1 76	2 05
				2	1 3	0 50	0 84	0 30		1 31
				2	1 6	1 48	1 10	1 05	1 54	1 64
				Nil	1 9	Nil	1 28	Nil	Nil	1 08
					1 7		1 12			1 76
				1	2 0	0 25	1 28	0 16	0 29	1 99
				2	1 7	0 27	1 03	0 15	0 27	0 67
				2	(n)	1 00	(n)	0 70	1 00	(n)
				2	1 8	0 38	1 21	0 24	0 38	1 77
				1	1 7	0 23	1 20	0 16	0 28	1 73
				Nil	1 7	0 04	1 11	0 03	0 03	1 63
				Nil	1 8	0 04	1 03	0 03	0 06	1 53
				Nil	1 7	Nil	0 96	Nil	Nil	1 41
				1	0 5	0 17	0 35	0 10	0 17	0 60
				Nil	1 7	Nil	0 92	Nil	0 35	1 41
				Nil	1 7	0 06	0 88	0 06	0 15	1 35
				Nil	1 4	0 07	0 70	0 07	0 07	1 13
				Nil	1 6	Nil	0 71	Nil	Nil	1 22
				1	1 6	0 60	0 71	0 12	0 60	1 27
				1	1 4	0 45	0 85	0 36	0 71	1 41
				Nil	1 5	0 18	0 66	0 07	0 18	1 14
				Nil	1 5	Nil	0 68	Nil	Nil	0 97
				Nil	1 4	Nil	0 70	Nil	Nil	1 17
				Nil	1 9	Nil	0 82	Nil	Nil	1 86
				Nil	(n)	0 13	(n)	0 09	0 22	(n)
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
				1	2 0	0 73	1 24	0 68	0 74	1 92
				1	1 9	0 15	1 34	0 10	0 15	1 90
				Nil	1 8	Nil	1 23	Nil	Nil	1 77
				Nil	1 9	Nil	1 09	Nil	Nil	1 60
				2	1 7	0 67	1 17	0 49	0 67	1 76
				1	1 0	0 22	0 75	0 13	0 24	1 35
				Nil	1 8	Nil	1 16	Nil	Nil	1 81
				2	1 4	0 41	0 84	0 19	0 41	1 74
				2	2 0	0 82	1 43	0 49		2 13
				Nil	1 4	0 03	1 00	0 03		1 36
				1	2 1	1 30	1 31	1 30	1 57	1 88
				1	1 9	1 93	1 24	1 93	1 93	1 83
				Nil	1 9	Nil	0 99	Nil	Nil	1 58
				Nil	2 0	Nil	1 29	Nil	Nil	2 00
				Nil	2 1		1 40			1 89
				Nil	2 0	0 03	1 46	0 03	0 03	2 12
				Nil	2 1	Nil	1 25	Nil	Nil	1 84
				1	1 7	0 16	1 14	0 16	0 16	1 68
				2	1 8	0 39	1 25	0 17	0 43	1 76
				3	1 7	0 40	1 09	0 10	0 55	0 61
				3	2 1	0 91	1 04	0 37	1 00	1 96
				2	1 4	0 50	0 92	0 40	0 50	1 47
					1 1		0 65			0 73
				1	1 7	0 55	1 13	0 50		1 30
				1	2 4	0 22	1 51	0 17		1 51
				2	1 8	0 43	0 86	0 21	0 59	1 33
				2	1 7	0 37	0 91	0 20	0 37	1 63
				Nil	1 7	Nil	0 79	Nil	0 18	1 36
				2	1 5	0 29	0 72	0 13	0 20	1 18
				Nil	1 4	0 12	0 59	0 05	0 12	0 99
				Nil	1 4	Nil	0 54	Nil	Nil	0 88
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
				1	(n)	0 14	(n)	0 14	0 64	(n)

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan—concl'd								
Bankura	Bankura (Obsy)					0 15		
	Vishnupur					0 11		
	Mahara				0 02			
	Khatra							
	Indas					0 05		
	Kotalpur							
	Onda*							
	Gangajalghati							
	Raipur				0 01			
	Sonamukhi					0 03		
	Taldangra							
	Saranga							
	Indpur					0 06		
	Arhara			0 01	0 15			
	Barjora							
	Simlapal							
	Mejhia							
	Siromampur*							
	Palasdanga					0 04		
	Chatna				0 09			
	Ranibandh							
	Saltora							
	Joypur					0 05		
	Ambikanagar*							
	Joyrampur*							
	Patrasaver					0 02		
Midnapore	Contai							
	Tamluk							
	Midnapore (Obsy)							
	Ghatal							
	Kukrahati							
	Amlagura							
	Panskura							
	Dantan							
	Chandrakona*							
	Pachet*							
	Bhagwanpore							
	Kashuary*							
	Nayabasan				0 04			
	Silda (Belpahari)							
	Goaltore							
	Salboni					0 04		
	Narayanganj							
	Ramnagar							
	Mohanpur							
	Jenka (Khajri)							
	Nandigram*							
	Moyna							
	Pingla							
	Narajole*							
	Kolaghat (Dainan)							
	Balichak							
	Jhargram							
Hooghly	Khargpur							
	Serampore							
	Hooghly							
	Arambagh							
	Chanditala							
	Tentulia							
	Boinchee							
	Khanakul							
	Tarakeswar							
Howrah	Howrah							
	Ulubaria							
	Amta							
Rajshahi.								
Boalia	Boalia (Obsy)							
	Nator							
	Naogaon							
	Lalpur							
	Manda							
	Mahadebpur							
	Tanor							
	Chaugram							
	Joari							
	Badalgachi							

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										0 15 0 04 0 31		0 42 0 78 0 23
									0 38		0 65	0 36
									0 02		0 50	0 32
										0 60		0 27
									0 40		0 25	0 45 0 03 0 48 0 56
									0 12		0 61	0 62
									0 05 0 04		0 09 0 30	0 78 0 27
										0 13		0 46
							0 10 0 40		0 24 0 01			
							0 46					
								0 06	1 24 0 81 0 20			
						0 42						
							0 17		0 04			0 01
								0 06			0 08	0 30 0 48 0 62 0 51
											0 20 0 20	0 01 0 03 0 17
							0 10		0 35			
						0 60				0 02		
										0 10		0 07
						0 21			0 05 0 04	0 20		0 08

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district	Station	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan—concd								
Bankura	Bankura (Obsy)	0 23		0 43		0 22		
	Vishnupur			0 31		0 11		
	Mahura			0 27	0 25	0 21		
	Khatra	0 23		0 22	0 06	0 19		
	Indas		0 10		0 13			
	Kotalpur	0 05		0 16	0 10		0 05	
	Onda*							
	Gangajalhati			0 22				
	Raipur	1 40		0 11	0 36	0 21		
	Sonamukha	0 06		0 26	0 02	0 12		
	Taldangra	0 18		0 60	0 02	0 20		
	Saranga	2 35			0 55	0 17		
	Indpur	0 15		0 20		0 31		
	Arhara		0 26	0 07	0 14			
	Barjora			0 30		0 30		
	Simlapal		0 29	0 05	0 08			
	Mejha							
	Siromanipuri*							
	Palsadanga			0 18	0 02	0 07		
	Chatna	0 04	0 30	0 05	0 25			
	Ranibandh		0 50	0 12	0 14			
	Saltora		0 25					
	Joypur		0 09		0 11			
	Ambikanagar*							
	Joyrampur*							
	Patrasayer			0 14		0 30		
Midnapore	Contai				0 05	0 11		0 11
	Tamluk			0 43	0 70			
	Midnapore (Obsy)			0 05	0 41	0 74	0 89	0 10
	Ghatal				0 26			
	Kukrahati				0 25	0 27		
	Amlagura	0 32		0 02	0 15	0 07		
	Panskura			0 08	1 10	1 30	0 08	0 04
	Dantan			0 56	0 20		0 23	0 05
	Chandrakona*							
	Pachet*							
	Bhagwanpore		0 98		0 71	0 11		0 19
	Kashibary*							
	Nayabasan				0 25	0 75	0 13	0 65
	Silda (Belpahati)		0 55	0 12	0 20	0 22	0 14	
	Goaltore			0 15	0 49	0 10	0 15	
	Salboni				0 85	0 18	0 04	
	Narayanganj				0 60	2 00		0 50
	Ramnagar				0 36			
	Mohanpur			0 32	0 34		0 02	
	Jenka (Khajri)				0 08	0 12		
	Nandigram*							
	Moyna			1 27	0 49			
	Pingla			0 19	1 05	0 20	0 22	
	Narajole*							
	Kolaghat (Daman)			0 01	0 42	0 88	0 05	
	Balchak			0 02	0 34	1 05	0 08	0 06
	Jhargram		0 15	0 72	0 58		0 64	
	Kharagpur			0 36	0 19		0 65	
Hooghly	Serampore				0 25	0 10		
	Hooghly			0 07	0 13	0 10		
	Arambagh	0 02		0 03	0 18	0 04		
	Chanditala							
	Tentulia			0 07	0 10			
	Bomcheo				0 04	0 08		
	Khanakul		0 31		0 08			
Howrah	Tarakeswar			0 30				
	Howrah				0 50	1 00		
	Ulubaria				0 72	0 47	0 03	
	Amta				0 21	1 41	0 03	
Rajshahi.								
Boalia	Boalia (Obsy)							
	Nator			0 11				
	Naogaon	0 40		0 16				
	Lalpur							
	Manda							
	Mahadobpur	0 15	0 20	0 03				
	Tanor							
	Chaugram							
Joan	Joan							
	Badalgachi	0 04	0 02	0 04				

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

28				Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Normal rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st Decem-ber 1938 to 28th February 1939	Normal rainfall from 1st Decem-ber 1938 to 28th February 1939
				5	1.9	1.60	.04	0.43	1.00	1.63
				3	1.7	1.24	1.21	0.78	1.20	1.71
				6	1.8	1.38	0.96	0.31	1.19	1.34
				3	1.8	0.72	1.09	0.23	0.77	1.70
				1	1.4	1.76	1.00	0.65	1.38	1.16
				3	1.5	0.77	1.10	0.36	0.77	1.55
					1.8		1.06			1.45
				3	1.4	1.04	0.88	0.50	1.18	1.39
				1	1.8	2.11	1.27	1.10	2.11	1.90
				1	1.7	1.16	1.21	0.60	1.16	1.73
				3	1.4	1.00	0.84	0.60	1.03	1.17
				3	1.2	3.07	0.79	2.35	3.07	1.19
				4	1.0	1.17	0.87	0.45	1.17	1.17
				4	(n)	0.91	(n)	0.26	1.01	(n)
				1	(n)	1.48	(n)	0.48	1.48	(n)
				2	(n)	0.98	(n)	0.36	0.98	(n)
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
					(n)		(n)			(n)
				2	(n)	0.93	(n)	0.62		(n)
				4	(n)	1.46	(n)	0.61	1.53	(n)
				4	(n)	1.54	(n)	0.78	1.54	(n)
				1	(n)	0.39	(n)	0.25	0.45	(n)
				3	(n)	0.86	(n)	0.30	0.86	(n)
					(n)		(n)			(n)
					(n)		(n)			(n)
				1	(n)	1.05	(n)	0.46	1.07	(n)
				2	1.7	0.27	1.29	0.11	0.97	1.98
				2	1.8	1.13	1.17	0.70		1.71
				4	1.8	2.59	1.20	0.89	3.00	1.91
				1	1.6	0.26	0.95	0.26	0.26	1.50
				2	1.7	0.52	1.19	0.27	0.93	1.76
				3	1.7	0.80	1.13	0.32	0.80	1.70
				3	1.8	2.73	1.18	1.30	2.77	1.83
				4	1.9	1.44	1.19	0.36	1.62	1.79
					1.1		1.07			1.62
					1.2		0.95			1.27
					1.5	2.45	1.03	0.98		1.44
					1.0		1.17			1.51
0 11				6	0.9	3.17	0.65	1.24	3.17	1.15
				3	1.9	1.29	1.05	0.55	1.47	1.31
				5	0.7	1.70	0.82	0.81	1.70	1.28
				3	1.5	1.40	0.88	0.85	1.44	1.11
				3	1.3	3.10	0.89	2.00	3.10	1.77
				1	1.5	0.16	0.98	0.36	1.15	1.34
				3	2.0	1.10	0.93	0.42	1.21	1.23
				1	1.6	0.20	0.83	0.12	0.95	1.10
					1.3		0.99			1.36
				2	1.9	1.70	1.40	1.27	1.70	1.62
				4	1.9	1.96	2.25	1.05		2.43
					1.8		1.50			1.81
				3	(n)	1.54	(n)	0.88	1.57	(n)
				2	(n)	1.59	(n)	1.05	1.69	(n)
				4	(n)	2.09	(n)	0.72	2.09	(n)
				3	(n)	1.26	(n)	0.65	1.26	(n)
				2	2.0	0.43	1.21	0.25	0.43	1.79
				3	1.7	0.51	1.21	0.30	0.51	1.82
				2	1.7	0.75	1.07	0.48	0.75	1.62
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
				2	(n)	0.79	(n)	0.62		(n)
				1	(n)	0.66	(n)	0.54		(n)
				2	(n)	0.59	(n)	0.31		(n)
				3	(n)	0.85	(n)	0.35	0.85	(n)
				2	1.7	1.54	1.11	1.00	1.56	1.70
				3	1.8	1.35	1.11	0.72	1.47	1.68
				3	1.8	1.85	1.19	1.41		2.11
				Nil	1.5	0.02	0.58	0.02	0.02	1.99
				2	1.5	0.71	0.74	0.60		1.25
				2	1.4	6.56	0.71	0.40		1.15
				Nil	1.5	Nil	0.78	Nil	Nil	1.20
				Nil	1.2	Nil	0.57	Nil	Nil	1.02
				3	1.2	0.55	0.67	0.20	0.55	1.1
				Nil	1.4	Nil	0.52	Nil	Nil	1.18
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
				1	(n)	0.26	(n)	0.21	0.38	(n)
				1	(n)	0.42	(n)	0.20		(n)

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi—concl'd								
Dinajpur	Nithpur Nawabganj Gangarampur Itahar Raiganj Dinajpur (Obsy) Balurghat Thakurgaon Setabganj Ramganj Atwari Birganj Parbatipur Patnitola Sapahar							
Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri (Obsy) Ahipur Duars Falakata Debiganj Buxa Kalchini Kumargram							
Darjeeling ..	Siliguri Darjeeling (Obsy) Kalimpong (Obsy) Mungpoo Kurseong Pedong							
Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Gaibandha) Rangpur (Obsy) Pirganj* Kuriganj Gobindganj Bagdogra (Nilphamari) Ulipur Sundorganj Saidpur							
Bogra ..	Sherpur* Nowkhilla Bogra (Obsy) Panchbibi Khetlal Adamdighi Dubechanchia							
Pabna —	Shazadpur Pabna Sirajganj (Obsy) Iswardi							
Malda .	Malda (Obsy) Chanchul* Gazol Sibganj Gomastapur Nawabganj							
Dacca								
Dacca	Munshiganj Dacca Nawabganj Narayanganj (Obsy) Narsingdi Manikganj Joydebpur Kapasila							

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			0 01			0 01					0 21	
										0 19		
									0 03	0 38		
						0 06				0 11		0 23
							0 03		0 46 0 08			
				0 11				0 08				0 28
			0 04 0 04 0 04 0 15			0 59 0 29 0 60 0 61	0 09 0 01 0 25 0 25	0 01 0 04				
							0 26					0 37
											0 13	0 18
									0 05			0 28
					0 08		- 0 07 0 09					
						0 02				0 32		0 01 1 16 0 08 0 20
							2 75		0 15		0 05	1 05
			0 05				0 60 0 98 1 55 0 20 1 27 2 52				0 91	0 03 0 13 0 06
						0 30 0 02						0 02 0 11

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district	Station	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rajshahi—concl'd								
Dinajpur	Nithpur	0 33	0 31	0 28		0 02		
	Nawabganj	0 40	0 20	0 30				
	Gangarampur	0 66			0 50			
	Itahar		0 21	0 29	0 13			
	Raiganj	0 15		0 40	0 25			
	Dinajpur (Obsv)	0 22	0 31	0 04	1 04			
	Balurghat	0 29	0 50	0 28		0 07		
	Thakurgaon	0 21	0 19		0 06			
	Setabganj	0 29	0 21					
	Ramganj	0 50						
	Atwari	0 50						
	Birganj	0 30	0 02	0 06				
	Parbatipur	0 59	0 09					
	Patnitola	0 31	0 07	0 23				
	Sapahar	0 30	0 14	0 44				
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (Obsv)	0 26			0 01			
	Alipur Duars	0 28	0 07					
	Falakata	0 31						
	Debiganj	0 31	0 09					
	Buxa	0 32						
	Kalchini	0 19						
	Kumargram							
Darjeeling	Siliguri	0 11						
	Darjeeling (Obsv)	0 01						
	Kalimpong (Obsv)	0 01		0 02				
	Mungpoo	0 12	0 04					
	Kurseong							
Rangpur	Pedong							
	Bhawaniganj (Gaibandha)		0 36	0 06	0 29			
	Rangpur (Obsv)	0 14	0 37		0 06			
	Pirganj*							
	Kurigaon	0 20	0 63					
	Gobindganj			0 15	0 10		0 40	
	Bagdola (Nilphamari)	0 43		0 05				
	Ulipur		0 18	0 42				
Bogra	Sunderganj	0 39						
	Saidpur	0 11						
	Sherpur*							
	Nowkhilla							
	Bogra (Obsv)	0 04		0 08		0 03		
	Panchbibi	0 29	0 23					
	Khetlal							
Pabna	Adamdighi			0 15				
	Dubchanchia							
	Shazadpur							
	Pabna			0 02				
	Sirajganj (Obsv)			0 03				
Malda	Iswardi							
	Malda (Obsv)	0 32	0 48	0 46				
	Chanchal*							
	Gazol	0 18	0 35					
	Sibganj							
Dacca.	Gomastapur	0 07	0 10		0 02			
	Nawabganj		0 03					
Dacca	Munshiganj							
	Dacca							
	Nawabganj							
	Narayanganj (Obsv)	0 04						
	Narsingdi							
	Manikganj							
	Joydebpur							
Kaptai	Kaptai							

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

28				Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Normal rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st December 1938 to 28th February 1939	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1938 to 28th February 1939
				4	1 3	1 15	0 91	0 33	1 15	1 54
				3	0 9	0 90	0 41	0 40	0 90	0 56
				2	1 5	1 16	0 73	0 06	1 16	1 13
				4	1 4	0 84	0 63	0 29	0 84	1 07
				3	1 2	0 80	0 57	0 40	0 80	1 03
				3	1 2	1 61	0 57	1 04	1 01	0 95
				4	1 3	1 52	0 70	0 50	1 52	1 04
				2	1 4	0 40	0 74	0 21	0 40	1 09
				3	1 7	0 61	0 64	0 20	0 61	0 84
				1	1 4	0 50	0 75	0 50		0 94
				1	1 1	0 50	0 64	0 50	0 50	0 80
				1	1 5	0 67	0 78	0 30	0 67	1 02
				2	1 3	0 68	0 77	0 59	0 68	0 90
				3	(n)	1 10	(n)	0 46	1 10	(n)
				3	(n)	0 96	(n)	0 11	0 96	(n)
				1	1 2	0 27	0 66	0 26	0 27	1 08
				1	1 7	0 35	0 75	0 28	0 35	1 22
				1	1 4	0 31	0 63	0 31	0 31	1 04
				1	1 4	0 40	0 79	0 31	0 40	1 10
				1	2 9	0 32	1 15	0 32	0 40	2 80
				2	2 4	0 38	1 09	0 19	0 38	1 62
				1	2 2	0 28	1 10	0 28		1 82
				1	1 6	0 14	0 70	0 14	0 14	1 20
				1	2 6	0 73	1 10	0 59	0 74	1 89
				1	2 1	0 38	0 84	0 29	0 38	1 72
				3	2 5	1 09	1 09	0 60	1 09	2 01
				Nil	2 4	Nil	1 12	Nil	Nil	2 09
				3	3 1	1 09	1 15	0 61		2 33
0 08				2	1 4	0 71	0 70	0 36	0 71	1 12
				2	1 3	0 60	0 69	0 37	0 60	1 00
					1 1		0 85			1 11
				2	1 1	0 85	0 58	0 65	0 85	1 06
				3	1 2	0 65	0 66	0 40	0 65	1 93
				1	1 4	0 48	0 66	0 13	0 48	1 10
				3	1 2	0 86	0 56	0 12	0 86	0 86
				1	1 1	0 39	0 51	0 39		0 81
				2	1 2	0 48	0 59	0 37	0 48	0 73
					1 4		0 75			1 28
				1	1 4	0 13	0 82	0 13	0 13	1 32
				1	1 7	0 33	0 78	0 18	0 33	1 25
				2	1 3	0 57	0 89	0 29	0 57	1 31
				Nil	1 3	Nil	0 35	Nil	Nil	0 50
				2	(n)		(n)			(n)
				2	(n)	0 43	(n)	0 28	0 43	(n)
..				Nil	0 8	0 08	0 74	0 08	0 08	1 06
				Nil	1 7	0 09	1 01	0 07	0 09	1 45
				Nil	1 6	0 12	0 77	0 09	0 12	1 22
				Nil	1 2	Nil	0 61	Nil	Nil	1 00
				4	1 7	1 61	0 84	0 48	1 61	1 44
					1 7		0 78			1 26
				3	1 6	1 69	0 72	1 16	1 69	1 12
					1 4		0 75			1 41
				2	1 7	0 47	0 93	0 15	0 47	1 26
				1	1 8	0 23	0 70	0 20	0 23	1 15
				2	2 1	1 80	1 30	2 75	1 80	1 97
				1	1 9	0 91	1 25	0 91	0 91	1 76
				1	1 7	0 68	1 07	0 60	0 68	1 45
				2	2 0	1 15	1 40	0 98	1 15	1 89
				2	1 8	1 91	0 95	1 55	1 91	1 10
				1	1 9	0 20	1 18	0 20	0 20	1 72
				1	1 6	1 31	1 02	1 27	1 32	1 51
				2	1 4	2 63	0 54	2 52		0 91

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN 1900.

Division and district	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca—concl'd								
Mymensingh	Kishoriganj Atia (Tangail) Sariatshari .. Mymensingh (Obay) Jamalpur Netrokona Pingna Durgapur* Sherpur (Town) Dewanganj Nalitabari			0 10				
Faridpur ..	Madaripur .. Faridpur (Obay) Rajbari (Goalundo)* Haridaspur Bhanga Pangsa Bahakandi Bhusna Palong Fatehpur							
Bakarganj ..	Patuakhali Barguna Purojpur Barisal (Obay) Gaurmadi* Bhola Daulatkhan Bauphal							
Chittagong.								
Chittagong .	Cox's Bazar (Obay) Chittagong (Obay) Kutubdia Satkaria Mirsarai Rangunia							
Tippera	Comilla (Obay) Chandpur Brahmanbaria . Ramchandrapur Nasirnagar Daudkandi Kasba Laksari Raipur ..							
Noakhali ..	Noakhali (Obay) Feni Harishpur Raimganj Chhagalnaya Hatiya Lakshmipur							
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati Bandarban . Barkal Mahalchari Lama . Rangarh . Manikseri . Dighinala . Mainmukhi . Keptai .. Fauchhari . Nakhyongehhari ..							

*Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939. *

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						0 09 0 23 0 83	0 82 0 23			0 08		
						0 07	0 11				0 23	0 04 0 22 0 26
											0 06	0 03
												-
				0 05	0 05	0 03 0 51 0 07	0 03 0 36					0 19
			0 07								0 32	
							1 05 0 05	0 15				0 20 0 17 0 30
				0 22 0 40	0 10 0 86		0 01	0 01				
												0 10
					0 40		0 05					
					0 86		0 79 0 58 1 94 1 75				0 10	0 77 0 04 0 40
						0 30					0 25	
				0 50	0 25 0 05	0 50	0 46		1 00	1 50		0 24
				0 05	0 05		0 19					0 09 0 31
			0 02 0 08			0 20					0 10 0 50	
				0 13								0 35
												0 06
							0 07					0 25
		0 02		0 05			0 13					0 90
					0 19 0 18	0 22 0 14		0 01			0 56 0 05	0 13 0 15
										0 07	0 63	

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district	Station	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Dacca -concl'd								
Mymensingh	Kishorganj				0 07			
	Atia (Tangail)							
	Samsabari							
	Mymensingh (Obay)	0 03				0 01		
	Jasralpur	0 03		0 05	0 06			
	Netrokona				0 02			
	Pingna							
	Durgapur*							
	Sherpur (Town)	0 05		0 05				
	Dewanganj							
	Nalitabari							
Faridpur	Madaripur						0 04	
	Faridpur (Obay)							
	Rajbari (Gosalundo)*							
	Haridaspur					0 04		
	Bhanga							
	Pangsa							
	Bahakandi							
	Bhusna							
	Palong							
	Fatchpur							
Bakarganj	Patuakhali				0 01			
	Barguna							
	Purojpur							
	Bansal (Obay)							
	Gaurmadi*							
	Bhola							
	Daulatkhan							
	Bauphal							
Chittagong.								
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar (Obay)							
	Chittagong (Obay)							
	Kutubdia							
	Satkaria							
	Mirsara							
	Rangunia							
Fippera	Comilla (Obay)							
	Chandpur							
	Brahmanbaria							
	Ramchandrapur							
	Nasirnagar							
	Daudkandi							
	Kaaba							
	Laksam							
	Raipur							
Noakhali	Noakhali (Obay)							
	Feni							
	Harishpur							
	Ranganj							
	Chhaganmaya							
	Hatiya							
	Lakshmipur							
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati							
	Bandarban							
	Barkal							
	Mahalehan							
	Lama							
	Rangarh							
	Mamkeeri							
	Dighnala							
	Mamunukh							
	Kaptai							
	Panchhari							
	Nakhyongohari							

*Not reported

Dacca, the 24th March 1939.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1939.

28				Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Normal rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st December 1938 to 28th February 1939	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1938 to 28th February 1939
				1	1.9	1.06	0.92	0.82	1.06	1.64
				1	1.7	0.23	0.93	0.23	0.23	1.42
				2	1.4	1.10	0.72	0.83	1.10	1.15
				2	1.7	0.49	0.94	0.23	0.49	1.34
				1	1.5	0.40	0.88	0.26	0.40	1.38
				1	1.9	0.12	0.97	0.10	0.12	1.38
				Nil	1.2	0.16	0.84	0.07	0.16	0.98
					1.7		0.80			1.19
				1	1.4	0.21	0.73	0.11	0.21	1.12
				Nil	1.1	Nil	0.56	Nil	Nil	0.87
				Nil	1.3	Nil	0.59	Nil	Nil	0.89
				1	1.8	0.26	1.08	0.19	0.26	1.71
				1	2.2	0.49	1.32	0.36	0.49	1.89
					1.9		1.21			1.72
				1	1.9	0.64	1.02	0.53	0.64	1.51
				1	2.0	0.32	0.80	0.32	0.32	1.12
				Nil	2.1	Nil	0.91	Nil	Nil	1.33
				Nil	2.1	0.07	1.33	0.07	0.07	2.00
				2	2.5	0.35	1.24	0.20	0.35	1.72
				2	2.5	1.22	1.40	1.05	1.22	1.98
				1	(n)	0.35	(n)	0.30	0.35	(n)
				Nil	1.8	0.01	1.40	0.01	0.12	2.36
				Nil	1.7	Nil	1.34	Nil	0.10	1.83
				Nil	1.8	Nil	1.28	Nil	Nil	2.03
				Nil	1.9	0.02	1.05	0.01	0.05	1.85
					1.8		1.04			1.42
				2	1.7	0.32	0.92	0.22	0.36	1.58
				2	1.9	1.26	0.94	0.86	1.76	1.43
				Nil	1.7	Nil	1.00	Nil	0.35	1.80
				Nil	0.8	Nil	0.49	Nil	Nil	1.15
				1	1.3	0.10	1.03	0.10	0.13	2.01
				Nil	1.0	Nil	0.65	Nil		1.51
				Nil	0.7	Nil	0.40	Nil	Nil	1.00
				1	1.7	0.45	0.82	0.40		1.06
				Nil	1.5	Nil	0.79	Nil		1.05
				3	2.0	2.42	1.18	0.86	2.47	1.70
				2	2.2	0.08	1.09	0.58	0.68	1.75
				1	2.1	1.98	1.19	1.94	1.98	1.91
				2	1.6	2.15	1.01	1.75	2.15	1.34
				2	1.9	0.55	1.02	0.30	0.55	1.52
				Nil	1.5	Nil	1.05	Nil	Nil	1.52
				5	1.6	3.75	0.97	1.50	3.75	1.41
				Nil	1.9	0.05	1.21	0.05	0.10	1.87
				2	(n)	0.70	(n)	0.46	0.70	(n)
				Nil	1.8	0.19	1.13	0.09	0.24	1.08
				2	1.7	0.52	0.97	0.31	0.34	1.82
				Nil	1.4	Nil	0.87	Nil	0.05	1.57
				2	1.5	0.38	1.02	0.20	0.40	1.49
				1	1.7	0.50	0.95	0.50		1.47
				Nil	1.8	Nil	1.01	Nil	0.12	1.65
				2	1.7	0.48	1.05	0.35	0.53	1.49
				Nil	1.7	0.06	1.04	0.06	0.14	1.42
				Nil	1.1	Nil	0.64	Nil	Nil	1.32
				Nil	1.1	0.07	0.93	0.07		1.72
				1	0.7	0.25	0.49	0.25	0.49	0.57
				Nil	0.7	Nil	0.86	Nil	Nil	0.98
				2	0.7	1.19	0.55	0.90	1.17	0.61
				1	(n)	0.56	(n)	0.56	0.71	(n)
				3	(n)	0.61	(n)	0.22	0.61	(n)
				3	(n)	0.54	(n)	0.18	1.17	(n)
				Nil	(n)	0.01	(n)	0.01	0.05	(n)
				1	(n)	0.63	(n)	0.63	0.63	(n)
				Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)

(n) Not ascertained.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal

Vital Statistics for the month of October 1933 of the

Districts	No	Towns	Population under registration according to census of 1931			Births registered		Deaths							
			Male	Female	Total	Number registered (excluding still-births)	Still born number registered	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Malaria	Enteric fever	Measles	Relapsing fever (Spirochaeta)	Kala-azar
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	23,485	16,133	39,618	69	7				3				1
	2	Raniganj	9,162	7,211	16,373	37					1	2			
	3	Asansol	18,710	12,576	31,286	94	2				2				1
Birbhum	4	Suri	6,089	4,810	10,908	10	1					1			
Bankura	5	Bankura	17,280	14,423	31,703	33					3				
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	28					14				
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	36					6				
Midnapur	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	60					2	4			
	9	Ghatal	6,422	5,978	12,400	36	2								
Hooghly	10	Hooghly (Chinsura)	18,799	13,875	32,674	123	4				5	5			1
	11	Bansberia	9,707	4,424	14,221	16	2				17				
	12	Serampur	23,985	15,071	39,056	101	4				3	1	1		
	13	Rishra Konnagar	17,528	9,340	26,868	50					1	2			
	14	Baldiabatli	10,369	8,117	18,486	63	2				2				
	15	Rhadreswar	14,938	8,054	22,992	5					1				
Howrah	16	Chandpur	17,497	7,868	25,365	91	2				..	1			
	17	Howrah	145,120	79,753	224,873	720	51	6	1		8	32			1
	18	Dally	20,944	9,403	30,347	47	1	1	3		.				
24 Parganas	19	South Suburban	22,183	17,316	39,499	73	3		4		1	6	1		1
	20	Garden Reach	36,131	19,741	55,872	108					9				
	21	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	43			1		1	1			
	22	Budge Budge	15,514	8,669	24,183	39	3	1			1	6			
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	87	6				3	1			
	24	Kumarhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	57		4	1						
	25	Rajpur	5,788	5,645	11,433	36	1				3				
	26	South Dum Dum	11,983	6,488	18,471	33	1					2			
	27	Barrackpur	16,120	9,075	25,195	29									
	28	Pandhati	6,738	4,961	11,699	31						2			
	29	North Barrackpur	9,751	6,507	16,258	51	2	1			.				
	30	Eltagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	87	4		.		1				
	31	Garulia	9,282	4,751	14,033	21	2	.		.	.	.			.
	32	Nalhati	20,123	10,785	30,908	38					2	2			
	33	Halisahar	12,188	4,582	16,770	28		.			2				
Calcutta	34	Kanchrapara	10,113	4,892	15,005	31									
	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	226	12					6			
	36	Basirhat	11,106	10,181	21,287	84	1	.			3	1			
	37	Bachuria	7,169	6,508	13,677	11			..		5				
	38	Calcutta	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	3,032	344	23	6		77	120	5		10
	39	Krishnagar	12,807	11,477	24,284	104	4	.		.	2	1	..		.
	40	Nabadwip	8,912	9,949	18,861	52	4	1			1	1			..
Nadia	41	Ranaghat	6,334	5,061	11,395	16		.	..	..	1	2	.	..	..
	42	Santipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	68	1			..	2	1	..		

towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

Influenza	Other fevers	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other respiratory diseases	Injuries including suicide	Deaths from child-birth	Other causes	Total of all causes			Total of corresponding month of previous year			No	Towns
										Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	1	6	5	7	2	7	1		18	24	20	50	17	19	36	1	Burdwan
	5		1	2	1				12	16	8	34	17	14	31	2	Raniganj
	1			1	1		2		16	13	10	23	21	14	35	3	Asansol
	2					2			1	4	2	6	13	3	10	4	Suri
	2	1	1	2	1	3	2		17	22	10	32	17	19	36	5	Bankura
	1		4		1				8	17	11	28	9	9	18	6	Vishnupur
	2		5	2	1		2	1	6	10	16	26	11	10	21	7	Sonamukhi
	5	3	2	11	2	2			20	36	21	57	21	22	43	8	Midnapur
			1	1			1		11	8	6	14	9	9	18	9	Ghatal
	20	1	9	6	1		3	1	30	44	38	82	50	41	91	10	Hoochly - Chinsura
1			1	5		1		2	5	15	16	31	19	9	28	11	Danshah
	10	7	10	7		5	3	1	29	45	32	77	29	21	50	12	Serampur
	7		6	1	2	1			6	8	18	26	13	12	25	13	Rishra Koudagar
	3	3	3	2	1	3	1		25	23	20	43	16	14	30	14	Baldyabati
	9			1		2	1	1	7	9	13	22	10	8	18	15	Bhadra-swar
	2			2			1		13	11	8	19	9	8	17	16	Chandpur
	4	63	46	21	37	125	17	5	239	310	295	605	327	270	597	17	Howrah
	5	3	7	2	2	1			11	21	14	36	11	6	17	18	Bally
	12	5	3	10	5	7	1		34	45	48	93	40	36	76	19	South Suburban
	24	8	10	10	4	4	2	1	28	52	48	100	44	34	78	20	Garden Reach
1	4	4		2	2	1		1	5	12	10	22	6	6	12	21	Tollyganj
	4	16	3	2	2	5	3	2	18	30	33	63	33	20	53	22	Budge Budge
	18	10	2	7	3	7		2	29	35	50	85	43	44	87	23	Baranagar
	10	4	6	3	3		2	1	16	28	22	50	26	16	42	24	Kamarhati
	9	1						3	11	9	18	27	9	18	27	25	Rajpur
			1	5	7	1			12	16	13	28	11	8	19	26	South Dum Dum
	3	2		1	3	1	3	1	1	11	4	15	3	3	6	27	Barrackpur
	1		2	3		1			9	8	10	18	6	10	16	28	Pandhali
		2	4	5				1	10	14	9	23	6	8	14	29	North Barrackpur
	62								12	41	34	76	40	28	68	30	Itanagarh
1	2				1			2	7	5	7	12	5	2	7	31	Garulia
	6		4	1	2	2			12	16	15	31	13	16	29	32	Nalhati
	5			3			1		10	11	10	21	7	4	11	33	Hallsahar
	7		1	2		3			5	6	12	18	8	4	12	34	Kanchrapara
	60	3		6	5	1	5	7	74	85	82	167	93	96	189	35	Bhatpara
	7		2	2	1	1			11	13	15	28	18	10	28	36	Basirhat
	60					1	1	2		5	10	15	6	7	13	37	Baduria
	49	63	122	253	229	351	57	9	1,245	1,486	1,374	2,764	1,637	1,428	3,065	38	Calcutta
	13	2		5	2		3		15	24	19	43	21	21	42	39	Krishnagar
	80	8		1	3		1	2	7	21	33	54	26	29	55	40	Nabadwip
..	..	2		1		..			4	8	2	10	2	2	4	41	Ranaghat
	16	2	3	1	2	2	1	..	16	24	22	46	10	9	19	42	Santipur

Vital Statistics for the month of October 1938 of the

Districts	No.	Towns	Population under registration according to census of 1931			Births registered		Deaths							
			Male	Female	Total	Number registered (excluding still-borns)	Still-born number registered	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Malaria	Enteric fever	Measles	Relapsing fever (Spirochaeta)	Kala-azar
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	55					4	3			
	44	Jhaganj Azimganj	5,774	5,224	10,998	5									
	45	Kandi	6,409	6,213	12,616	13		1							
	46	Jangipur	6,283	6,513	12,796	49									
Jessore	47	Jessore	7,084	4,272	11,356	20					6				3
Khulna	48	Khulna	11,968	7,162	19,120	21									2
	49	Satkhira	6,071	5,170	11,241	22					6				
Rajshahi	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	82	2	1			2				1
Dinajpur	51	Dinajpur	11,763	7,393	19,156	6					1				
Jalpaiguri	52	Jalpaiguri	11,995	6,967	18,962	23	1				7	1	..		
Darjeeling	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	54	3	.			4				1
Rangpur	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	39	2				3	1			
Bogra	55	Bogra	8,078	6,141	14,819	10	2				6				
Pabna	56	Pabna	11,970	9,034	21,004	30						1			
Malda	57	Sirajganj	17,081	14,486	32,467	52	1	50							
	58	English Bazar	9,387	7,520	16,907	10		5			8	1			
Dacca	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	66									
	60	Dacca	79,965	59,153	138,518	556	36	2			5	6			11
	61	Narayanganj	21,526	12,063	34,189	140	9								1
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	13	2								
	63	Netrakona	6,848	4,132	10,980	31	4				10	2			2
	64	Jamalpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	46		12							
	65	Sherpur	10,545	9,002	19,547	53	3	1	1		2				1
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	21		2							
	67	Bajitpur	5,632	6,018	11,650	12						2			
	68	Tangail	8,739	7,343	16,082	25	1	18							
	69	Faridpur	9,427	6,089	15,516	9		1			7				1
Bakarganj	70	Madaripur	15,204	11,690	26,894	58		5			1	1			
	71	Barisal	23,588	12,128	35,716	70	10								
Chittagong	72	Pirojpur	6,062	4,897	10,959	13			.						
	73	Chittagong	35,049	18,107	53,156	156	13				1	4			2
Noakhali	74	Noakhali	7,808	5,255	13,063	4			.						
Tippera	75	Comilla	18,530	12,895	31,365	18	2								1
	76	Brahmanbaria	13,971	12,089	26,662	83	1	5							
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,395	16,838	47	.				1				1
		Total of month	2,051,552	1,194,905	3,245,857	7,620	561	148	17		259	223	7		42
		Total of corresponding month of previous year				7,060	509	60	24		202	226	9	.	48
		Increase + or decrease --			.	+860	+52	+88	-7	..	+57	-3	-2		-6

- Remarks —1 The above table is compiled from returns collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the approximate to the actual in a proportion of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete
- 2 The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and 1918
- 3 The birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement according to Government of India

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1939.

towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered

Influenza	Other fever	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other respiratory diseases	Injuries including suicide	Deaths from child-birth	Other causes	Total of all causes			Total of corresponding month of previous year			No	Towns
										Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
	10	6	2	6	4	1	3		17	31	25	56	30	25	55	41	Berhampur
		1		1		1		1	6	6	4	10	9	12	21	44	Jhaganj Azimganj.
	10				1	1			3	8	8	16	5	7	12	46	Kandi
	13	1	1	3	1					16	4	19	6	1	7	46	Jangipur
		3		7		1		1	7	19	9	28	9	4	13	47	Jessore
	2	4		1		2	1	2	11	16	9	25	14	9	23	48	Khulna
	7	2	2	2					3	9	11	20	9	1	10	49	Satkhira
	9	1		1	1	2	1		18	21	16	37	34	11	45	50	Rajshahi
	10	2		3		1			10	16	12	27	12	8	20	51	Dinajpur
					1	1	1		4	8	7	15	9	9	18	52	Jalpalguri
	17		2	4	5			1	14	23	23	46	32	28	60	53	Darjeeling
	10	2	3		2	1		1	12	22	13	35	18	13	31	54	Rangpur
	2			1				1	5	12	3	15	5	4	9	55	Bogra
	1		1	3	1	2			4	10	3	13	7	6	13	56	Tabna
	34	4	10	2	3	2	5	3	11	60	73	103	10	49	79	57	Sirajganj
				5		1	1	1	6	13	16	28	16	18	33	58	English Bazar
	10	2	1	1					7	13	9	22	12	13	25	59	Nawabganj
	3	42	11	30	6	55	10	11	145	199	146	345	210	179	389	60	Dacca.
	36	13	2	1				2	48	54	49	103	41	41	82	61	Narayan-ganj
	9				1		1		10	16	8	24	14	12	26	62	Mymensingh.
	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	12	28	18	46	7	3	10	63	Notrakona
	8	1	1	1	2				18	21	22	43	7	11	18	64	Jamalpur
	7	1	2	1	1		1	1	13	16	17	32	19	16	35	65	Sherpur
	10	1	2				1		3	9	10	19	6	6	11	66	Kishoreganj
	3					1	1		10	8	9	17	4		11	67	Bajitpur
	1	2						1	9	12	10	31	1	14	18	68	Tangail
	2	2		1			2	1	7	10	14	24	7	7	14	69	Faridpur
	6			1					9	12	11	23	6	8	13	70	Madaripur
	14	11		2		3	1	3	12	26	21	46	16	21	37	71	Barisal
			1	1					5	4	5	9	6	3	8	72	Firojpur
	22	2		7	2	4	6	7	43	49	51	100	47	36	82	73	Chittagong.
	2	1							3	3	1	6	1	7	11	71	Naokhal
								1	10	7	6	13	11	3	14	74	Comilla
	20	7	10			2	1	1	21	38	29	67	12	17	29	76	Brahman-baria
	8	2	2			1	2		8	13	12	25	6	6	12	77	Chandpur
52	737	426	318	492	358	623	154	86	2,588	3,462	3,068	6,540					
41	700	368	251	487	358	871	152	81	2,526	3,422	2,942	6,404					
+11	+37	+58	+67	+5	±0	-248	+2	+5	+62	+40	+34	+126					

District Health Officers Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably not incorporated in the returns for districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No 118 San., dated the 8th February 1938. Education Department, letter No 93, dated the 26th March 1938.

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal

Vital Statistics for the month of October 1938 of the districts

Division	No	Districts	Population under registration according to census of 1931			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male	Female	Total	Number registered (excluding still births)	Still-born number registered	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Malaria	Enteric fever	Measles	Relapsing fever (Spirochaeta)	Kala-azar
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	763,534	724,888	1,488,422	4,230	87	10	2		2,039	25	1		14
	2	Birbhum	466,598	470,048	936,646	3,080	83	3			1,232	28	4		4
	3	Bankura	524,690	524,643	1,049,333	3,061	29	4			817	7	2		
	4	Midnapur	1,392,706	1,361,876	2,754,582	6,044	188	23	1		1,816	51	4		1
	5	Hooghly	479,217	456,416	935,633	2,643	33	7	2		1,216	70	2		12
	6	Howrah	438,011	410,636	848,647	2,112	62	88	22		197	14	3		7
Presidency	7	24 Parganas	1,154,286	1,074,531	2,228,817	5,568	82	16	8		667	31	1		35
	8	Nadia	720,804	678,008	1,398,812	5,161	173	13			2,757	8	2		18
	9	Murshidabad	649,857	657,007	1,306,864	5,598	249	289			1,939	24	2		24
	10	Jessore	864,362	796,446	1,660,808	1,426	258	65			2,833	18	2		21
	11	Khulna	833,612	762,176	1,595,788	3,752	182	67			1,017	53			49
	12	Rajshahi	720,117	676,837	1,401,954	4,000	274	109			2,368				2
Rajshahi	13	Dinajpur	912,329	823,947	1,736,276	3,207	424	47			1,855	4			196
	14	Jalpaiguri	521,824	442,571	964,395	1,719	280	25			925	9	9		2
	15	Darjeeling	168,030	140,420	298,450	1,030	54				164		4		14
	16	Rangpur	1,343,786	1,230,250	2,574,036	8,879	930	704	1		8,340	77	29		235
	17	Bogra	548,406	523,104	1,071,510	2,804	336	387			1,497	21			67
	18	Pabna	709,076	682,207	1,391,283	3,202	272	1,868	1		1,615	38			84
Dacca	19	Malda	510,421	510,612	1,021,033	2,766	28	156	22		1,435	6	1		31
	20	Dacca	1,042,626	1,617,244	2,659,870	11,823	673	655	6		1,475	70	15		192
	21	Mymensingh	2,594,444	2,408,565	5,003,009	13,328	1,068	2,868	29		5,013	12	25		108
	22	Faridpur	1,181,717	1,138,088	2,319,805	10,227	666	646	3		2,400	16	10		74
Chittagong	23	Bakarganj	1,475,688	1,416,687	2,892,375	6,465	261	66			1,598	28	10		163
	24	Chittagong	837,839	906,043	1,743,882	4,320	317	3			706	18	9		176
	25	Naakhali	861,010	842,646	1,693,656	4,245	332	1			277	10	7		181
	26	Tippera	1,551,694	1,483,176	3,034,870	9,907	794	289	8		854	31	9		263
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts													Not
Total of month for Bengal			28,875,876	22,779,347	51,655,223	136,307	8,135	8,409	98		42,052	675	151		1,931
Total of corresponding month of previous year						149,397	7,810	546	304		38,641	542	234		1,752
Increase or decrease—						-13,090	+325	+7,863	-205		+3,411	+133	-83		+179

Remarks — 1 The above table is compiled from returns collected by the Subdivisional Officers and submitted to the Director of individual district probably only approximate to the actual.
 2 The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement.
 3 Divisional totals and the birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1939.

excluding towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

Influenza	Other fevers.	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide	Deaths from child-birth	Other causes	Total of all causes			Total of corresponding month of previous year			No	Districts
										Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
12	887	53	111	269	65	96	83	43	590	2,159	2,141	4,300	1,209	1,326	2,435	1	Burdwan.
2	766	38	16	29	20	75	80	29	817	1,247	1,336	2,583	1,023	1,037	2,060	2	Birbhum
3	691	23	113	100	44	49	45	18	508	1,231	1,188	2,419	1,060	1,021	2,081	3	Bankura
4	1,447	137	217	310	30	136	134	76	931	2,631	2,687	5,318	2,685	2,934	5,619	4	Midnapur
4	345	47	209	294	39	90	51	47	431	1,399	1,473	2,872	1,030	1,119	2,149	5	Hooghly
4	332	71	195	67	46	68	32	16	288	714	796	1,450	784	724	1,508	6	Howrah
11	1,482	73	77	224	62	69	186	47	724	1,034	1,777	3,711	2,071	2,071	4,142	7	24-Parganas
	489	33	22	147	18	38	112	76	525	2,172	2,086	4,258	2,188	2,389	4,577	8	Nadia
1	841	21	27	31	10	23	93	23	660	1,002	1,096	3,908	1,805	1,906	3,711	9	Murshidabad
2	566	22	25	75	37	71	95	79	405	2,085	2,231	4,316	1,865	1,858	3,723	10	Jessore
18	566	42	28	119	24	45	93	60	618	1,434	1,360	2,794	1,635	1,554	3,189	11	Khulna
	463	17	37	63	11	15	79	86	438	1,791	1,902	3,693	2,167	2,170	4,337	12	Rajshahi
7	683	11	49	208	18	41	56	62	121	1,696	1,662	3,358	2,529	2,741	5,270	13	Dinajpur
11	566	60	77	302	36	50	83	119	366	1,238	1,857	2,595	1,513	1,643	3,156	14	Jalpaiguri
10	209	23	8	45	25	34	4	12	181	381	352	733	461	468	929	15	Darjeeling
	2,427	79	206	195	31	77	75	272	415	4,007	4,156	8,163	3,742	3,979	7,721	16	Rangpur
	346	52	47	101	22	34	55	37	326	1,477	1,565	3,042	1,371	1,591	2,962	17	Bogra
2	825	79	46	116	25	39	74	77	441	2,573	2,757	5,330	1,692	1,680	3,372	18	Palna
2	333	12	8	6	5	9	51	17	208	1,192	1,110	2,302	1,036	1,007	2,043	19	Malda
4	3,812	855	379	122	42	169	102	170	2,088	5,100	5,056	10,156	3,578	3,587	7,165	20	Dacca
6	4,133	372	233	162	104	135	167	228	2,271	7,813	8,053	15,866	5,793	5,686	11,479	21	Mymensingh
1	2,763	425	200	327	20	235	98	151	1,450	4,281	4,538	8,819	2,543	2,505	5,048	22	Faridpur
2	2,588	262	45	289	39	295	93	107	874	3,326	3,133	6,459	2,120	1,982	4,108	23	Bakarganj
4	1,802	68	35	84	4	16	97	44	151	1,599	1,618	3,217	1,508	1,509	3,017	24	Chittagong
6	1,461	82	49	63	16	62	105	68	478	1,374	1,442	2,816	1,171	1,234	2,405	25	Noakhali
11	2,903	592	122	79	47	99	122	188	1,940	3,705	3,795	7,500	2,565	2,449	5,014	26	Tippora
																27	Chittagong Hill Tracts
127	33,721	3,545	2,581	3,827	840	2,060	2,165	2,152	17,734	60,561	61,507	1,22,068					
138	30,964	2,408	1,770	3,315	904	2,030	2,085	1,980	15,858	51,150	52,270	1,03,420					
-11	+2,757	+1137	+311	+512	+64	+30	+130	+172	+1,876	+9,411	+9,237	+18,648					

Public Health by the District Health Officers Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for with those of the respective districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No 118 San, dated the 31st February 1918 according to Government of India, Education Department, letter No 93, dated the 26th March 1918

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Waterworks Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending 25th March 1939.

Date	At highest water		At lowest water		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time	Reading.	Time.	Reading	Ebb tide	Flow tide.	7 a.m.	5 p.m.
1939								
19th March	11 0	4 65	17 0	3 1	11-13		3 2	3.1
20th "	11-30	5 4	7-0	3.5	11-44	7-12	3 5	3.6
21st "	12-0	5.7	7-0	3.3	12-14	7-11	3 3	3.5
22nd "	12-30	5.75	7-0	3.75	12-45	7-10	3 75	4.0
23rd "	13 0	5 9	8-0	3.45	13-15	8-10	3 9	3.75
24th "	13-30	6 1	9-0	4.1	13-46	9-9	4 3	4 7
25th "	14-0	6 2	9 30	4.0	14 16	9-40	4 5	4.4

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

			Taken at high tide.		Taken at low tide.	
27th August	1906	..	70 5	23rd February	1907	.. 51 06
5th September	1909	..	66 86	13th "	1908	.. 51.06
10th August	1910	..	69 86	12th March	1912	.. 51.06
1st "	1911	.	68 46	6th "	1914	50 60
13th "	1912	..	67 16	22nd February	1915	50 30
31st "	1915	..	69 7	15th "	1916	. 50 60
8th "	1916	..	68 1	3rd March	1917	. 51 0
12th "	1917	.	67 1	21st February	1918	51 40
13th "	1918	.	69.12	26th "	1919	50.4
2nd "	1919	..	66 8	18th "	1920	. 50 9
8th September	1920	.	66 9	19th "	1921	50 9
28th July	1921	.	68.4	8th March	1922	51.05
10th August	1922	..	68.00	14th "	1923	. 50 8
31st July	1923	.	66.15	16th February	1924	.. 50.50
29th August	1924	..	68.82	5th March	1925	.. 50 9
8th September	1925	..	68 52	9th February	1926	.. 2.2
15th August	1926	..	19.6	27th "	1927	.. 2.10
17th September	1927	..	18 70	16th "	1928	. 2.2
22nd August	1928	..	20.0	21st "	1929	.. 2.0
13th July	1929	.	17 8	24th "	1930	. 2.3
12th September	1930	..	18.65	28th "	1931	. 2.2
16th August	1931	..	21 7	18th "	1932	.. 1.8
6th September	1932	..	18.5	6th "	1933	.. 2.10
7th "	1933	..	17.80	26th March	1934	.. 2.40
23rd August	1934	..	19.35	15th February	1935	.. 1 70
1st September	1935	..	19.80	3rd March	1936	.. 1.90
21st August	1936	.	19.35	7th February	1937	.. 2.7
9th September	1937	..	18.3			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks prior to 11 a.m. on the 8th January 1926=—48.51 with reference to P. W. D datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks since 11 a.m. of the 8th January 1926=0.00 with reference to P W D datum.

J. D. WATSON, *Executive Engineer,*
Kulna Division.

Kulna, the 1st April 1939.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 26th March 1939.

Summary.—Excepting light showers in places the weather was dry and hot. Rain is urgently needed for the cultivation of autumn crops in high lands and for the growth of standing crops generally. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. In Murshidabad and Bogra 23,773 and 4,389 persons, respectively, attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 25th March 1939. In Pabna, 1,443 persons were engaged in test relief centres for the week ending the 25th March. During the week about 514 persons were given gratuitous relief and 942 persons attended test relief centres in Gopalganj in the district of Faridpur. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0.16 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24 Parganas	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	12½	12½	
	Barrackpore	Nil	11	11	
	Barasat	Nil	11½	11½	
	Basirhat	0.00	11½	11½	
2	Nadia	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable. No large import or export. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushtia	Nil	10	10	
	Meherpur	Nil	11	11	
	Chuadanga	Nil	11½	11½	
	Ranaghat	Nil	10½	10½	
3	Murshidabad	Nil	12½	13	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. No large import or export. Stock of rice is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Sadar subdivision. 23,773 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 25th March 1939.
	Lalbagh	Nil	12	12	
	Jangipur	0.55	13	12½	
	Kandi	Nil	13½	14	
4	Jessore	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah	Nil	10	10	
	Magura	0.40	10	10	
	Narail	Nil	10	10	
	Bongaon	0.56	10½	10½	
5	Khulna	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Satkhira	Nil	11½	11½	
	Bagerhat	Nil	10½	(n)	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	Burdwan	Nil	12	11	Weather seasonable Prospect of crop is fairly good Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle-disease is reported from Bhatar and Ausgram police stations Action is being taken
	Ansol	0 03	13½	13½	
	Katwa	Nil	12	12	
	Kalna	Nil	10½	10½	
7	Birbhum	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable but occasionally cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient Prospects of standing crops are good
	Rampurhat	Nil	13	13	
8	Bankura	0 00	13	13	Weather seasonable Prospect of standing crop is fair Pressing of sugarcane is nearly completed Fodder and water sufficient Stock of rice and paddy is sufficient No large import or export. Cattle disease is reported from Taldangra and Khatra thanas
	Vishnupur	0 00	12½	12½	
9	Midnapore	Nil	11	11½	Fodder and water are sufficient
	Contai	Nil	13	12	
	Tamluk	Nil	11	11	
	Ghatal	Nil	14	13½	
	Jhargram	Nil	11	11	
10	Hooghly	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient Heavy shower is badly needed for early sowing
	Serampore	Nil	11	11	
	Arambagh	Nil	13	13	
11	Howrah	Nil	11¾	11¾	Weather seasonable Sky cloudy Effect not favourable Rain is needed Fodder and water are sufficient
	Uluberia	Nil	11	11	
12	Rajshahi (Rampur Boalia)	Nil	11½	11	Weather seasonable Prospect of standing crop is not very favourable Fodder and water sufficient.
	Naogaon	Nil	12	11½	
	Nator	Nil	10	(n)	
13	Dinajpur	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	14	13	
	Balurghat	Nil	12	12	
14	Jalpaiguri	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crop are fair Rain is wanted Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease (Anthrax) is reported in Fulbari union board in Rajganj police-station. Necessary steps have been taken for its prevention
	Alipur	(n)	10	9½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	Darjeeling	Nil	8	8	Weather favourable Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kurseong	(n)	(n)	9	
	Siliguri	Nil	11½	11½	
	Kalimpong	(n)	(n)	8	
16	Rangpur	Nil	9	9	Weather dry and hot Rain is very urgently wanted for agricultural purpose Sowing of <i>aus</i> and jute in low lands is finished but sowing in high lands is retarded for want of rain No large export or import Fodder and water are sufficient
	Nilphamari	Nil	10	10	
	Kurigram	Nil	10	10	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	8	8	
17	Bogra ..	Nil	11½	11½	Weather sultry Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> is being delayed for want of rain Test relief work is continuing 4,389 men attended the work on the last day of the week ending the 25th March 1939
18	Pabna ..	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable Further rain is needed Fodder and water sufficient Export and import usual 1,443 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending 25th March 1939.
	Saraiganj	Nil	11½	11½	
19	Malda ..	Nil	12	12½	Weather fair Harvesting of <i>rahi</i> crops continues Fodder and water are sufficient Prices of <i>bhadra</i> paddy seeds and maize seeds have gone up
20	Cooch Behar	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable Condition of standing crops is fair Preparation of land for <i>bitra</i> paddy and jute and cutting of tobacco leaves are progressing Sowing of <i>bitra</i> paddy commenced Cattle disease is reported from Dimhata Tufanganj and Mekinganj subdivisions
21	Dacca ..	0 15	10	10	Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasia) 0 13 Weather seasonable Its effect on agricultural operation is reported to be fair Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy, <i>til</i> and jute and harvesting of <i>rahi</i> crops are going on No large export or import Fodder and water available Condition of cattle is good
	Manikganj ..	Nil	10	10	
	Narayanganj ..	0 02	9	9	
	Munshiganj ..	Nil	10	10	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
22	Mymensingh	0 06	10	10	Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops are fair Fodder and water are available
	Jamalpur	Nil	10½	10½	
	Tangail	(n)	(n)	10	
	Netrakona	Nil	10	10	
	Kishorganj	Nil	8½	8½	
23	Faridpur	0 00	10	10	Weather seasonable Prospect of standing crops not satisfactory in Goalundo Condition of boro paddy is bad in Gopalganj on account of the ravages of Parah insects Fodder and water are available except in Gopalganj where fodder is not sufficient About 514 persons were given gratuitous relief and 942 persons attended test relief centres in Gopalganj
	Goalundo (Rajbari)	0 07	10	10	
	Madaripur	0 32	10	11	
	Gopalganj (a)	0 00	10½	10½	
24	Bakarganj (Barisal)	0 47	10	10	Weather seasonable everywhere except in Bhola where it is hot and cloudy, effect of which on agricultural operations and standing chilli crop is reported as not hopeful Condition of other crops in that subdivision is fair Prospects of standing crops are good in Sadar and Patuakhali subdivisions Boro paddy of Nazirpur police-station within Pirojpur subdivision is not hopeful Cattle disease is reported from Bhuchakati, Senertikikata, Ghatichora and Keundia in Pirojpur subdivision Veterinary Assistant has been directed to take steps Test relief works begun in Nazirpur The figures showing number of persons resorting to test works and in receipt of gratuitous relief are not available Fodder and water are sufficient
	Pirojpur	Nil	10	10	
	Patuakhali	Nil	11	11	
	Dakshin Shatabpur (Bhola)	0 10	10	10	
25	Chittagong	Nil	{ 10 11*	10 11*	Weather fair Fodder and water are not sufficient. Panga salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar. Cattle disease is reported from Satkania, Patiya and Banskhali thanas
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	11	11	
26	Tippera (Comilla)	0 67	10	10	Weather favourable Prospects of standing crops are good
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	10	10	
	Chandpur	0 05	11	11	
27	Noakhali	0 25	9½	9½	Cattle disease is reported from Feni thana. Fodder and water are sufficient
	Feni	1 38	10½	10½	
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable Its effect on agricultural operations is sultry Stock of rice is adequate Prospect of crops is fair Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle disease has broken out in some parts of the district
29	Tripura State	Nil	{ 8 to 13½	8 to 13½	Weather cloudy State of standing crops is fair. Preparation of lands for jute and aus paddy and burning and clearing of jungles for jhum are going on Cattle disease is reported from Khowai, Udaipur Sabroom and Dharmanagar Divisions

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 3rd April 1939.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 1st April 1939.

Date.	Hour	Height of surface above P. W. D datum	Height of surface above P. W. D datum on the same date last year	Remarks.
1939.				
26th March	7 a m	33 38	34 55	Value of B. M. on Raj-shahi College step = 64.73 P. W. D. Zero of gauge = 30.83 P. W. D.
27th "	7 "	33 33	34 50	
28th "	7 "	33 33	34 45	
29th "	7 "	33 28	34 40	
30th "	7 "	33 23	34 35	
31st "	7 "	33 18	34 30	
1st April	7 "	33 13	34 25	

Highest recorded level on 20-8-1938 = 64.30.

Lowest recorded level on 24-4-1931 = 32.05.

Rampur Boalia, the 1st April 1939

[ILLEGIBLE], Subdivisional Officer, Communications and Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Rajshahi.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Central Municipal Office, the 22nd March 1939

By-election to elect a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta for the General Constituency—Manicktola (Ward No. 29) in the seat not reserved for Muhammadans.

NOTICE

In compliance with provisions of sub-section (8) of section 29 of Bengal Act III of 1923, it is hereby notified that Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal has been declared duly elected as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta for the General Constituency,—Manicktola (Ward No. 29) in the seat not reserved for Muhammadans

S. CHATTERJI,

Chief Executive Officer (offg.).

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.**

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of traffic and the tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1939 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals	1938-39					
	Weight of cargo		Rafts		Tollage.	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month
<i>Major Works</i>	Tons	Tons	No	No	Rs	Rs
Midnapore Canal	614	11,177	5,975	16,025	1,004	10,052
Hijli Tidal Canal	762	34,994	750	1,450	1,221	43,756
Total	1,376	46,171	6,725	17,475	2,225	53,808
<i>Minor Works and Navigation</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	32,076	278,337	103,650	1,381,028	23,056	1,97,653
Tolly's Nala	22,439	383,434	32,316	325,640	6,730	67,017
Madaripur Bil Route	10,795	409,681	14,680	48,120	8,215	1,19,189
Total	65,310	1,071,452	150,646	1,755,688	38,001	3,83,859
Magrahat Channels	5,677	23,881	2,350	16,174	2,531	21,024
Orissa Coast Canal	2,196	25,663	50	5,925	1,785(a)	21,919
Grand Total	73,183	1,120,996	153,046	1,777,787	42,017	4,26,802

Canals.	1937-38					
	Weight of cargo		Rafts		Tollage	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month.
<i>Major Works</i>	Tons	Tons	No	No	Rs	Rs
Midnapore Canal	1,026	6,970	5,725	12,210	1,314	8,001
Hijli Tidal Canal	403	36,405	700	2,700	478	49,163
Total	1,429	43,375	6,425	14,910	1,792	57,164
<i>Minor Works and Navigation</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	37,063	312,915	88,951	1,306,636	25,906	2,06,785
Tolly's Nala	19,937	182,529	21,140	328,132	6,349	61,429
Madaripur Bil Route	8,809	512,095	16,381	65,086	6,360	1,44,279
Total	65,809	1,007,539	126,472	1,699,854	38,615	4,12,493
Magrahat Channels	4,724	34,705	1,350	14,995	2,159	19,604
Orissa Coast Canal	1,825	30,488	700	9,175	1,482	23,707
Grand Total	72,358	1,072,732	128,522	1,724,024	42,256	4,55,804

(a) Including Rs 154-10-9 realised for Orissa Government and excluding what was realised in Orissa for Bengal Government

Canal.	January 1939			
	Tollage, 1938-39.		Tollage, 1937-38.	
	During the month	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
	Sundarbans Steamer Route .. .	6,322	65,462	5,708	62,152

S. K. GUHA,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1939



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY APRIL 6 1939

PART III

Acts of the Bengal Legislature.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION

No. 359L.--6th April 1939.--The following Act of the Bengal Legislature, having been assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor, is hereby published for general information

Bengal Act II of 1939.

THE BENGAL TENANCY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1939 ;

[*Passed by the Bengal Legislature*]

[Assent of the Governor was first published in the *Calcutta Gazette*,
Extraordinary, of the 6th April 1939]

*An Act further to amend section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy
Act, 1885*

WHEREAS it is expedient to reduce the maximum rate of damages which may be awarded under the provisions of section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, and for that purpose further to amend the said section in the manner hereinafter provided,

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title 1. This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy
(Amendment) Act, 1939

Amendment of 2 In section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, for
section 68 of the word " twenty-five " in both places in which it occurs
Act VIII of the words " twelve and a half " shall be substituted
1885

By order of the Governor,

E B H BAKER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION

No 360L —6th April 1939 —The following Act of the Bengal Legislature, having been assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor, is hereby published for general information

Bengal Act III of 1939.**THE BENGAL RATES OF INTEREST ACT, 1939 ;**

[Passed by the Bengal Legislature]

[Assent of the Governor was first published in the *Calcutta Gazette*,
Extraordinary, of the 6th April 1939]

An Act to reduce the rates of interest payable on certain dues

WHEREAS it is expedient to reduce the rates of interest payable on certain dues and for that purpose to amend certain Bengal Acts in the manner hereinafter specified,

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title **1.** This Act may be called the Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939.

Amendment of certain Bengal Acts. **2.** The Bengal Acts mentioned in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2)

Year 1	No 2	Short title. 3	Provisions amended. 4
1862	VI	The Bengal Rent Act, 1862	(1) In the second paragraph of section 2, for the word "twelve" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted (2) In section 3, for the word "twelve" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted
1880	IX	The Cess Act, 1880	(1) In section 45, (a) in sub-section (2), for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted, and (b) the proviso to sub-section (2) shall be omitted (2) In sections 47, 58, 62 and 70, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted
1913	III	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913	In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 22, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted
1935	XVII	The Bengal Land Revenue (Interest) Act, 1935	In clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 2, for the words "seven and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted

By order of the Governor,

E B H BAKER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1939

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 404A R —6th April 1939 —The following notification by the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal is hereby published for general information —

“Notification No 9, dated the 5th April 1939 —In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Rates of Interest Bill, 1939

L G PINNELL,

Secy to the Governor ”

No 405A R —6th April 1939 —The following notification by the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal is hereby published for general information —

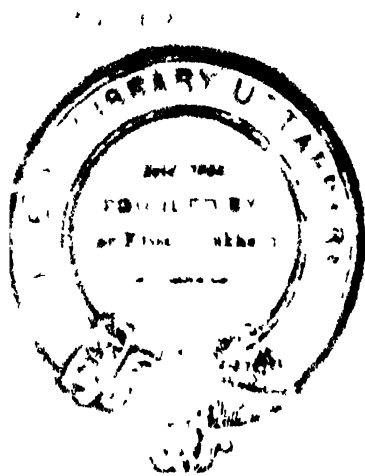
“Notification No 7, dated the 5th April 1939 —In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1939

L G PINNELL,

Secy to the Governor ”

E N BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1939

PART IV A

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 1481L A —7th April, 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 6th April, 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1939, by the Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Minister in charge of the Finance Department, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th April, 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill which was published before introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th February, 1939, and is hereby republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before that date.

**THE BENGAL AMUSEMENTS TAX (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1939.**

**A
BILL**

further to amend the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922.

WHEREAS it is expedient to bring betting on dog-racing within the operation of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 and for that purpose to amend Chapter II of that Act in the manner hereinafter appearing, Ben Act
V of 1922.

It is hereby enacted as follows - -

Short title
and commence-
ment

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Act, 1939

(2) It shall come into force on such date as Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint

Amendment of
section 14 of
Bengal Act
V of 1922

2. In section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)—

(1) in clause (3) for the words "racing club or by the stewards thereof" the word "promoter" shall be substituted,

(2) for clause (5) the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(5) 'promoter' means any person, club, association, society or other body of persons, corporate or incorporate, engaged in—

(a) promoting horse racing, pony racing or dog-racing or in holding race meetings, or

(b) conducting or controlling such meetings," and

(3) in clause (6) for the words "stewards controlling a race-meeting have" the words "promoter has" shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 15

3. In section 15 of the said Act—

(a) the words and figure "as from the second day of April, 1922," shall be omitted and

(b) for the words "stewards of the race meeting" the word "promoter" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
sections 16
and 17

4. In sections 16 and 17 of the said Act for the word "stewards" the word "promoter" shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 18

5. In sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act the words and figure "as from the second day of April, 1922," shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 20

6. In sub-section (1) of section 20 of the said Act—

(a) for the word "stewards" the word "promoter", and

(b) for the word "them" the words "the promoter" shall be substituted.

The Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1939

(Clauses 7-10)

Amendment of
section 21

7. For sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —

“(1) the totalisator tax payable under section 15 shall be recoverable from the promoter as a public demand ”

Insertion of
new section
21A

8. After section 21 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely —

“21A (1) Any officer authorized by the Provincial Government for the purpose may enter any enclosure or premises used by any promoter in connection with horse-racing, pony-racing or dog-racing with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this chapter or any rules made thereunder are being complied with

(2) If any person prevents or obstructs the entry of any officer so authorized, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he is liable under any law for the time being in force, be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

(3) Every officer authorized under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code ” Act XLV of 1860.

Amendment of
section 22

9. Section 22 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub section (1) of section 22, and after sub section (1), as re-numbered, the following sub section shall be inserted, namely

“(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with any such rules he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees ”

Substitution of
new section
for section 23.

10. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely

“23 For the definition of ‘gaming’ in

Amendment of definition of gaming (i) section 59 of the Howrah Offences Act, 1857, Act XXI of 1857

(ii) section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and Ben Act IV of 1866

(iii) section 1 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 Ben Act II of 1867

the following shall be substituted, namely -

‘gaming’ includes wagering or betting, except wagering or betting upon a horse race, pony race or dog race when such wagering or betting takes place

(a) on the day on which such race is to be run,

(b) in an enclosure which the promoter as defined in section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 has, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, set apart for the purpose, and Ben Act V of 1922

(c) (i) with a licensed book-maker, or

(ii) by means of a totalisator as defined in section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922,

but does not include a lottery ”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are—

- (1) to make Chapter II of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, applicable to dog-racing and to race-meetings run by a single individual, and
- (2) to introduce in Chapter II provisions for inspection and penalty corresponding with those that occur in Chapter I of the Act.

N. R. SARKER,

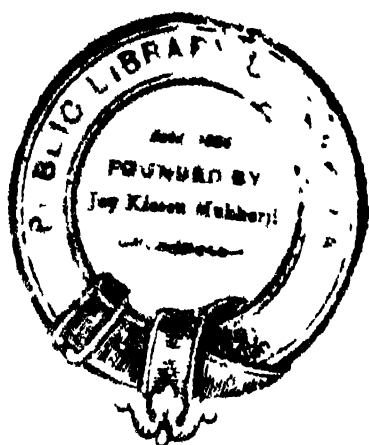
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA

The 7th February 1939.

K. ALI ALIZAL,

Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly



The Calcutta Gazette

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

No 1074A — 31st March 1939 — His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Captain P H W Brind to act temporarily as Military Secretary on his personal staff in addition to his own duties as Aid-de-Camp, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th March 1939, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J M Hugo, granted leave

No 1075A — 31st March 1939 — His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Captain T M O'H Lowe, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles (2nd Battalion), to be an Aid-de-Camp on his personal staff, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th March 1939, *vice* Captain Lord Ardee (Grenadier Guards, reverted to Regimental duty

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.

No 1167A

Appointments and Transfers.

GENERAL

Malda-Mymensingh.—No 1134A — 5th April 1939 — Babu Jogendra Nath Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Malda district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer, Mymensingh

Malda.—No 992A — 6th April 1939 — Mr A S Haids, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector, Malda

Chittagong-Calcutta.—No 1141A — 6th April 1939 — Mr R L Walker, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to this Government in the Finance Department

Murshidabad.—No 1142A — 6th April 1939 — Babu Jyotindra Nath Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, held charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district from the afternoon of the 11th January 1939 to the 29th January 1939, inclusive, during the absence on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Barkatullah

Dacca Divn.—No 1147A — 6th April 1939 — Maulvi Muhammad Ahad Ali Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division with effect from the 16th April 1939, on being relieved of his duties in the Settlement Department

No 1149A — 6th April 1939 — The services of Mr G M Ratchiff, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Legislative Department

POLICE

Calcutta.—No 1154A — 8th April 1939 — Babu Hem Chandra Sen, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, is appointed temporarily to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in that Branch

ECCLIASTICAL

Chittagong. — No 1043A — 30th March 1939 — In partial modification of the orders of the 13th December 1938, the Reverend Arthur Ernest Selwood is also appointed under Act VI of 1886 to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Chittagong

Confirmation.

GENERAL

Calcutta.—No 1110A — 4th April 1939 — Mr Hubert Graham, I.C.S., officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Education and Forest and Excise Departments, is confirmed in that appointment

Resignation.

GENERAL

No 1128A — 5th April 1939 — Mr. J D V Hodge, I.C.E., was permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd January 1939

Leave.

GENERAL

Presidency Divn.—No 1100A — 5th April 1939 — Babu Dharendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed leave on average pay for two months and fourteen days, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 16th February 1939

Noakhali.—No 1111A — 4th April 1939 — Babu Binod Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 21st February 1939

Midnapore.—No 1114A — 4th April 1939 — Mr P P Vardyanathan, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, was allowed leave not due on half average pay for six days, under rule 81 (c) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 29th September 1938

Tippura.—No 1136A — 6th April 1939 — Babu Dwijendra Nath Chakrabarti, Sub-Deputy Collector, Brahmanbaria, Tippura, is granted leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Hooghly.—No 1137A — 6th April 1939 — Mr B G Rao, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for two days only, viz, the 5th and 6th April 1939, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules

Calcutta.—No. 1140A—6th April 1939—Mr D Gladding, C I L, I C S, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, is allowed leave for one year, viz, leave on average pay for two months and eighteen days, under rule 81 (b) (v) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rule 81 (d) of those Rules

POLICE

Calcutta.—No 1129A—5th April 1939—Rai Jagatbandhu Bhattacharya Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty days, under rule 81 (b) (iv) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Calcutta.—No 1158A—8th April 1939—Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, is allowed privilege leave on full pay for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved

By order of the Governor,

E N Bandy,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 1699P—3rd April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), read with the Government of India, Defence Department, notification No 275, dated the 26th March 1938, the Governor is pleased to constitute for a period of one year a Unit Advisory Committee for the 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry consisting of the following members—

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

Captain S C Chaudhury, 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry, I T F

The Administrative Commandant, 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry, I T F

Mr Saileswar Singh Roy, M I C

Mr M A H Isphahani, M L A

2 The Governor is also pleased to appoint the Commissioner of the Presidency Division to be the President of the said Committee

3 Notification No 5896P, dated the 30th April 1937, is hereby cancelled

No 1751P—5th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Commander S C Lyttelton, O B E, D S C, of his appointment as a member of the Bengal Board of Censors, with effect from the 10th March 1939

No 1752P—5th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr William Keay to be a member of the Bengal Board of Censors constituted by notification No 12776P, dated the 19th November 1938, *vice* Commander S C Lyttelton, O B E, D S C, resigned. He will hold office from the date of this notification

By order of the Governor,

E N Bandy,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Jails.

NOTIFICATION

24-Parganas.—No 872H J—5th April 1939—On return from leave Rai Sahib Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Jailor, is re-appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Dum Dum Central Jail, with effect from the 5th April 1939, until further orders

By order of the Governor,

R H Hutchings,

Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No 3638—5th April 1939—Dr S C Sen, M B, D T M, made over charge of the Rajshahi Central Jail to Major E A R Ardeshir, I M S, on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1939

No 3742—6th April 1939—Rai Sahib Jnanendra Chandra Guha, B A, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, made over charge of his office to Maulvi Sk Badruzzaman, Travelling Auditor in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939

M A Singh, Lt-Col, I M S

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal

Police.**NOTIFICATION**

Rangpur. No 727P1—5th April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924), the Governor is pleased, with the consent of the Governor of the United Provinces, to declare that the movements of Doma Nat and his wife Ram Keli Natri shall be restricted to their native village at Thangaon within the police station Thangaon in the district of Sitapur in the United Provinces instead of to the Saidpur Karwal Nat Settlement in the district of Rangpur in Bengal where they were settled as registered Karwal Nats under notification No 9771P dated the 23rd October 1914

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No 1168A

Powers.

Chittagong.—No 1105A—4th April 1939 —Babu Paresh Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

24-Parganas. — No 1125A — 5th April 1939 —Mr H P Goodwyn, ICS, Joint Magistrate, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**Judicial.****Appointments and Transfers.**

Dinajpur.—No 1184J—29th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years from the 28th May 1939, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language

Murshidabad. — No 1250J — 4th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Hare Hare Singh Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kandi bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language

NOTIFICATION

No 1251J — 4th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to exempt the following officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway from liability to serve as jurors in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal —

The Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Running

The Deputy Chief Engineer (North)

The Deputy Chief Engineer (South)

By order of the Governor,

T ROXBURGH,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**Finance.****NOTIFICATION**

No 788F --3rd April 1939 --In exercise of the powers conferred by section (2) of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), read with section 243 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following further amendment in the Police Services (Revision of Pay) Rules Bengal 1936, namely --

In the schedule to the said rules under the heading "Boat Establishment" under "Bengal Police" the following shall be added --

Name or designation of post	Unrevised rate of pay	Revised rate of pay
	Rs	Rs
Fireman	24	24

The said rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been made as so amended

Miscellaneous.**NOTIFICATION**

No 526Mis --6th April 1939 The Governor is pleased to direct that all offices under the Government of Bengal with the exception of the offices of the Shipping Master Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and the Collector of Stamp Revenue Calcutta, shall be closed on Thursday, the 13th April 1939

D GLADDING,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

NOTIFICATIONS

No 413LS-G --11th April 1939 --The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published under notification No 1998LS-G dated the 3rd July 1920, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2 The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1939, and any objections or suggestions with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrates before that date will be duly considered

Draft amendments.

(1) In rule 15 of the said rules, for the words "The union board at a meeting may appoint one or more persons, who may be members of the board, to receive and collect the rate" substitute the following --

"The union board at a meeting may either appoint one or more persons as *sarkars* to receive and collect the rate, or authorise one or more members of the board who may be willing to do the work without remuneration to receive and collect the same"

(2) In rule 16 of the said rules, after the words "person or member appointed" insert the words "or authorised"

Jessore. - No 557M —6th April 1939 —
The following draft of a notification, which the Governor intends to issue in exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), is published, as required by the second proviso to that section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2 The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th June 1939, and any objection or suggestion thereto, which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date, will be duly considered —

Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), the Governor is pleased to extend to the Kotchandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, all the provisions of the said Act except sub-section (I) of section 6

Jessore. - No 558M - 6th April 1939 —
The following draft of by-laws which the Governor proposes to make for the Kotchandpur Municipality in the district of Jessore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (I) of section 71 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2 The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th June 1939, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered —

Draft by-laws.

Appointment and duties of the Registering Officer

1 Every hackney carriage plying in the Kotchandpur Municipality shall be annually registered by the Registering Officer who shall be appointed for the purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting and who shall keep a register in which he shall enter the class and number assigned to every hackney carriage

Qualification of Drivers

2 Every person who intends to drive a hackney carriage shall apply to the Registering Officer for a driver's license and shall be required to satisfy the Registering Officer in the following manner —

- (a) That he knows how to drive and control horses and is in all respects a fit person for such employment and that he has attained the age of not less than eighteen years,
- (b) That he is well acquainted with the roads and places in and around Kotchandpur,

- (c) That he has a thorough knowledge of the list of fares and tables of distances prepared by the Municipal Commissioners, and

- (d) That he knows the rules of the road and the signals used by drivers and by the traffic police if any

3 License for hackney carriage drivers and bearers of palanquins and rickshaws will be in different forms. There shall be attached to each license in such manner as the Commissioners may prescribe —

- (a) The thumb-mark of the driver, and

- (b) A book of fares and distances to be prepared and printed under the authority of the Commissioners. The tables of fares and distances shall be supplied to every driver or bearer of palanquins on payment of a fee of annas four only for each copy

4 Every driver of a hackney carriage or bearer of a palanquin or a rickshaw shall carry with him and produce when called upon to do so by any police officer or by his fare, his license with book of fares and distances

5 No hackney carriage driver shall drive with his feet in any other position than on the foot board of the vehicle nor shall he muffle up his face and head in such manner as might endanger the proper driving of his vehicle

6 No hackney carriage driver shall be allowed to drive any licensed hackney carriage or carriages other than those specified on his license without the permission of the Registering Officer

Uniforms

7 The uniform of drivers and attendants shall be clean and the drivers shall wear khaki half-shirt

Description of horses, carriages, palanquins and rickshaws

8 No horse shall be used to draw a hackney carriage unless it has been passed by the Registering Officer, and no horse shall be passed unless it is—

- (a) not less than 14 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a first class hackney carriage,

- (b) not less than 14-2 hands high if intended to be used singly in a first class hackney carriage,

- (c) not less than 13 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a second class hackney carriage,

- (d) not less than 14 hands high if intended to be used singly in a second class hackney carriage,

- (e) not less than 12 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a third class hackney carriage,

- (f) not less than 13-2 hands high if intended to be used singly in a third class hackney carriage,
 (g) thoroughly broken to harness,
 (h) free from infectious or contagious disease, and
 (i) sufficiently sound and strong for constant hard work

9 The harness shall be black in colour, of a decent appearance, strong and in good repair, rope or iron chain traces may be used, provided they be covered with leather. No string fastening will be allowed

First class hackney carriages

10 First class hackney carriages shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the Municipal Commissioners —

	Ft	in
Width of seats	3	4
Breadth of front seat	1	4
Breadth of rear seat	1	6
Height of seat from floor without cushions	1	2
Height of back rest of hind seat	2	4
Thickness of cushions	0	3
Height of back rest of front seat	1	4
Width between seats	1	10
Height of floor of body from ground	1	8
Height of step from ground	0	10
Diameter of front wheels	2	8
Diameter of back wheels	3	6
Height of hood from hind seat board to top of hood inside	3	10

Provided that hackney carriages registered before the issue of these by-laws are exempted from conforming to these dimensions

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking and shall be protected by properly-fitted splash-boards. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and all iron work must be strongly put together

The lining and cushion shall be clean and in good condition, and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean

The hood and apron shall be made of strong leather and shall be so fitted as to make the carriage watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark green with plain yellow or gold lining, the hood and apron shall be painted black

The doors shall close well and shall not rattle. All iron work shall be painted black

Each carriage must have a thoroughly good pair of lamps and each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window shall be visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

Second class hackney carriage—Phaeton type

11 The same measurements as those prescribed for first class hackney carriages but of lighter make provided that hackney carriages registered before the issue of these by-laws are exempted from conforming to these dimensions

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred strong and sound so as to run true, and without rattling or shaking, and shall be protected by properly fitted splash-boards provided that the provision about rubber tyres shall not apply to the hackney carriages with iron tyres registered before the issue of these by-laws

The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and all iron work must be strongly put together

The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean

The hood and apron shall be made of strong leather and shall be so fitted as to make the carriage watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark blue with plain red lining

The hood and apron shall be painted black

The doors shall close well and shall not rattle. All iron work shall be painted black

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle

Second class hackney carriages (bundgharry or Brownberry type)

12 Second class hackney carriages shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners

	Ft	in
Width of seats	3	4
Breadth of seats	1	6
Height of seats from floor without cushion	1	2
Thickness of cushion	0	3
Height of roof from seat without cushions	3	10
Width between seats	1	6
Height of bottom of well from ground	1	8
Height of step from ground	0	10
Diameter of front wheels	2	6
Diameter of back wheels	3	6

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred or iron-tyred strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking

The springs and axles shall be in perfect order

The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean

The doors shall close well

The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower them

The roof shall be watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark blue with thin red lining

All iron works shall be painted black

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the windows is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle

Third class hackney carriages

13 (a) Third class hackney carriages shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners —

	Ft in
Width of seats	3 0
Breadth of seats	1 6
Height of seats from floor without cushion	1 2
Thickness of cushion	4 3
Height of roof from seats without cushion	3 6
Width between seats	1 6
Height of bottom of well from ground	1 8
Height of steps from ground	0 10
Diameter of front wheels	2 6
Diameter of back wheels	3 6

The wheels shall be iron-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking

The spring and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushion shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean

The doors shall close well

The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower down

The roof shall be watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted chocolate with plain yellow lining

All iron work shall be painted black

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards rear of the centre of the vehicle

13 (b) The ekkas plying within the area of this municipality shall also be counted as a species of the third class hackney carriage and shall conform to the following dimensions

and be of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners —

	Ft in
Breadth of floor	4 6
Length of floor	6 6
Thickness of cushion (other than spring cushion)	0 4
Height of steps from ground	1 0
Diameter of wheels	3 6

The wheels shall be iron or rubber-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling and shaking

The spring and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushion shall be clean and in good condition and inside of the carriage perfectly clean

The front of the carriage shall be open with a good screen to protect sun and rains

The venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower them

The roof shall be watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be well painted. All iron works shall be painted black

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps in front and shall be so placed that the light is visible from a point 15 yards in front of the centre of the vehicle and 10 yards in rear of it

Rickshaws

14 There shall be one class of rickshaws of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners***. The body of the rickshaws shall be sound and clean, and all the boards strongly and properly secured

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking, and shall be protected by properly fitted splash-boards provided that rickshaws registered before the issue of these by-laws need not be rubber-tyred

The spring and axles shall be made of good metal, strong and properly riveted and free from rust. The iron supports at the back shall be properly curved and securely fixed at each side, strong and of sound metal and free from rust

The shaft shall be of sound wood, strong, securely fixed and furnished at the fore ends with the ring-shaped metal supports and connected by a collision-guard

The hood, apron and cushions shall be made of and covered with good cloth, canvas or other material approved by the Municipal Commissioners

The hood and apron shall be so fitted as to make the vehicle watertight

The body, wheels and shafts of all rickshaws shall be painted dark blue with thin red linings. All iron work shall be painted black

Every rickshaw must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle

Palanquin

15 There shall be one class of palanquins of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners * *

The body of the palanquin shall be sound and clean, properly secured

The doors shall close well, work easily and shall not rattle and shall have proper catches to open and shut them

The body and pole shall be painted dark blue with thin red linings

All iron work shall be painted black

Every palanquin must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle

Identification of horses

16 Every horse passed by the "Registering Officer" shall be branded on both forehoofs in the following manner —

- (1) The registered number as shown in the register of horses on the off forehoof
- (2) The year of registration on the rear forehoof

17 It shall be compulsory for the owner to produce the horse before the "Registering Officer" at the end of every three months to be rebranded without being sent for

18 Licenses for horses will be in different forms, according to the class in which they are registered

Classes of hackney carriages, palanquins and rickshaws

19 Hackney carriages shall be of three classes and of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of the dimensions and colours prescribed by by-laws Nos 10, 11, 12, 13(a), 13 (b)

20 There shall be one class of rickshaws and palanquins of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of dimensions and colour prescribed by by-laws Nos 14 and 15

21 Every licensed hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaw shall be distinctly marked on its panels and on the inside with the registered number and the number of the class to which it belongs, the figures to be not less than 8 inches in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year

22 The lamps of every licensed hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaw shall have the registered number painted on them, the figures to be not less than one inch in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year

Fees.

23 A fee shall be paid to the Commissioners in accordance with the following scale for the issue, transfer or renewal of licenses, etc. —

	First class hackney carriage	Second class hackney carriage	Third class hackney carriage	Rick shaws	Palan quins	Horse
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Owner's license	4 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Driver's license	2 0	2 0	1 0			
Duplicate license plate	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0
Transfer of owner's license	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 8
Duplicate owner's license	2 0	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 4	
Duplicate driver's license	1 0	1 0	0 8			
Duplicate of driver's ticket	0 8	0 8	0 4			—
Bearer's license				0 4	0 4	—
Renewal of bearer's license				0 2	0 2	
Duplicate of bearer's license				0 2	0 2	
Fare book and table of distance	1 0	1 0	0 4	1 0	1 0	
Fare plate	2 0	2 0	0 4	2 0	2 0	
Duplicate fare plate	2 0	2 0	0 4	2 0	2 0	
Certificate copy of particulars of register and license	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Alteration in register	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8

Rates and fares

24 Fares shall be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirers to

be expressed at the commencement of the hiring, if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to time

(1) Rates and fares to be paid for hackney carriage

Description of carriage	Fare by distance		Fare by time	Amount
	For any distance within and not exceeding one mile	For any distance exceeding one mile		
First class	Annas 8	At the rate of six annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed	Minimum fare for short distances not exceeding fifteen minutes For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours Half day of 5 hours Whole day of 9 hours	Rs a 0 8 1 0 1 8 0 12 4 0 7 0
Second class	Annas 6	At the rate of 4 annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed	<i>Phaeton type</i> Minimum fare for short distances not exceeding fifteen minutes For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours Half day of 5 hours Whole day of 9 hours	0 6 0 12 1 0 0 8 2 8 4 8
			<i>Band or Brownbury type</i> For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours For half day of 5 hours For whole day of 9 hours	0 8 0 14 0 8 2 8 4 0
Third class	Annas 4	At the rate of two annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed	For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours	0 6 0 8 0 6

(2) Rates and fares to be paid for palanquins

Fare by distance		Fare by time			
For any distance within and not exceeding one mile	For any distance exceeding one mile	For any time within and not exceeding one hour	For every hour or part of an hour beyond one hour	For half a day of five hours	For a whole day consisting of nine hours
4 annas	At the rate of 4 annas for every mile and for any part of any mile over and above number of miles completed	6 annas	3 annas	1 rupee	1 rupee and 8 annas

(3) Rates and fares to be paid for rickshaws

Fare by distance		Fare by time	
For any distance within and not exceeding one mile	For any distance exceeding one mile	For any time within and not exceeding one hour	For every hour or part of an hour beyond one hour
3 annas	At the rate of 3 annas for every mile and for any part of any mile over and above number of miles completed	6 annas	3 annas

Passengers and luggage

25 No hackney carriage shall carry more than four adult persons altogether, in addition to the driver and attendant

26 (i) No rickshaw shall carry more than two adult passengers

(ii) No palanquin shall be allowed to carry more than two adult passengers

A B—For the purpose of this by-law two children under twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one adult

27 The driver of every hackney carriage shall carry in or upon such carriage a quantity of luggage not exceeding two maunds together with one additional maund for every person below four carried in the carriage without any charge over and above the fare

A charge not exceeding two annas may be levied for every ten seers or part thereof in excess of the above free allowance

28 Rule 27 shall not apply to bicycles, perambulators and child's mail carts, for each of which a charge not exceeding four annas may be made

29 No baggage shall be carried on any rickshaw except a small box or hand bag (not exceeding 24 x 15 x 9 inches)

Inspection of hackney carriage, palanquin and rickshaws

30 It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, any police officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector of the municipality at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter

any premises on which any licensed hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaw or the horses or other animals, harness or other things used therewith are kept in order to carry out any provision of this Act or these by-laws and the owner, occupier, or his agent shall afford every facility for such officer's inspection

Protection of weak and lame horses

31 It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer at any time to cause any animal used in a hackney carriage to be produced before him for the purpose of inspection and it shall be compulsory upon the owner to produce any such animal within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such notice

32 The owner of any animal declared under section 31 to be unfit for use in a hackney carriage shall, if he disposes of it, or removes it from the premises on which it is stabled, give notice of the fact to the Registering Officer within one week of such disposal or removal intimating at the same time, the name and the address of the person to whom he has disposed of it and the place to which it has been removed

33 Notice of the death of a registered horse shall also be given to the Registering Officer who on receipt of such notice shall cause the entry concerned to be cancelled in the "Register of horses" and the certificate of registration to be withdrawn

Regulation of use of horses

34 No owner shall permit any horse to work continuously in any hackney carriage in excess of the following scale of time

Class of carriage	Maximum period allowed to be worked	Minimum period of rest
First, second and third if drawn by 2 horses	10 hour	14 hours
First, second and third if drawn by 1 horse	8 .	16

35 The following particulars shall be entered in a register to be kept by every owner for the purpose of by-law No 34 —

Date	Registered No and class of carriage	Branded No of horse or horses used to draw the carriage together with description	Hour of leaving stable	Hour of return to stable	Names of drivers and attendants	Signature of owner	Signature and rank of inspecting officer

Publication of list of fares and distances

36 The list of fares prepared by the Municipal Commissioners with reference to the scale of rates laid down by by-law No. 24 and the table of distance shall be published in such a manner as the Commissioner shall deem proper.

37 The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to the public, setting for these fares and distances.

Advertisement on hackney carriage, palanquin and rickshaws

38 No printed written or other matter shall appear on the inside or outside of any hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaws by way of advertisement without the permission from the Registering Officer.

Registers and licenses

39 The following particulars shall be entered in the registers and licenses under this Act.

*(1) Hackney carriage license**Particulars of license*

(i) The class and the number assigned to the carriage in the register.

(ii) The name, father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the carriage and the place where the carriage is kept.

(iii) The number and description of horses to be employed in drawing such carriage.

(iv) The number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry.

(v) The date on which the license was granted.

(vi) That the carriage shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kutchandpur and not in any other place.

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer.

(2) Register of hackney carriage

(i) The class and number assigned to the carriage in the register.

(ii) The certificate number.

(iii) The date on which the license was granted.

(iv) Owner's and his father's names.

(v) Place of residence.

(vi) Stable locality.

(vii) House number.

(viii) Driver's and his father's names.

(ix) Place of residence.

(x) Period of suspension or cancellation.

(xi) Date of renewal.

(xii) Duplicate ticket.

(xiii) Duplicate license.

(xiv) Date of conviction.

(xv) Section of law.

(xvi) Punishment inflicted.

(xvii) Date of offence.

(xviii) Offence.

(xix) Ownership transferred to.

(xx) Date of transfer.

(xxi) Signature of Registering Officer.

(xxii) Remarks.

(3) Horse Register

(i) Serial number.

(ii) Class of hackney carriage in which horse is to be used.

(iii) To be used singly or in pair.

(iv) Owner's and father's names.

(v) Owner's address.

(vi) Branded number assigned to horse in register

(vii) Place where it is intended to keep the horse

(viii) Date on which license was granted

(ix) Ownership transferred to

(x) Date of transfer

(xi) Date on which horse was re-branded

(xii) Date of notices issued to owner

(xiii) Date of disposal of notices

(xiv) Signature of Registering Officer

(xv) Remarks

(4) Hackney carriage driver's license

(i) The number of license the name father's name place of abode and age of the person to whom such license is granted

(ii) The date on which the license was granted

(iii) The class and number of hackney carriage he is allowed to drive

(iv) Date of expiry of license

(v) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by laws affecting drivers of hackney carriages

(vi) Signature of Registering Officer

(5) Rickshaw bearer's license

(i) The number of license

(ii) The name and father's name and place of abode and age of the person to whom such license was granted

(iii) The date on which the license was granted

(iv) The number of rickshaw he is allowed to draw.

(v) Date of expiry of license

(vi) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting bearers of rickshaws

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer

(6) Rickshaw owner's license

(i) The number assigned to the rickshaw in the register

(ii) The name, father's name and residence of the owner the description of the rickshaw and the place where the rickshaw is kept

(iii) The number of passengers the rickshaw is licensed to carry

(iv) The date on which the license was granted

(v) Date of expiry of the license

(vi) That the rickshaw shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kutchandpur and not at any other place

(vii) Signature of Registering Officer

(7) Register of rickshaws

(i) The number assigned to the rickshaw in the register

(ii) Fee certificate number

(iii) Date on which the license was granted

(iv) Owner's and his father's names

(v) Place of residence

(vi) Place where the rickshaw is kept

(vii) House number

(viii) Bearer's and his father's names

(ix) Place of residence

(x) Period of suspension or cancellation

(xi) Date of renewal

(xii) Duplicate license

(xiii) Duplicate tickets

(xvi) Date of conviction

(xvii) Section of law

(xviii) Punishment inflicted

(xix) Date of offence

(xx) Offence

(xxi) Ownership transferred to

(i) The number of persons the rickshaw is licensed to carry

(ii) Date of transfer

(iii) Signature of Registering Officer

(iv) Remarks

(8) Register of palanquin

(i) The number assigned to the palanquin in the register

(ii) Date on which the license was granted

(iii) Owners and his father's names

(iv) Place of residence

(v) Place where the palanquin is to be kept

(vi) House number

(vii) Bearer's and his father's names

(viii) Place of residence

(ix) Period of suspension or cancellation

(x) Date of renewal

(xi) Duplicate license

(xii) Duplicate ticket

(xiii) Date of conviction

(xiv) Section of law

(xv) Punishment inflicted

(xvi) Date of offence

(xvii) Offence

(xviii) Ownership transferred to

(xix) Date of transfer

(i) The number of persons the palanquin is licensed to carry

(ii) Signature of Registering Officer

(iii) Remarks

(9) Palanquin owner's license

(i) The number of palanquin assigned to in the register

(ii) The name father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the palanquin and the place where the palanquin is to be kept

(iii) The number of passengers the palanquin is licensed to carry

(iv) The date on which the license was granted

(v) Date of expiry of license

(vi) That the palanquin shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kotechandpore and not at any other place

(vii) Signature of Registering Officer

(10) Palanquin bearer's license

(i) The number of license

(ii) The name and father's name, place of birth and the age of the person to whom such license is granted

(iii) Date on which the license was granted

(iv) Date of expiry of license

(v) The number of palanquin he is allowed to carry

(vi) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting bearers of palanquin

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer

(11) Horse license

(i) The class of hackney carriage with which the horse is to be used and whether it is to be used singly or in pair

(ii) The name and father's name of the owner, residence of the owner

(iii) The number assigned to the horse in the register

(iv) The place where it is intended to keep the horse

(v) The date on which the license was granted

(vi) The date on which the license expires

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer

Public Health.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 473P H—5th April 1939. Mr. S. N. Ghosh, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Inst., C.E.R. Sanjivani (Ind.) officiating Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, is appointed as Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, with effect from 20th March 1939.

Nadia.—No. 4061 L.S.-G—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Associations (Recognition) Act, 1936 (Bengal Act XVI of 1936), the Governor is pleased to recognise the Nadia District Union Board Association and the Sadar Ranaghat, Kushitia, Chaudanga and Meherpur Subdivisional Union Board Associations in the district of Nadia, which, in his opinion have been established in Bengal with the sole object of encouraging the discussion of matters of importance relating to the administration of local self-government in Bengal and generally promoting the interest of local self-government therein.

Noakhali.—No. 544M—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 415 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1922 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that section to the Noakhali Municipality in the district of Noakhali.

Calcutta.—No. 553M—6th April 1939.—Whereas the Corporation of Calcutta have by a resolution passed at their meeting held on the 18th January 1939, made a recommendation, under clause (viii) of section 475 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), that a free supply of filtered water, by the Corporation, to the Victoria Memorial Hall and the grounds for the use of visitors is a matter likely to promote public health, safety and convenience.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the said clause, the Governor is pleased to declare that the said matter is one which is likely to promote the public health, safety and convenience within the meaning of the said clause.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

No. 480P H—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (f) of section 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Archer, Manager, Lansdowne Jute Mills, who has been nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be a member of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission *vice* Mr. A. R. Murray, resigned.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS (COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS).

Establishment.

NOTIFICATION

No. 11—4th April 1939.—Bibu Dharendra Nath Roy, Assistant Engineer, Suburban Division in the Presidency Circle, is allowed leave under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, for twelve days, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

D. J. BLOMFIELD, Chief Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 12 1st April 1939 -Mr G B Mondal, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave posted to the Design Division to hold charge of the Division until further orders

No 13 1st April 1939 Babu Joy Kumar Surkar Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to act as Executive Engineer Mymensingh Division, with effect from the date on which the Division is formed until further orders

No 14 3rd April 1939 -Mr D N Sen Gupta, temporary Superintending Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for six months, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 17th April 1939 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it

By order of the Governor

J R BLAIR,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 1169Com 5th April 1939 In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910) the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd for the purpose of erecting an overhead service line over the private common passage leading to premises No 71 Neogipara Road, Baranagore 24-Parganas, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation, and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of

the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

No 1185Com 6th April 1939 -In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the Associated Power (Bengal) Electric License 1934 published under this Government notification No 6578Com, dated the 19th September 1934 namely :-

For clause 3 of the license, the following clause shall be substituted :-

Area of supply.

The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area the boundaries whereof are specified below :-

On the North -By latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N$ from longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E$ to the eastern boundary of the East Indian Railway Andal Loop and from a point where latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N$ crosses the eastern boundary of the Andal Loop eastwards along this latitude to longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E$

On the East -From the point where latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N$ crosses the eastern boundary of the East Indian Railway Andal Loop southwards along the eastern boundary of the railway to latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N$ and by longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E$ from latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N$ to the north bank of the Damodar River

On the South -Along the northern bank of the Damodar River from longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E$ westwards to longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E$

On the West -From a point on the north bank of the Damodar River northwards along longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E$ to the south side of the Grand Trunk Road and thence along the south side of the Grand Trunk Road to the Asansol Municipal boundary, by the Asansol Municipal boundary northwards and westwards to a place where it is crossed by a road running to Bhanoura, by the west side of this road to a place where it is crossed by longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E$ and along this longitude to latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N$

The boundaries of the area of supply are delineated on the deposited map by a heavy red line

A HUGHES,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 1198Com.—6th April 1939—The following notice published by Messrs The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in the "Statesman" of the 7th, 8th and 9th March 1939 is republished for general information in accordance with sub-rule (4) of rule 15 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, framed by the Government of India under section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910). Any objection, suggestion or representation which may be received by the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce and Labour up to the 7th June 1939 from any person, company or local authority in respect of the application of Messrs The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., will be duly considered by Government.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Electric License.

Notice is hereby given for public information that Messrs The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, have applied to the Government of Bengal for a License under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to supply Electrical Energy in the town of Patuakhali under the terms of the following Draft License—

The Draft Patuakhali Electric License, 1939.

License for the supply of Electric energy granted by the Government of Bengal under the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as modified up to the 1st May 1922

License is hereby granted to Messrs The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co. Ltd. of 137, Canning Street, Calcutta to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below—

1 *Short title*—This License may be cited as "The Patuakhali Electric License 1939"

2 *Area of supply*—The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the municipal area in Patuakhali, which area is more particularly delineated on the deposited map by a thin red line

3 *Compulsory Area*—All the works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Local Government under clause (v) of the Schedule to the Act have already been completed and marked by the dotted red line in the deposited map

4 *Nature of supply and limits of price to be charged*—(a) The nature of supply shall

be D.C. 440/230 Volts 3-Wire System, or such other as the Provincial Government may allow

(b) The prices to be charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed the following maxima namely—Lights and fans annas 8 per unit for heating, etc., annas 4 per unit. Minimum charge Rs 2-4 per K.W. per month *plus* meter rent. Contract system Rs 2-4 per 25 Watt Lamp per month number of lights not exceeding 2 per connection and used from dusk to midnight only. Industrial For Motors up to 4 H.P. annas 4 per unit with minimum Rs 3-12. Or in the case of a method of Charge approved by the local Government in accordance with sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 23 of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method

5 *Hours of supply*—Licensees shall not be bound to maintain a continuous supply from 5-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. local time until two years have elapsed from the date of commencement of supply of energy

6 *Purchase of undertaking* (a) The option of purchase given by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiry of a period of 50 years from the date of notification of this license, and the expiry of every subsequent period of 20 years the percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensees therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be 20 per cent

(b) In accordance with clause (d) (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form a part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 and section 7 provided that the power station shall not have been abandoned by reason of operation of clause (ii)

Copies of the map of the area of supply and draft license may be inspected at the Municipal and Local Board Office Patuakhali, the District Board Office Barisal and at the licensees office, 137 Canning Street, Calcutta. Copies of the draft license may be had at the last named place on payment of Re 1 per copy

Any local authority, company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to this application to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce and Labour, Calcutta, within three months from the date of this notice

For The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,

U Ganguly & R C Guha Burman,
Managing Directors

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATION

Dacca-Faridpur.—No 4305L R—6th April 1939—Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Bijoy Kumar Sen, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS

Chittagong.—No 4221L A—4th April 1939—The following agreement is published under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information

N V H SIMONS,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Agreement.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this third day of April one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, between the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Company, Limited, a Company (registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913), and having its registered office at Station Road in the town of Chittagong (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Governor of the province of Bengal (hereinafter called the Governor) of the other part

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of a Power House for the supply of electrical energy in the town of Chittagong, the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing an area of 898 acres or thereabout situate in the mauza Battali, police-station Kotwali in the town of Chittagong and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Governor hereinafter contained Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows —

1 On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the court or courts to which an appeal from the award of the said court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act

2 On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause

3 On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, the Governor shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company

4 The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of such a Power House for the supply of electrical energy as is hereinbefore mentioned and purposes incidental thereto and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever

5 The said Power House shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company

6 Should the said Power House not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of twelve consecutive months, to be held and used or cease to be

*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong

required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land together with all buildings thereon, whether such buildings were erected before or after transfer of the said land to the Company, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land and buildings shall absolutely cease and determine.

7 On taking such possession the said Government may shall or otherwise deal with the said land and buildings as it may think proper.

(i) Should the said Government sell the land with the buildings the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company.

(ii) Should the said Government decide not to sell the land and buildings, the said Government shall retain the said land and buildings thereon in which case the Governor shall repay to the Company the market value as on the day of re-entry of all the buildings erected by the Company and all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(iii) Should the said Government decide to sell the buildings only, upon such sale, the Governor shall, after deducting the expenses of taking possession and selling, pay the balance of the proceeds of sale to the Company, together with the sum received from the Company in respect of the compensation for the land (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received from the Company on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sum paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8 The public shall be entitled to the use of the said Power House on the following terms, that is to say, subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and Rules made thereunder or to the provisions of any other legislative enactment or rules in that behalf for the time being in force, the public in the town of Chittagong within the area of supply as described in the Chittagong Electric License, 1926, shall be entitled to be supplied with electrical energy from such Power House (when completed) within the limits of the power available at such House and in pursuance of the terms of the said electrical license granted to the Company.

Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this Agreement or any covenant, clause or

thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation an area of 898 acres, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying at and being revisional survey plots Nos 1314, 1315, 1317, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 and western portion of revisional survey plot No 1316 marked A in the plan* annexed.

Revisional survey plots Nos 1314, 1315, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 are bounded on the—

North by revisional survey plots Nos 1328 and 1327 owned by Messrs S C D C Ghosal and revisional survey plot No 1325 premises of Surjya Kumar Acharjee.

South by western portion of revisional survey plot No 1316 owned by Abdul Latif and eastern portion of the same plot owned by Mohammed Hanif and others and a part of revisional survey plot No 1281, municipal road known as Station Road and revisional survey plot No 1313 owned by Gopal Chandra Das.

East by revisional survey plot No 1353 owned by Messrs S C D C Ghosal, revisional survey plot No 1313 owned by Gopal Chandra Das and revisional survey plot No 1312 owned by Sabura Khatun and others.

West by revisional survey plot No 1319 and revisional survey plot No 1280 municipal drains.

Revisional survey plots No 1317 is bounded on the—

North by western portion of revisional survey plot No 1316 owned by Abdul Latif.

South, East and West by revisional survey plot No 1281 municipal road known as Station Road.

Western portion of revisional survey plot No 1316 is bounded on the—

North by revisional survey plot No 1320 owned by Tripureswar Paul Chowdhury.

South by revisional survey plot No 1317 owned by Chittagong Municipality and revisional survey plot No 1281 municipal road known as Station Road.

East by eastern portion of revisional survey plot No 1316 owned by Mahammed and others.

West by revisional survey plots Nos 1319 and 1280 municipal drains.

In witness whereof the Managing Director of the Company and the Governor of the Province of Bengal acting through the Government of Bengal have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above-written

For the Chittagong
Engineering and
Electric Supply
Company, Limited

K. K. Sen, Managing
Director

The common seal of
the abovenamed (the
Chittagong Engineer-
ing and Electric
Supply Company
Limited) was hereto
affixed in the pre-
sence of two Direc-
tors of the Company.

Witnesses

- 1 Balu Bandhu Sen,
Director
- 2 Upendra Lal Ray,
Director

Signed, sealed and delivered by N. V. H. Symons, M.C., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department for and on behalf of the Governor of the province of Bengal in the presence of

N. V. H. Symons,
Secretary to the
Government of
Bengal Revenue
Department

Witness

Sukumar Gupta, c/o Finance
Department, Writers'
Buildings, Calcutta

Chittagong.—No 42231 A —4th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No 76181 A, dated the 20th April 1938, published at pages 798 and 799, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, as relates to revisional survey plot No 1325 and part of revisional survey plot No 1316, and measuring, more or less, 090 of an acre, in the village of Battuli police-station Kotwali, district Chittagong

Jessore.—No 42641 A —4th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz, for the improvement of the river Bhanab in the district of Jessore in the villages of Jalkar-Majdia, jurisdiction list No 194, Gram-Majdia, jurisdiction list No 195 in thana Kaliganj and Cowdia, jurisdiction list No 125, Natuapara, jurisdiction list No 126, Rahamatpur, jurisdiction list No 124, Uttar-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No 131, Dakshin-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No 132, Daharpara, jurisdiction list No 133, Bara-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No 119, Choto-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No 118, and Daulatdih, jurisdiction list No 117, thana Jessore, pargana Shaujal, district Jessore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising

Part of cadastral survey plot No 2 in village Jalkar-Majdia, jurisdiction list No 194,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 1908, 1204, 1209, 1207, 1200, 1203, 1194, 1717, 1216, 1219, 1224, 1226, 1220 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 1202, 1201, 1205, 1206, 1217, 1218 and 1225 in village Gram-Majdia jurisdiction list No 195,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 62, 56, 64, 65, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 66, 151, 152, 153, 154, 67, 79, 80, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 203, 549, 198, 216, 197, 261, 257, 260, 259, 267, 253, 254, 255, 256, 268, 273, 248, 249, 250, 251, 274, 275, 276, 277, 289, 544, 521, 487, 489, 555, 519, 495, 496, 497, 499, 509, 510, 512, 513, 514, 518, 580, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 60, 61, 63, 194, 195, 196, 252, 488, 520, 558, 498, 515, 516, 517 and 511 in village Cowdia, jurisdiction list No 125,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 855, 907, 911, 912, 913, 914, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 962, 964, 971, 972, 980, 981, 985, 1268, 1271, 1275, 1271, 1270, 1329, 1330, 1332, 1335, 1339, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1367, 1368, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1326, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 963, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 1269, 1270, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1358 in village Natuapara, jurisdiction list No 126,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 639, 640, 641, 645, 646, 633, 638, 476, 648, 650, 649, 679, 680, 681, 682, 689, 690, 691, 694, 738, 784, 727, 729, 1219, 1217, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 642, 643, 644, 647, 692, 693, 730 and 1218 in village Rahamatpur, jurisdiction list No 124,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 407, 408, 557, 410, 411, 412, 421, 422, 423, 431, 432, 433, 434, 441, 442, 447, 445, 448, 449, 451, 452, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 690, 926, 922, 924, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 940, 969, 971, 972, 973, 992, 994, 995, 1001, 1002, 1050, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1009, 1010, 1005, 939, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 446, 450, 925, 993, 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1011 in village Uttar-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No 131,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 290, 292, 297, 299, 247, 250, 52, 251, 244, 239, 240, 242, 241, 235, 236, 237, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 316, 212, 216, 217, 213, 167, 168, 169, 160, 211, 306, 305, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 143, 144, 145, 154, 155, 156, 157, 152, 153, 305, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 293, 294, 296, 295, 298, 244, 245, 317, 238, 326, 327, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 151 in village Dakshin-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No 132,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 169, 170, 225, 171, 172, 173, 174, 167, 175, 176, 231, 233, 235, 236, 237, 277, 908, 909, 911, 913, 915, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1027, 1034, 125, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 234 and 912 in village Daharpara, jurisdiction list No 133,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 103, 105, 106, 109 and 110 in village Bara-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No 119,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 39, 45, 48, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 70, 44, 72, 93, 92, 112, 176, 175, 290, 291, 293, 294, 296, 297, 300, 301, 310, 311, 312, 322, 321, 325, 326, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 284, 252, 251, 250, 244, 147, 145, 142, 129, 128, 87, 88, 82, 80, 94, 127, 718, 650, 649, 607, 608, 609, 611, 615, 620, 621, 598, 551, 552, 553, 555, 558, 722, 331, 716, 720, 721, 568, 571, 572, 579, 578, 595, 596, 624, 625, 626, 627, 615, 616, 617, 646, 649, 650, 610, 331, 545, 599, 613 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 71, 692, 694, 769, 71, 74, 696, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 91, 90, 89, 113, 114, 115, 697, 698, 116, 117, 118, 121, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 154, 152, 153, 151, 150, 149, 148, 146, 155, 245, 246, 247, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 295, 298, 299, 706, 707, 708, 312, 304, 305, 709, 724, 711, 712, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313, 314, 315, 316, 713, 317, 320, 327, 771, 328, 329, 737, 729, 723, 724, 630, 567, 566, 565, 753, 564, 563, 562, 561, 560, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 597, 623, 622, 619, 618 and 725 in village Choto-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No 118,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos 184 and 185 in village Daulatdihi, jurisdiction list No 117,

and measuring, more or less, 126 47 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jalkar-Majdia, Gram-Majdia, Cowdia, Natuapara, Rahamatpur, Uttar-Lalitadaha, Dakshin-Lalitadaha, Daharpara, Bara-Haibatpur, Choto-Haibatpur and Daulatdihi

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Jessore

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Jessore.

Murshidabad.—No 4314L A —6th April 1939 —The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 9223L A, dated the 17th April 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 949, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0 1 of an acre of land required for enlarging the play ground of the London Missionary Societies Boy's Primary School at Nimtala in the village of Gorabazar, jurisdiction list No. 90, thana Berhampore Town, pargana Kulberia, district Murshidabad

Tippera.—No. 4316L A —6th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chandpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for free primary school for boys in ward No 3 of the Chandpur Municipality, in the village of Chandpur Municipality, jurisdiction list No 91, thana Chandpur, pargana Purchandi, district Tippera, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral plots Nos 915 and 918, and measuring, more or less, 0 935 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Chandpur Municipality

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Chandpur

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer of Chandpur

Mymensingh.—No 4336L A — 6th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Sararchar union board for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of the office building of the Sararchar union board, in the village of Mirapur, thana Bazitpur, pargana Joanshahi, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0 32 of an acre, comprising cadastral plot No 139, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Muapur

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Kishoreganj

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Kishoreganj

ERRATUM

Chittagong.—No 4222L A — 4th April 1939 —In line 13 of the notification No 7618-L A, dated the 20th April 1938, published at pages 798-99, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for a power house in the village of Battali, district Chittagong, for area "more or less, 1.051 acres," read "more or less, 988 acres."

DECLARATIONS

Chittagong.—No 4224L A — 4th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for the construction of a power house in the village of Battali in thana Kotwali, district Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising revisional survey plots Nos 1314, 1315, 1317, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 and part of plot No 1316, and measuring, more or less, 0.998 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Battali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

Calcutta.—No 4266L A —4th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a road between Middle Road, Entally, and Ananda Palit Road, in ward No 19 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.3058 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Corporation New Road from Middle Road, Entally,

East—By a passage, portion of premises No 59, Sambhu Babu Lane, municipal drain, premises No 25/3, Ananda Palit Road and Calcutta Corporation land,

South—By Calcutta Corporation land,

West—By portion of premises No 59 Sambhu Babu Lane, municipal drain, portion of premises No 59, Sambhu Babu Lane and a passage,

is required within the aforesaid ward No 19 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector at No 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No 4338L A —6th April 1939. —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for alignment No V (Maniktala) in ward No 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises No 8, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road, and measuring, more or less, 0.1598 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

East—By premises No 7, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

South—By premises Nos 14, 16 and 15, Latafat Hossain Lane,

West—By premises Nos 14, 13, 12 and 9, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

is required within the aforesaid ward No 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

N V H SYMONS,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Excise.

NOTIFICATION

No 4262Ex —4th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No 5968 R, dated 30th March 1915, published at pages 562-578, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, as subsequently amended, viz —

In paragraph 29 of the said notification for "Rupees forty-two and annas ten", as the rate of duty on ganja per seer, substitute "Rupees forty-two and annas eight"

H GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No 3Exc—4th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 1 of notification No 247T Ex, dated the 21st September 1936, issued by the Government of Bengal, Forest and Excise Department, the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, hereby directs that the opening and closing hours of

the opium shops in the district of Faridpur shall, with effect from 1st April 1939, be as follows —

Opium—throughout the year—

10 a m to sunset

D MacPHERSON,

Commr of Excise and Salt, Bengal

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS DEPARTMENT.

Rural Indebtedness.

NOTIFICATIONS

Birbhum.—No 737R I—5th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district for the local area shown against it —

Name of Debt Settlement Board	Name of union comprising the local area
Gohaliara	Gohaliara

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Board to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act

24-Parganas.—No 752R I—6th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district for the local areas respectively specified against each —

Name of Debt Settlement Board	Name of union comprising the local area
Karanjali	Karanjali
Rangafala	Rangafala

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Boards to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act

Jalpaiguri.—No 753R I.—6th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), and in partial modification of the following notifications sanctioning the establishment of certain Debt Settlement Boards in the Nilphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district, the Governor is pleased to declare that the area for

which each such Board is established will also comprise the following unions as noted against each —

No and date of notification	Name of the Board	Where published	Name of union
No 10113 L R, dated 14th July 1939	Saidpur	Published at page 1840 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 30th July 1936	Bothlagari
No 17909 L R, dated 28th December 1936	Nilphamari	Published at page 2889 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 31st December 1936	Kundupukur
Ditto	Kishoreganj	Ditto	Putuari, Netai and Bahagih
Ditto	Dharmapal Dima	Ditto	Lakshminchhap
No 4575 L R, dated 1st March 1937	Kachukata	Published at page 429 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 4th March 1937	Naotara Ramnagar
Ditto	Khagachharbari	Ditto	Kharibari

Noakhali.—No 754R I —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to empower the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards, established by notifications as noted against each of them, to exercise the power under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act —

Name of district	Name of subdivision	Name of Debt Settlement Board	Number and date of notification	Date on which published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i>
Noakhali	Sadar	Lohachora	No 17669 L R, dated 22nd December 1936	24th December 1936
Do	Do	Harinarayanpur	No 16287 L R, dated 28th November 1936	3rd December 1936
Do	Do	Sundalpur	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Ghoshbag	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Char Paibati	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Mahammadpur	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Neazpur	No 10130 L R, dated 14th July 1936	30th July 1936
Do	Do	Char Hazari	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Arjuntala	Ditto	Ditto
Do	Do	Norottampur	No 181 T R I, dated 5th May 1937	13th May 1937.

Tippera.—No 755R I —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to empower the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards, established by notifications as noted against each of them, to exercise the power under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act —

Name of district	Name of subdivision	Name of Debt Settlement Board	No and date of notification	Date on which published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i>
Tippera	Sadar (North)	Homna	No 10135 L R, dated 14th July 1936	30th July 1936
Do	Brahmanbaria	Mirzapur	No. 289 T R I, dated 21st May 1937	3rd June 1937
Do	Do	Kasba	No 10136 L R, dated 14th July 1936	30th July 1936
Do	Do	Chunta	No 1523 L R, dated 25th January 1937	28th January 1937
Do	Do	Barikandi	No 289 T R I, dated 21st May 1937	3rd June 1937
Do	Do	Ujanchar	No 3063 R I, dated 27th July 1937.	5th August 1937

Co-operative Societies.

ERRATUM.

No. 358C S—6th April 1939 —In lines 5 and 6 of this department notification No 1243 C S, dated the 27th June 1938, published at page 1300, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th July 1938, appointing Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ali Azam as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittagong-Noakhali Division, for the words "Chittagong-Noakhali Division" substitute "Chittagong, Noakhali and the Chittagong Hill Tracts districts".

F W HOLLAND,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Rajshahi.—No 872Edn—4th April 1939 — Mrs Tejomoyee Ghosh, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Rajshahi, is allowed an extension of leave on half average pay for four months from the 25th February 1939, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules

By order of the Governor,

H GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Registration.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta.—No 438Regn—6th April 1939 —Maulvi Qura Hossain Qaiser Mirza, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, with effect from the 11th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he takes over charge, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiqui, or until further orders

By order of the Governor,

H GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Bengal Educational Service

Calcutta.—No 17B—30th March 1939 — Babu Dwijendra Kumar Majumdar, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted leave on average pay for the period from 20th March 1939 to 2nd May 1939, under Fundamental Rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b)

2 He is permitted to suffix to his leave, a portion of the summer vacation of the Presidency College extending from 3rd May 1939 to 30th June 1939, under Fundamental Rule 82 (d)

W A JENKINS,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

24-Parganas.—No. 146—1st April 1939 — Babu Jatindra Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Registrar of Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for six days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 28th March 1939 to 2nd March 1939 (inclusive)

24-Parganas.—No 147—1st April 1939 — Maulvi Selahuddin Ahmed Chaudhuri, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Basirhat in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders

Noakhali.—No 148—3rd April 1939 — Babu Narendra Lal Das, Sub-Registrar of Sundip, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Bakarganj.—No 149—3rd April 1939 — Maulvi Sheikh Nakiutullah, Sub-Registrar of Sarupkati, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for nine days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 14th March 1939

Dacca.—No 150—3rd April 1939 —Maulvi A Y M Hafizur Rahman Choudhuri, Joint Sub-Registrar of Raipura at Shibpur, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Bakarganj.—No 151—3rd April 1939 —Maulvi Habibuddin Ahmad, Joint Sub-Registrar of Sarupkati at Nazirpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed earned leave for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Jessore.—No 152—3rd April 1939 —Maulvi Nurul Wahab, Joint Sub-Registrar of Lakshmipara at Alfadanga, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Dacca.—No 153—3rd April 1939 —Maulvi Md Jalaluddin, Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it to the 30th April 1939 (inclusive).

Rangpur.—No. 154.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Md Sheinvil Abu Yusha Sabir, Sub-Registrar of Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 85, dated the 8th March 1939

Bogra.—No. 155.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi A R M Matnur Rahman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sibganj, in the district of Bogra, is allowed earned leave for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939

24-Parganas-Rangpur.—No. 156.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Ahmad Ali, No. 1, Sub-Registrar of Magrahat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sadar Joint Sub-Registrar of Rangpur

24-Parganas.—No. 157.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Salahuddin Ahmed Chaudhuri, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Registrar of Magrahat in the same district

Nadia-Faridpur.—No. 158.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Nirmal Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Registrar of Kumarkhali, in the district of Nadia, under orders of transfer to Kasiani, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved

MAHMOOD ALI,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 419 P.S.C.—11th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that the first half-yearly departmental examination in 1939 of Assistant Magistrates and other officers will be held on Monday, the 8th May 1939, and the three following days, viz., 9th, 10th and 11th May 1939

No. 420 P.S.C.—11th April 1939.—In continuation of notification No. 419 P.S.C., dated 11th April 1939, the following programme for the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and other officers is published.

The examination will be held at the Presidency College (Second floor), Calcutta

The time fixed for the *viva voce* examinations will be communicated to the candidates individually.—

Programme of examination.

Monday, the 8th May 1939—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 9-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Lower Standard—Bengali—

Translation from English (two hours), 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dictation (half an hour), 1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tuesday, the 9th May 1939—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 9-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Higher Standard—Bengali—

Translation from English (two hours), 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dictation (half an hour), 1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, the 10th May 1939—

10-15 a.m.—

Law, Part I (Criminal Law and Law of Evidence), for civil officers without books (three hours)

Law for police officers, with books (three hours)

Law, Paper II (General Law), for judicial officers, with books (three hours).

Law for excise officers without books (three hours)

2-15 p.m.—

Law, Part II (Revenue Law), for civil officers, without books (three hours).

Departmental Rules and Orders for agriculture officers, without books (three hours)

Law for police officers, without books (three hours).

Land Revenue for forest officer without books (three hours).

Thursday, the 11th May 1939—

10-15 a m —

Law, Part III (General Law), for civil officers, with books (three hours)

Accounts for police officers, with books (three hours).

Accounts for agriculture officers, with books (three hours)

2-15 p m —

Accounts for civil officers, with and without books (three hours)

F AHMAD,

Secy, Public Service Commission, Bengal

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The 16th March 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1939 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute

S FAZAL ELLAHI, Sheriff

সরিক আকিস, সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১৬ই মার্চ।

এতদ্বারা সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া হাইতেছে যে, সুবে বাংলার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হার্গের অধীন নগর কলিকাতার ও অন্তর্ভুক্ত স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার নিশ্চয়তা বহু আগামী সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১লা মে সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়নের কার্য সমাপ্ত না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯৩৯ সালের বিত্তীয় ক্রিমিন্যাল সেশিয়ন বসিবেন এবং এতদ্বারা আরও প্রচার করা হাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন করোনার বিরুদ্ধে কোন কোর্টদারী মিছিল করিবেন, তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যৌক্তিকতা করে। ইতি।

এস. কজল, ইলাহি,

সরিক।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Appellate Side.

Appointments and Transfers.

Noakhali-Tippera.—No 3514A - 3rd April 1939 - Babu Bibhutosha Banarji, munsif, lately employed as additional munsif (supernumerary) at Feni, in the district of Noakhali, was appointed temporarily to be a munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shyamadas Chatterji

Tippera.—No 3519A - 3rd April 1939 — Babu Bibhutosha Banarji, lately employed as munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed temporarily to be an additional munsif (supernumerary) in the said district, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla

Leave.

Burdwan.—No 3473A - 3rd April 1939 - Mr Phanindia Mohan Lahiri, munsif of Katwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave on private affairs, under rule 15 (a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, for the period from the 7th April to the 6th July 1939, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 25th February 1939

Tippera.—No 3510A — 3rd April 1939 - Babu Shyamadas Chatterji, munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, was allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, for two days from the 13th March 1939

Rangpur.—No 3524A — 3rd April 1939 - Babu Indu Bhusan Barman, probationary munsif, now employed as additional munsif (on training) at Kurigaon, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed earned leave for the period from the 11th to the 13th April 1939, under rule 14 (a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave Rules), 1934

Faridpur.—No 3573A - 5th April 1939 — The orders, contained in the Court's notification No 2937A, dated the 23rd March 1939, granting Maulvi Md Akkas Ali Khan, munsif, then under orders of transfer to Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, leave on average pay, under rules 81(b) (ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the 11th and 12th April 1939, are cancelled

Noakhali.—No 3687A — 5th April 1939 — Babu Dwijendra Nath Pal, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 11th April to the 13th May 1939.

Midnapore.—No 3707A —6th April 1939 —Babu Ranendra Nath Datta, munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave, under rule 14(a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, for four days, with effect from the 3rd April 1939

T H ELLIS,
Registrar, Appellate Side

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division—Chinsura.

No 748R G —23rd March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Murari Thakoor as a member of the Mondaha Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No 292R G, dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Mr Paul Hrishikesh Das to be a member in his place

No 749R G —23rd March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Bipin Behari De as a member of the Garbeta Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No 292R G, dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Babu Sudhansu Sekhar Agnihotri to be a member in his place

No 750R G —23rd March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointments of Babus Nani Gopal Sanyal and Bhupati Nath Mukherjee as members of the Garanga Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No 292R G, dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Babus Nani Gopal Sikdar and Hari Sadhan Dutt respectively to be members in their places.

No 760J G —4th April 1939 —Babu Jogendra Chandra Banerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, posted to this Division as per Government notification No 1013A of the 29th March 1939, is posted to the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district for employment on general duty

The posting is made in the public interest.

No 763J G —4th April 1939 —Mr Gregory Gomes, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, now employed temporarily in the district of Birbhum, is transferred temporarily to the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district for employment as Circle Officer of Memari. The transfer is made in the public interest. This cancels this office order No 663J G of the 24th March 1939 transferring him to the Sadar subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer, Dhaniakhali

No 764J G —4th April 1939 —The orders of 24th March 1939 transferring Babu Suresh Chandra Ghosh (No II), Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Bankura Sadar, to the Atambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul are hereby cancelled

No 765J G —4th April 1939 —Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Memari, is transferred to Burdwan Sadar for employment on general duty

The transfer is made in the public interest

No 766J G —4th April 1939 —Babu Akshay Kumar De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is transferred to the Sadar subdivision of that district for employment as Circle Officer of Raipur. The transfer is made in the public interest

No 767J G —4th April 1939 —Maulvi Nizamuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Raipur, district Bankura, is transferred to the Atambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul

The transfer is made in the public interest

No 785J G —6th April 1939 —In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby appoint Mrs. Pearson-Powis to be a non-official lady visitor of the Asansol Sub-Jail for a period of two years from the 11th April 1939

No 792J G.—6th April 1939 —Babu Akshay Kumar De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, district Bankura, is transferred temporarily to the headquarters station of that district for employment on general duty. The transfer is made in the public interest.

This cancels order No 766J G. of the 4th April 1939, transferring him to the Sadar station of that district for employment as Circle Officer, Raipur.

No. 793J G.—6th April 1939 —Babu Biswa Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, Bankura, is transferred temporarily to Gangajalghati in the Sadar subdivision of that district for employment as Circle Officer of Gangajalghati.

The transfer is made in the public interest

No. 794J G.—6th April 1939 —The orders of 4th April 1939 transferring Maulvi Nizamuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Raipur, district Bankura, to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district, are hereby cancelled

No. 795J.G.—6th April 1939 —Babu Apurba Ratan Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Gangajalghati, in the district of Bankura, is transferred to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul. The transfer is made in the public interest

H P V TOWNEND, *Commissioner*

Burdwan, the 31st March 1939

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Panchanon Thakur has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of the Paligram union board in police-station Mongalkote in the Katwa subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Bidhu Bhusan Mukherjee, deceased

Burdwan, the 5th April 1939

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Ek-kari Basu has been duly elected by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of Ward No II of the Arui union board in police-station Raina in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Nirod Baran Batabyal, deceased

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Abhay Pada Mukherjee has been duly elected by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of Ward No I of the Khandaghoash union board in police-station Khandaghoash in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Amulya Charan Chatterjee, deceased

B. SARKAR, *District Magistrate.*

Chittagong Division—Chittagong.

No. 1612G —6th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that Kumar Nalinaksha Roy and Babu Kamini Mohan Dewan are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Rangamati Sub-Jail in the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification

No. 1614G —6th April 1939 —Babu Chitta Ranjan Bhattacharji, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939

No. 1616G —6th April 1939 —Babu Heramba Nath Bhattacharji Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Muradnagar Circle, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

No. 1618G —6th April 1939 —Maulvi Muhammad Taheruddin, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for seven days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

No. 1623G —6th April 1939 —Maulvi Abdul Hai, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, who has been posted to this division in Government notification No 1012A, dated the 29th March 1939, is posted to Noakhali to work as Circle Officer, Sadar Circle

The posting is made in the public interest

O M MARTIN, *Commissioner*

Noakhali, the 23rd March 1939

No. 1409J —It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for election and appointment of members of union boards, Munshi Hasmatulla Pandit, son of late Ali Miaji, of Dharmapur, police-station Lakshipur, has been elected to be a member of the Bhowaniganj union board, police-station Lakshipur, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Noakhali, *vice* Munshi Anwar Ali Miah, deceased

H. S. M ISHAQUE, *District Magistrate.*

Chittagong, the 3rd April 1939

No 366/C —It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Chambal union board in Banskhali police-station in the Sadar "B" subdivision of the district of Chittagong —

Maulvi Aggarali Master
Maulvi Abdur Rahman Chaudhury
Babu Anukul Chandra Chaudhury
Maulvi Jamaluddin Ahmad
Maulvi Syed Ahmad Sadagar
Maulvi Abdul Haque Chaudhury

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been appointed by me to be members of the Chambal union board in Banskhali police-station in the Sadar "B" subdivision of the district of Chittagong —

Babu Girindra Lal Choudhury of Chambal
Maulvi Hamid Ali Master
Munshi Malek Uzama of Shikarbhil

R L WALKER, *District Magistrate*

Tipperra, the 5th April 1939

No 810E R —It is notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, read with section 6(2) and rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, Maulvi Kafiladdin Sarkar, son of late Mirjan Sarkar, of Nandalalpur, has been elected as a member of No X Islamabad union board, police-station Matlab, in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, *vice* Maulvi Uzun Ali Sarkar, deceased.

V N RAJAN, *Addl District Magistrate*

Dacca Division—Dacca.

No 757R —14th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Kunja Lal Basu and Munshi Jaynuddin Ahmed as members of the Mochna Debt Settlement Board in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, which was published in notification No 77R, dated the 8th January 1937, at page 84, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1937, and appoints Mahammad Ismail Khondoker and Muhammad Abdul Latif Mia to be members in their places

No 758R —14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sarat Chandra Maitra as a member and Chairman of the Mochna Debt Settlement Board in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, which was published in notification No 77R, dated the 8th January 1937, at page 84, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1937, and appoints Babu Prabhat Chandra Ghosh to be the member and Chairman in his place

No 945R —27th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Jnanendra Nath Sen as a member and Chairman of the Chakhar-Khalishakota Debt Settlement Board in the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district which was published in notification No 1301, dated the 9th April 1937, at page 968, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 22nd April 1937, as amended by erratum No 1884R, dated the 15th May 1937, and appoints Babu Probhat Chandar Sen, B A, to be the member and Chairman in his place

No 1449J —4th April 1939 —It is notified for general information that, under rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 1937, as subsequently amended, Mrs G. R. Wells, Barisal, is appointed to be a non-official lady visitor of the Barisal District Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification, *vice* Mrs. N P Hollingbery, resigned

No 1473J —5th April 1939 —Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 11th April 1939

No 1474J —5th April 1939 —Babu Parbaty Charan Nandy, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Circle Officer, Matharia, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for nine days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 28th March 1939

No 1475J —5th April 1939.—Maulvi Nur Mohammad Chowdhury, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, Sadar, is allowed leave on average pay for five days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 11th April 1939.

No 1503J —6th April 1939 —Babu Sailendra Nath Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kishoreganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Tangail subdivision of the same district as Circle Officer, Tangail Circle.

No. 1504J. — 6th April 1939 — Babu Dwijendra Kumar Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Kishoreganj subdivision of the same district on general duty

No 1505J.—6th April 1939 — Maulvi A F Md Izharul Faiz, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Narayanganj South Circle, in the district of Dacca, is transferred to the Jamalpur subdivision of Mymensingh district as Circle Officer, Islampur Circle

No 1506J — 6th April 1939 — Maulvi Abdul Majid Khandaker, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Islampur Circle, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district as Circle Officer, Narayanganj South Circle

L. R. FAWCUS, *Commissioner*

Barisal, the 3rd April 1939

No 1285J — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Maulvi Serajul Huq has been elected to be a member of the Charkhalifa union board in Daulatkhan police-station in Bhola subdivision of the district of Bakarganj, *vice* Maulvi Jebul Huq, deceased

No 1287J — As sanctioned in Government letter No 6392Edu, dated the 15th December 1938, it is hereby notified for general information that Babu Upendia Nath Edbar, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., is appointed to be a member of the managing committee of the Petropur Government High English School to represent the Namiasudra Community on the committee, in addition to those notified in this office notification No 4460J, dated the 26th July 1937

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY,

Addl. District Magistrate

Dacca, the 3rd April 1939

Under rule 3 of the rules for the managing committees of Government high schools, the following members have been nominated to reconstitute the Managing Committee of the Dacca Collegiate School —

- (1) The Additional District Magistrate—President (*ex-officio*).
- (2) Babu Srimanta Das Gupta, Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (South)—An official other than an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department
- (3) Maulvi Syed Mofakur Hossain Chaudhury, B.A., L.L.B., pleader, Dacca, and zamindar, Srifaltali—Representative of parents and guardians
- (4) Babu Amulya Ratan Guha, B.L., Vice-Chairman, Dacca district board—Representative of parents and guardians
- (5) Maulvi Abdul Majid—Elected representative of the teaching staff.
- (6) Headmaster, Dacca Collegiate School—Vice-President and Secretary (*ex-officio*).

Dacca, the 5th April 1939

No 338-339V S-G — It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Manikganj union board in police-station Manikganj in the Manikganj subdivision of the Dacca district —

Maulvi Abdul Baseer
Maulvi Sayed Buzlul Huq
Maulvi Shaik Jamuddin Biswas
Babu Mannatha Nath Ray
Babu Mukunda Lal Sarker
Babu Ramesh Lal Nag

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board —

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar
Babu Sashi Bhushan Das
Babu Monmohan Basak, B.A.

Erratum.—No 334-335V S-G — In notification Nos 275-283V S-G, dated the 23rd March 1939, published at pages 718-719 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, dated the 30th March 1939, *read*—

I (a) Munshi Muhammad Sabed Ali Bepari *in place of* Munshi Muhammad Salud Bepari and

(b) Maulvi Jahiruddin Sarker *in place of* Maulvi Jahiruddin Sardar, as members of the Haigoz union board

II (a) Munshi Sabesh Ali Sarker *in place of* Munshi Salush Ali Sarker and

(b) Babu Nagendia Nath Bhattacharjee *in place of* Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee, as members of the Dhankora union board

III (a) Munshi Golam Mortaza Maulik *in place of* Munshi Golam Mortaza Malik and

(b) Dr Abdul Rahman *in place of* Dr Abdul Rahiman, as members of the Tili union board

IV Munshi Akul Bepari *in place of* Munshi Akhul Bepari as a member of the Daragram union board

V Maulvi Abdus Samad Khan *in place of* Maulvi Abdur Samad Khan as a member of the Bahati union board

VI Munshi Sheik Jiarat Ali *in place of* Munshi Sheik Jairati Ali as a member of the Saturaia union board

VII Maulvi Mazaharuddin Khan *in place of* Maulvi Mohajuruddin Khan as a member of the Jamsha union board

J. GEORGE, *District Magistrate*

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range.

Dacca—No 968 — 30th March 1939 — 'Thirteen days' commuted furlough out of 4 months' privilege leave and 1 month's commuted furlough on average pay granted to Maulvi Zellur Rahim, Inspector, Dacca, already published, is hereby cancelled.

Maulvi Fazlul Haq, Court Inspector, Mymensingh, is granted 4 days' leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 3rd April 1939, with permission to affix to his leave the Easter holidays.

E. B. JONES,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police

Presidency Division—Calcutta.

No 502R L — 11th March 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification —

District Jessore, subdivisions Sadar and Bongaon

Jessore Central Co-operative Bank Special Debt Settlement Board

Maulvi Fazlul Karim, Circle Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Chairman

Members

Babu Kumar Gurukram Mazoomdar

Babu Beni Madhab Misra

Babu Sukumar Biswas

Maulvi Kazi Amanatulla

No 633R L — 25th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sarat Chandra Biswas as a member of the Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Jessore district which was published in notification No 3020R L, dated the 14th October 1938, at page 2475, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th November 1938 and appoints Babu Atal Behari Sarker to be a member in his place.

No 184J G — 4th April 1939 — It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Maulvi Md Harejuddin, B.L., pleader, to be a non-official visitor of the Bongaon Sub-Jail in the district of Jessore for a period of two years, with effect from the date of notification.

H. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*.

Rajshahi Division—Jalpaiguri.

No 570J — 13th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Abul Basat Mia as a member of the Ghorjan Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 1472M, dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 898, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Hossain Uddin Ahmed to be a member in his place.

No 571J — 13th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Menhajuddin Ahmed as a member and Chairman of the Ghorjan Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 1472M, dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 898, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Bahat Ali Talukdar, a sitting member, to be the Chairman and Maulvi Rais Uddin Ahmed to be the member in his place.

No 583J — 14th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Md Kasimuddin as a member of the Kalia-Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 1472M, dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 896, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Md Mulluk Chand Sarkar to be a member in his place.

No 584J — 14th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Jogesh Chandra Sinha as a member of the Shahzadpur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 10100L R, dated the 14th July 1936, published at pages 1827-1828, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936, and appoint Babu Lalit Chandra Paul to be a member in his place.

No 585J — 14th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Md. Babar

Ali Amin as a member of the Saidabad Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 3602J, dated the 22nd September 1937, published at page 2525, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 7th October 1937, and appoint Maulvi Quari Md Abdur Rahman to be a member in his place

No 588J—14th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Hemanta Kumar Guha, Maulvis Delharuddin Talukdar, Naimuddin Talukdar and Basiruddin Talukdar as members of the Kazipur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 5788M, dated the 21st December 1936, at page 2897, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st December 1936, and appoint Dr Jalaluddin Ahmed, Maulvi Md Mahfizur Rahman, Maulvi Reazuddin Talukdar and Babu Basanta Kabiraj to be members in their places

No 589J—14th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Bairdyanath Tarafdar as a member and Chairman of the Kazipur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 5788M, dated the 21st December 1936, at page 2897, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st December 1936, and appoint Maulvi Sekendar Ali to be the member and Chairman in his place

No 590J—14th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Abul Hossain Bhuya as a member and Chairman of the Kalia-Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No 1472M, dated the 6th April 1937, at page 896, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Md Azizur Rahman, B.A., B.T., to be the member and Chairman in his place

Erratum.—No 772J—29th March 1939—In this office notification No 1652J, dated the 18th May 1937, published at page 1365, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th May 1937, read the name of the Chairman of the Bhabki Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district as "Maulvi Kayemuddin Ahmed Shah" in place of "Munshi Kekara Muhammad Saha"

A. J. DASH, Commissioner.

No. 34M R.—8th April 1939.—Under regulation 23 of the Regulations for the election of members of the Indian Legislative Assembly the names of the duly nominated candidates for the bye-election in the Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of which I am the Returning Officer are published below for general information —

- 1 Dr Habibar Rahman
- 2 Mohammad Basiruddin Khan Rahadur

D S P MUKHERJEE, for Commr, Rajshahi Division and Returning Officer

Jalpaiguri, the 3rd April 1939

No 2474G—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Alanga Mohan Mohanta has been duly elected to be a member of the Dabgram union board in police-station Rajganj in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri, *vice* Babu Golak Chandra Rai, resigned

No 2477G—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly appointed to be members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station Debiganj in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri —

Jalpaiguri district, Sadar subdivision

Debiganj police-station

Debiganj union board

Babu Krishna Kumar Roy Sarkar, *vice* Babu Jamini Bhusan Chaudhury, resigned

Dandapal Guagram union board

Babu Atma Ram Burman, *vice* Dr Sachindra Mohan Sen Gupta, resigned

I STEWART, MAJOR, Deputy Commr

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range.

Jalpaiguri—No 1504—31st March 1939—Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Biswas, Inspector, Rajshahi, is granted 15 days' leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939. He is permitted to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays from the 7th to the 10th April 1939

Sub-Inspector Ramani Kanta Maitra of Rajshahi, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy

H C HUNT,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

PART IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 29th March 1939

No 5843—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Sverre Gylseth as Honorary Vice-Consul for Norway at Calcutta

The 30th March 1939

No 61-G—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise (provisionally) the appointment of Count Gian Luigi Milesi Ferretti as acting Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

H A F METCALFE,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION

H.A.J.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1939

No F 1-49/38-G—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to

make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th May 1939

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government —

Draft Amendment

After rule 82 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely —

“82-A In case of illness during the voyage, the pilgrim concerned shall be entitled to have special dishes without payment, provided that (a) the cost does not exceed the amount paid by him towards food charges, (b) the medical officer of the ship certifies that the special food is necessary, and (c) the ingredients are stocked on board”

G S BAIRAT,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.**RESOLUTION****POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**

New Delhi, the 16th January 1939

No F-95/38/L. 1 —In view of the results disclosed by the actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Post Office Insurance Fund as at 31st March 1932, the Government of India announced in the Resolution in Industries and Labour Department No 1 M-90/34/L. 1, dated the 10th May 1931, the grant of a bonus to the policy holders. A further valuation of the Fund as at 31st March 1937 has again shown a substantial surplus of which a considerable portion can be distributed without affecting the financial stability of the Fund. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to grant to the holders of policies in force on the 31st March 1937 a simple reversionary bonus as an addition to and payable with the sum assured at the rate of one per thousand thereon both in the case of Whole Life Assurances secured by premia payable throughout life or for a limited period or for which no further premia are payable and in the case of Endowment Assurances for each full month during which the respective policies were in force between 1st April 1932 and the 31st March 1937. In the case of transferred or reduced policies bonus will be allotted to the respective policies as they existed on the 31st March 1937. Until further orders, in addition to the above-mentioned bonus, an interim bonus at three-fourths of the above rate will be allowed in the case of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance policies which become claims by death or survival after the 1st April 1937 for each full month they are in force during that period. The interim bonus will be based on the amount of the sum assured on the date of death or survival. The policies surrendered or that may be surrendered between the 1st April 1937 and 31st March 1942 will receive a bonus equal to the cash surrender value of the interim rate of bonus mentioned above for such portion of the period as the policies were in force. No fraction of a rupee will be payable as bonus.

ORDERED that this resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several departments of the Government of India, to all heads of departments subordinate to this department and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

S N Roy,

Secy to the Govt of India



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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

PART IB

Educational Notices.

Dacca Range.

Dacca, the 4th April 1939

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Guru Training Examination held in December 1938 —

(The asterisk prefixed to the name of the candidate indicates that he has passed in the optional subject English.)

FIRST DIVISION

(In order of merit.)

Birisiri Guru Training School

- 1 Dinesh Chandra Das

Kishoreganj Guru Training School

- 2 Lakshman Chandra Das

SECOND DIVISION

Dacca Guru Training School

Bhupati Mohan Pal
*Serajuddin Ahmed
Md Naibah
Aminul Huq Bhuiyan
*Pran Gopal Basak
Abdul Ahad
Abul Laves Miah
Md Reazuddin
Md Mahzuddin Ahmed Khan
Narendra Chandra Das
Chand Mohan Das
*Abdul Majid Dewan
Md Samiruddin
*Umesh Chandra Barman
*Abdul Ali Miah
Aftabuddin Ahmed
Md Emdadul Huq
*Prafulla Chandra Sarkar
Chand Mohan Pal
Amulya Chandra Das
*Md Hafizuddin Bhuiyan

*Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury
Subodh Chandra Chanda
*Muhammad Zannat Ali
Rajmohan Roy
Bashiruddin Ahmed
Muzammel Huq Khandakar
Ahsanuddin
Md Amir Hamzah
*Sultan Ahmed Khan
Saiduddin Ahmed
*Md Ali Azam
Md Minnat Ali
Nitai Chand Saha
Md Keramat Ali
Md Monwar Hossain
*Serajul Islam
Abdul Karim Miah
Sudarsan Nityabarmann (Private)
Amjad Ali (Private) (English only)

Munshiganj Guru Training School

Md Munsiff Ali
Chinta Haran Das
Totazzel Hossain
Abul Hussain Miah
Upendra Chandra Dutta
Md Nurul Huq
*Devendra Kumar Mitra
Md Abdul Jahl (I)
*Md Abdul Majid (I)
*Indu Bhushan Saha
Rohini Kumar Nath
Manindra Mohan Das
*Rausan Ali
Md Tahibur Rahman
*Md Solaiman Khandakar
Abdur Rashid Mollah
*Md Abdul Hamid
*Md Manirul Islam Khandakar
*Sharash Ali Khandakar
Md Rekatullah
*Ali Baksha Bhuiyan
Nur Md Mian
Md Osman Ali Mian
Adhir Chandra Bhawal
*Abdul Wahab
Hari Das Chandra Das
*Md Sona Mian
Ganesh Chandra Das

*Abdul Majid (II)
Abdul Majid (III)
*Md Kermat Ali Bhuiyan
*Paresch Chandra Sinha
Abbas Ali Akhand (Private)
Md Shahabuddin (Private) (English only)
Mukshed Ali (Private) (English only)
Abed Ali Bhuiyan (Private) (English only)

Manikganj Guru Training School

*Moslehuddin Ahmed
Joyaluddin Ahmed
*Syam Lal Sarkar
*Siddheswar Sarkar
*Syed Lutiar Rahman
Matil Lal Chakrabarty
*Md Khoazuddin Ahmed
*Safuddin Ahmed
*Suresh Chandra Ghosh
Birendra Mohan Dutta Gupta
*Mapbar Rahman
*Trailokya Nath Chakrabarty
*Duryvadhan Mandal
Nishitosh Barman
*Abdul Jabbar
Attabuddin Gazi
*Basanta Kumar Pyne
*Nur Mohammad (Private)
*Anukul Chandra Pal (Private)

Raipura Guru Training School

*Md Abdul Quddus Miah
*Rahmatah Mollah
*Md Sherajul Haq Bhuiyan
*Md Abdul Milek
Zeauddin Khan
Md Hossenal
*Md Osman Ghum
Md Junnatah
*Abdul Latif
Kalmuddin Ahmed
*Abdul Jahed
Hatez Kusun Ali
Md Dudu Bhuiyan
Md Manaullah
*Abdul Hai
*Abdul Khaleque Attad
Alauddin Ahmed
Md Ibrahim
*Hafizuddin Bhuiyan
Hafizuddin Sikdar
Abdul Motaleb
Md Abdul Ali (Private)
Md Mohzuddin (Private)
Md Nuruddin Ahmed

Bandhura Holy Family Guru Training School

*Pran Krishna Shaha
Md Idris Ali
Purna Chandra Sarkar
Ahmadulla (I)
Joseph D'Rozario
Hashan Ali
Md Abdul Aziz
Ahmadullah (II)
Jaynal Abedin
*Chand Mohan Biswas
Sawador Gomes
*Anthony Palma
Almuddin Ahmed
Matil Pesari
Joseph Costi
*John Wares
*Bejoy Kumar Sangma
*Benedict Nepak
*Joseph Gomes Thakur
John Gomes Munshi
Md Salmullah
Abdul Jahl Chaudhury
Badiuzzaman
Adhir Kumar Roy
Hari Das Shaha
Harendra Rena
Md Zamir Hossain
Edwin Rozario
Lucas Palma
Kamaluddin Gazi
Jamaluddin Gazi
Yussout Miah (Private)
Serajuddin Ahmed (Private)
Gopal Chakrabarty (Private)
Francis Palma (Private) (English only)

Mymensingh Guru Training School

Nikhil Kumar Chakrabarty
*Chandra Kishore Dev
Sudhangsu Ranjan Hesi
Md Abdul Karim Khan
Prafulla Chandra Bhattacharjee
Md Nasirullah
Amulya Shashi Chakrabarty
Abani Mohan Bal
Md Abdul Jabbar (I)
Jaynal Abedin
Purna Chandra Dev
Jogendra Chandra Mitra Talukdar
Hyder Ali
*Md Jaha Baksha
*Khaja Khoda Nowaj
Mozaffar Hussain
Md Suraj Ali Bhuiyan
Shah Abdul Majid
Md Elahi Newaj
Intaz Ali Khandakar
Narendra Chandra Maitra
Md Nabi Hussain
Faizur Rahman Khan
Md Ismail Hussain Miah
Mobarak Ali
*Abdus Samad
Md Shahadat Ali
*Md Hassen Ali
Aswami Kumar Nath
*Nabi Newaj Khan
*Almuddin
Abdul Minnan Khan
*Yukub Ali
*Fatik Chandra Mallabairman
*Abdul Gafar Miah
Abdul Halim
A K Md Abdur Rahman
Abdul Wahed
*Abdul Jabbar (II)
*Kshitish Chandra Dutta
Abdul Hakim
*Md Mohzuddin
Md Jonab Ali (Private) (English only)
Mahmuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
Tazruddin (Private) (English only)
Md Abul Hossain Akand (Private) (English only)
Gavanath Datta (Private) (English only)
Md Nurul Islam (Private) (English only)
Md Maniruddin (Private) (English only)
Bhupendra Kumar Seal (Private) (English only)
Md Amiruddin (Private) (English only)
Sajedur Rahman Khan (Private) (English only)
Syed Hassen Ali (Private) (English only)
Md Anwarullah Abin (Private) (English only)
Md Abdul Khaleque (Private) (English only)
Shahabuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
Md Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only)
Siddiqueer Rahman (Private) (English only)

Tangail Guru Training School

Rustam Ali
Kumud Bondhu Chanda
*Javenuddin Ahmed
*Md Danesh Ali Miah
Md Idris Ali Talukdar
Abdul Alm Miah
Md Faizuddin Miah
*Md Ezazuddin Mian
Khandaker Golam Kibria
*Syed Mussaraf Husain
*Ismail Husain Siddique
Paramesh Chandra Sarkar
Jatindra Nath Ghosh
Abdul Baque Mian
*Maniruddin Dewan
*Raicharan Sarkar
*Md Habibur Rahman (Private)
Md Abdul Bari (Private) (English only)
Bhuban Behari Pal (Private) (English only)
Maniruddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
Md Saidur Rahman (Private) (English only)
Md Yasin (Private) (English only)
Hasenuddin Miah (Private) (English only)
Montazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
Efazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
Abed Ali Talukdar (Private) (English only)
Sekandar Ali Talukdar (Private) (English only)
Muhammad Ali Miah (Private) (English only)
Khandakar Golam Mustafa (Private) (English only)

Reazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Jatendra Lal Datta (Private) (English only)
 Khandakar Abdul Aziz (Private) (English only)
 Md Rajab Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Abbas Ali (Private) (English only)
 Khandakar Yasnuddin (Private) (English only)
 Girish Chandra Ghosal (Private) (English only)
 Parbati Kumar Datta (Private) (English only)
 Jendra Narayan Das (Private) (English only)
 Khandakar Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Nasimuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Brindaban Chandra Ray (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Basir Miah (Private) (English only)
 Movenuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdus Sabur (Private) (English only)

Jamalpur Guru Training School

*Md. Abdur Rahman (I)
 Savedur Rahman
 *Abdur Wahed
 Akram Ali Khan
 Sekandar Ali (II)
 Yakub Ali
 Lutur Rahman
 *Abdur Rahman (II)
 *Abed Ali
 Khandakar Abdur Ganu
 *Denish Chandra Deb
 *Sahu Mohan Deb
 Md Rustom Ali
 *Abdur Rahman (III)
 *Rajab Ali
 Jamaluddin Khan
 *Denish Chandra Nioqi
 *Md Abdul Rub
 *Hasan Ahmed
 *Md. Abul Hossain
 Md Shahabuddin (Private) (English only)
 Golam Nabi Humoid (Private) (English only)
 Md Nasimuddin Khan (Private) (English only)
 Suresh Chandra Dikhan (Private) (English only)
 Satish Chandra De (Private) (English only)
 Prahlad Chandra De (Private) (English only)
 Mahendra Narayan Adhikari (Private) (English only)
 Md Ead Ali Faquir (Private) (English only)
 S K Alepuddin Sripuri (Private) (English only)
 S K Abdul Jabbar (Private) (English only)
 Kailash Chandra Bhowmic (Private) (English only)
 Maulvi Hayatullah (Private) (English only)
 Aftabuddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Nowab Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Md Rustom Ali (Private) (English only)
 Maulvi Golam Rahman (Private) (English only)
 Md Hossain Ali (Private) (English only)
 Ahmed Ali Khan (Private) (English only)
 Md Raisuddin (Private) (English only)
 Sadekali Khandakar (Private) (English only)
 Philip Kandra Palnu (Private) (English only)
 Nabin Chandra Pathak (Private) (English only)
 Md Shamsuddin (Private) (English only)
 Sremanta Mohan Barman (Private) (English only)
 Md Afsaruddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only)
 Ramizuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Wahed (Private) (English only)
 Md Yakub Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Abed Ali Khan (Private) (English only)
 Md Sadekali (Private) (English only)
 Md Tashimuddin (Private) (English only)
 Iman Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Azizuddin (Private) (English only)
 Khosh Mahmood (Private) (English only)
 Pahlwan Amjad Ali (Private) (English only)
 Khandakar Matior Rahman (Private) (English only)
 Hriday Chandra De (Private) (English only)
 Md Ekind Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Tofazzal Hossain (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Aziz (Private) (English only)
 Md Jalaluddin (Private) (English only)
 S K Abed Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Tamizuddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Asimuddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Wasimuddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Wazed Ali (Private) (English only)
 Mobarak Ali Mian (Private) (English only)
 Md Kalimullah (Private) (English only)
 Md Mahbul Huq (Private) (English only)
 Md Ismail Hossain (Private) (English only)
 Md Faizuddin (Private) (English only)

Emazuddin Khan (Private) (English only)
 Joynaluddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only)
 Abdul Jabbar (Private) (English only)
 Md Rahmatullah (Private) (English only)
 Asimuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Kazi Md Abdul Quader (Private) (English only)
 Md Nadir Hossain (Private) (English only)
 Md Shahmatuli (Private) (English only)
 Tazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Momin (Private) (English only)
 Shah Ali Gazi (Private) (English only)
 Shah Farazuddin (Private) (English only)
 Shah Golam Hossain (Private) (English only)
 Lal Mahmud (Private) (English only)

Kishoreganj Guru Training School

Md Abdul Hamud
 Md Amir Hossain
 *Abul Basher Md Abdul Hakim
 Suresh Chandra Das
 Harendra Chandra Malla Barman
 Md Javed Ali
 Maulvi Md Abdus Samud
 Mohammad Ali
 Maulvi Ahmuddin Ahmed
 Kutubuddin Khan
 Mezanur Rahman
 Md Ali Newaz Bhuiyan
 Maulvi Md Ismail
 *Md Abdus Satter
 Md Abdul Wahab
 *Md Abdul Hashim
 Rajendra Kumar Dey Sarkar
 Md Abdul Bari (Private)
 A K Maniruddin Ahmed (Private)
 A K Moniruddin (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdus Samad (Private) (English only)
 Brojendra Chandra Shaha Ray (Private) (English only)
 Md Nurannabi (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Bari (Private) (English only)
 Md Ataul Hoque (Private) (English only)
 Upendra Chandra Biswas (Private) (English only)
 Md Nowab Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Asraf Ali (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Bari Khan (Private) (English only)
 Md Ali Nowaj (Private) (English only)
 Md Samiruddin (Private) (English only)
 Abdul Malek (Private) (English only)
 Fozeluddin Ahmed (Private) (English only)
 Mukunda Kumar Acherjee (Private) (English only)
 Md Azizur Rahman (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Majid (Private) (English only)
 Md Abdul Halez (Private) (English only)

Birsin Guru Training School

Abinash Chandra Sarkar
 Surendra Chandra Debnath
 Md Khaliluddin
 *Aditya Kumar Sangma
 *Md Shamsuddin
 Md Yakub Ali
 Md Ekin Ali
 Gurudayal De
 Kumud Chandra Pandit
 Jamini Kanta Chakrabarty
 *Nibaran Chandra De Sarkar
 A Khaleque Akandi
 *Bakul B Sangma
 *Dinesh Chandra Sangma
 Paresch Chandra Marik
 Sugan Chandra Marak
 Satish Chandra Biswas
 *Md Maniruddin
 *Narendra Chandra Sangma
 *Shanti R Chisim
 Abdul Wahed
 Md Yusuf Ali
 *Sailendra Marak
 *Md Khursheduddin
 *Dwarakanath Debnath

K C RAY,

Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range.

NOTIFICATION

Barisal the 30th March 1939

Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

An examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of Government, aided and unaided high and middle English schools and high and junior madrasahs in the Bakarganj Range (Bakarganj and Fardpur districts) will be held at the Barisal Zilla School on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1939 at 11 a.m., and on the following day if necessary.

2 The following teachers are eligible for the examination —

(a) Teachers who have passed the Entrance or Matriculation or the High Madrasah or any higher examination.

N.B.—The examination of the teachers will be conducted in English.

(b) Teachers of vernacular subjects who have passed the M.E. or Junior Madrasah.

(c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental languages.

N.B.—The examination of teachers under (b) and (c) will be held in vernacular.

3 *Nature of examination.*—The examination, both for English and vernacular teachers, will be mainly practical and will consist of—

(a) A practical examination in class control, the candidate being required to keep a class of at least a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.

(b) A practical test of teaching ability, the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the following subjects —

English, Bengali, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Nature Study and Hygiene.

(c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector or other examiner will put some questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organization and discipline.

4 Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

5 The following books on the art of teaching are recommended —

(a) For teachers of English subject —

(1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. C. Wien, (2) Indian School Organization, by P. C. Wien, (3) Suggestions for the consideration of teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall), (4) Talks to Teachers (James), (5) Art of Teaching, by D. Salman, (6) Direct Method, by Tate and Rajagopalchari, (7) Suggestions for Primary school teachers—Dippie (Oxford Press), (8) Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools—McNee (Oxford Press).

(b) For teachers of vernacular subjects —

(1) শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান by Khan Fahadur Abdur Rahman Khan, (2) পাঠ-প্রণালী লিখনের পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey, (3) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary, (4) ভূগোল শিক্ষা প্রণালী, by I. Haque, (5) আধুনিক শিক্ষক, by Mr. A. Hakim, (6) Teachers' Manual by Khan Fahadur Ahsanullah.

(c) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

6 Intending candidates from high schools and high madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or the Superintendents and teachers of middle schools and junior madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July 1939. Every candidate will be required to produce his University or other certificates at the time of examination. A statement containing the following information should accompany the application —

(1) Name (in full)

(2) Name of father (in full)

(3) Name of native village and district

(4) Last University examination passed

(5) Year of passing

(6) Period of service as a teacher

(7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subject or vernacular subjects or of oriental languages)

(8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined

(9) Signature of applicant with full address

7 Candidates should state whether they sat for the examination previously, if so, how often, giving dates.

A. KHALIQ.

Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range

Bengal Veterinary College.

Belgaachia, Calcutta, the 1st April 1939

NOTICE

The undermentioned students have passed in order of merit the Diploma Examination of the Bengal Veterinary College for the session 1938-39 —

No in order of merit	Name	Place of origin
1	Manomohan Bhattacharyya	Bengal
2	Manohar Shankar Gupte	C P
3	Edward Festing Edrissinghe	Ceylon
4	Nikunja Behari Bhattacharyya	Bengal
5	Mirza Abdul Khaliq	Punjab
6	Gadladhar Roy Chaudhuri	Assam
7	Aryadasa Amarasingha	Ceylon
8	Avadhut Jayarampant Gupte	C P
9	Charles Lambert Watkins	U P
10	Muntaz Awai Al Tai	Iraq
11	Mohammad Yaqub	U P
12	Nand Kishor Nautiyal	U P
	Hemendra Kumar Gohain	Assam
13	Alfred Cyril Fernandez	F M S
14	Natosh Chandra Ghosh	Bengal
15	V. Ramachandran	Tirunelveli
16	Qadir Bakhsh	U P
17	Bidhu Bhushan Ghose	Bengal
18	Nilkantha Dattatraya Bhavo	C P
19	Ghulam Rabbani	N W F P
20	Parash Nath Pratihar	Bengal
21	Narman Dewan	Bengal
22	Sandy Tan	F M S
	Maung San	Burma
23	Naba Kumar Ghosh	Bengal
24	Feroze Bakht	Assam
25	Kumar Narayan Singh Shokhavat	Jaipur
26	Ubadur Rahman	Punjab
	Lungi Prasad Gairola	U P
27	Sulaman Amin Zaki Alzuybare	Iraq
	Syed Abdul Wahid	Bengal
28	Md. Hamidur Rahman	Bengal
29	Md. Abdus Salam	Bengal
30	Maung Thein Maung, II	Burma
31	P. V. Thomas	F M S
32	Daya Pall Shukla	Rajputana
33	Faiyaz Ahmed Khan	U P
34	Patrick Merl Fernando	Ceylon
35	Kathiravaloo Subramaniam	Singapore
	Profulla Kumar Banerjee	Bengal
36	Santosh Kumar Chakrabarty	Bengal
37	Saw Brown E. Maung	Burma
38	Subodh Kumar Ghosh Dastidar	Bengal
39	Maung Ba Po	Burma
40	Muhammed Abdul Aziz	Bengal
41	Mahi Pal Singh	U P
42	Rajan Behary Mitta	Bengal
	Jadaja Jesangji	Bombay
43	Manzur Alam	Punjab
	Mohd. Abdul Razaq	Punjab
44	Himansu Kumar Sen	Bengal
45	Maung Thein Maung, I	Burma
46	Wahidur Rahman	Bengal

A. D. MacGREGOR, F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., I.V.S.,

Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

PART II

Advertisements.

Notices.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays

In the Court of the Sub-Judge of Noakhali.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No 34 OF 1939

Mr Paul deLauney and others,
versus

Raj Narain Tribedi and others

Date of sale—12th June 1939

Claim—Rs 4,566-3-8 pies

WITHIN the jurisdiction of this Court, pargana Sandwip, Chakle Hatiya, district Noakhali, of the 16 annas zemindari recorded in tauni No 212 of the Noakhali Collectorate, decree-holder No 1 is the owner of 4 annas, decree-holder No 2 is the owner of 8 annas, decree-holder No 3 is the owner of 3 annas and the co-sharer judgment-debtors Nos 9 and 1) are the owners of 1 anna share Under that within mauza Harni, taluk No 41/78, Gangagovinda Nawabali known as hishya 14 as 5 gds recorded in khatian No 280 comprising 2,423.47 acres of land bearing formerly an annual rent of Rs 2,283-2-5 pies and at present Rs 2,324-4-4 pies and cesses at Rs 808-13 as per year payable to decree-holders and co-sharer judgment-debtors Nos 9 and 10

separately is the land in arrears owned by the judgment-debtors as heirs and purchasers approximately valued at Rs 2,000

D N PAI, Sub-Judge

Noakhali, the 4th April 1939 (497-1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No 140 of 1935

Re Madan Lal Agarwalla and Ram Kumar Agarwalla,
ex parte the debtors

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 6th day of June 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court house for hearing the application

Dated the 5th day of April 1939

S. C. H MEYER, Official Assignee

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 89 of 1936

Re Jotindra Nath Bose

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th March 1939 directing that the abovenamed insolvent be discharged as from the said date. The said order was completed on the 22nd March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 12 of 1937

Re Manmatha Nath Das and Pramatha Nath Das

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvents' discharge for six months and directing that they be discharged as from the 7th August 1939 except as the debts due to creditors Nos A12 and A37. The said order was completed on the 14th March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 47 of 1937

Re Narahari Mukherjee and Satyagopal Mukherjee

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvents' discharge for one year and directing that they be discharged as from the 7th February 1940. The said order was completed on the 22nd March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 192 of 1927

Re Hafiz Mohammed Shaffee

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 11th January 1938 directing that the abovenamed insolvent be discharged as from the said date. The said order was completed on the 29th March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

SUMMARY CASE

No 104 of 1938

Re Pannalal Bhalak, ex parte the debtor

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 2nd day of May 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court house for hearing the application

Dated the 5th day of April 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 117 of 1938

Re Monmatha Krishna Mitter

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 8th March 1939 directing that subject to payment of Rs 2,500 to the Official Assignee the abovenamed insolvent be discharged. The said order was completed on the 24th March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

No 2 of 1939

Re Bertrand Charles Clemmson

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvent's discharge for six months and directing that he be discharged as from the 7th August 1939 except as to the debts due to creditor No A5. The said order was completed on the 16th March 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939

**In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal, in insolvency.**

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER

No 38 of 1939

Re Amiya Kumar Dutt, by profession a Dentist, residing at No 15A, Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 28th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No 39 of 1939

Re Mrs Millicent Ruth Rebeiro, residing at No 25C, Elliot Road, in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a clerk in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 28th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

Note—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER

No 41 of 1939.

Re Percival Joseph Lawrence, residing at No 9/1, Wellington Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an Assistant Superintendent in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 29th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

Note—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER

No 42 of 1939

Re Gerald George Campbell Thompson, formerly residing at Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, at present residing at No 4/1, Camar Street, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant of Messrs Burn & Co, of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person

ON the 31st day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

Note—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me

Dated this 4th day of April 1939

S C H MEYER, Official Assignee

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No 68 of 1937

Re Hanumandass Vyas

Ex parte Sreekissendass Ramdhandas, the creditor

1. Hanumandass Vyas, Esq, the insolvent abovenamed, 59, Cross Street, Calcutta

2 The Official Assignee of Calcutta

3 Sreekissendass Ramdhandas, the creditor abovenamed and Mr R. L. Gupta, his Attorney

PLEASE take notice that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard an application

will be made before this Court on behalf of Messrs Bahadurmull Suganchand, one of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, for an order—

(1) That the adjudication order, dated the 10th day of August 1937, made in the above case adjudicating Hanumandass Vyas as insolvent be annulled

(2) For such other order as to this Honourable Court may seem fit and proper

(3) That the costs of and incidental to this application be paid to the applicants by the said insolvent

Dated the 21st day of March 1939

MUKHERJEE & BISWAS,

Petitioners' attorneys

Grounds

Petition of Bahadurmull Suganchand verified by the Affidavit of Purnaj Manawath affirmed on the 18th day of March 1939

(431- 1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 4 OF 1939

NOTICE is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act that on the application of Suresh Chandra Roy, Aranya Kumar Roy, a firm at Patuakhali, and two other firms, creditors, petitioners, Jajneswar Saha (since deceased), son of late Chandra Kumar Saha, of Kalkiskathi, police-station Bakarganj, has been adjudicated as an insolvent by this Court on 29th March 1939 and Babu Makham Lal Ganguly, No 11, a Pleader of this Court, has been appointed Receiver to take possession of all the assets left by the deceased debtor

P C DE, District Judge

Barisal, the 5th April 1939

(195- 1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj

INSOLVENCY CASE No 11 OF 1935

NOTICE is hereby given that Alaulddin Majhi son of late Mohon Majhi, of Chandkathi, police station Jhalakati, district Bakarganj, whose order of adjudication as an insolvent was annulled on 26th January 1937 has been readjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th March 1939

P C DE, District Judge

Barisal, the 4th April 1939

(196-1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore

INSOLVENCY CASE No 7 OF 1938

Khudiram Pal, son of late Kartick Chandra Pal, of Islampur alias Nahata, police-station Bongaon, district Jessore, petitioner

CREDITORS to take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 25th day of April 1939 at 6-30 a m for hearing of the application

N BANARJ1, District Judge

Jessore, the 4th April 1939

(488—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna-Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 2 OF 1939

WHEREAS the petitioning creditor Nakuleswar Pal, son of late Banka Behari Pal, of Salgaria, police-station and district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 23rd March 1939, for declaring the debtor Porai Sarkar of Bonogram Dighipara, police-station Chatmohar, district Pabna, an insolvent, thus is to give notice to the said debtor that the Court has fixed the 2nd May 1939 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and for examination of the creditor as well as of the debtor

R P BASU, District Judge

Pabna, the 4th April 1939

(487—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 11 OF 1939

Girindra Bhushan Chatterjee of 8, Gope Lane, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor-applicant

To Bireswar Naskar, clerk, Entally post office, 11A, South Road, 24 Parganas, debtor

ON the 20th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 24th day of April 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

M H B LETHBRIDGE, District Judge
Ahpore, the 4th April 1939

(490—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the Court of the District Judge at Ahpore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 46 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 18th December 1938, filed by Provat Chandra Chattopadhyaya of 26/2D, Russa Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 11th March 1940

Dated this 6th day of March 1939

M H B LETHBRIDGE, District Judge

(491—1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY

CHARGEMAN, Carpenter, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. Pay Rs 200—350 for persons of non-Asiatic domicile and for those who have been in continuous Government service since 27th September 1931, or Rs 170—290 for others. Age 25—35. Qualifications—Good general education, regular apprenticeship as a carpenter, four years' experience in the trade and good working knowledge of wood-working machinery and Indian timbers and ability to control labour and to hold independent charge of Carpenter's Section. Full details on application from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission. Last date for applications 8th May 1939

Delhi, the 4th April 1939.

(498—1)

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muslim candidates to fill the post of Secretary to the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. The appointment will be made for two years with a possibility of renewal but no guarantee can be given of such renewal

(1) **Pay.**—The present pay of the post is Rs 400 per mensem, which is liable to reduction consequent on the general revision of pays which is now being undertaken by Government

(2) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection (direct recruitment) from among male Muslim candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Education Department, Government of Bengal, are not permitted to apply

(3) **Qualifications.**—The following are the indispensable qualifications for a candidate—

(i) must be a British subject or the subject of a State in India which has received declaration under section 262(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935,

(ii) must not be more than 40 years of age on the 1st May 1939,

(iii) must be a graduate possessing good knowledge of Arabic or Persian, and

(iv) must furnish evidence of administrative ability as well as of experience in examination work

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made in writing in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp. They must reach the Secretary not later than the 6th May 1939

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Each candidate must furnish evidence of his age, qualifications and previous experience, together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of his application, from two responsible persons not related to him or connected by marriage, testifying to his private character. These certificates must be in addition to any furnished from persons connected with his College or University or with posts previously held by him

(6) **Fee.**—Every candidate must enclose with his application a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Every candidate should give his present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded

F AHMAD, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1939.

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT Chief Engineer, All-India Radio
Age 25-40 Pay Rs 750-900 Qualifications—
University degree in Electrical Engineering or Science
and experience in Radio equipment, operation and
maintenance work, with comprehensive knowledge of
Wireless Engineering. Full details on application
from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission
Last date for applications 8th May 1939

Delhi, the 4th April 1939

(499—1)

Notice to creditors under section 10-A of Act IX
B.C. (of 1879).

WHEREAS under sections 7/10 and 35 of the
Court of Wards Act IX (B.C. (of 1879) as amended
up to date the Court of Wards has assumed charge
over the property of (1) Babu Indra Nath Tewari
and (2) Babu Gouri Sankar Tewari, sons of late
Jogendra Nath Tewari, of Enath Bazar, Chittagong

2 Notice is hereby given under section 10-A of
the said Act that all creditors having claims against
the said (1) Babu Indra Nath Tewari and (2)
Babu Gouri Sankar Tewari or their immovable prop-
erty are hereby required to submit the same in
writing to the Collector of Chittagong at his office
at Chittagong within six months from the date of
the publication of this notice

3 Providing that if a suit or proceeding in res-
pect of a claim by any creditors against the said
Indra Nath Tewari and Gouri Sankar Tewari or
their immovable property is pending in any Civil
Court at the date of the publication of this notice,
the creditors shall give notice of such pending suits
or proceeding to the Court of Wards within six
months from the date of the publication of this
notice and further shall within three months from
the date of final disposal of any such suit or pro-
ceeding, give notice to the Court of Wards of the
decision of the Civil Court in respect of any such
claim

4 The creditors are also hereby warned that if
they fail to submit any claim or to give notice of
pending suits or proceedings in respect of any such
claim or to give notice of the decision of a Civil
Court in regard to any such pending suit or proceed-
ing within the times above-stated any such claim
shall cease to carry interest as from the date of
expiry of such period

M B DUTT, for Collector

(489—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs Nrisinha
Ranjan Mukerje and Mohendra Nath Banerji who
were taken by us as partners for one year in our
printing business of Bridge & Co., at No 7, Convent
Road, Entally, Calcutta, have ceased to have any
further connection with us and their partnership in
the press dissolved from 31st March 1939. Myself
and my brother C. A. Bridge are now the sole
proprietors.

G. H. BRIDGE.

(500—1)

Estate William Rindon Cripser, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925
and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors
and all persons interested in the Estate of William
Rindon Cripser, late of Konnagar, in the suburbs of
Calcutta, Chemical Manufacturer, who died at
Calcutta on the 13th day of January 1939, and Pro-
bate of whose Will (with Codicil thereto) was

granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 4th
day of April 1939, are hereby required to submit
particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or
before the 18th day of May 1939, after which date
the Executors will distribute the assets, having
regard only to the claims of which notice shall then
have been received

ORR, DIGNAM & Co.,

Solicitors to the Executors

32, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, the 5th April
1939

(492—1)

Estate Jane Elizabeth Pereira, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of
1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the
creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of
Jane Elizabeth Pereira, late of St Mary's Home,
23 and 24, Marquis Street, Calcutta, who died at
St Mary's Home aforesaid, on the 7th day of
February 1939, and Probate of whose Will was
granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 5th day
of April 1937, are hereby required to submit parti-
culars of their claims to the undersigned on or
before the 16th day of May 1939 after which date
the Executrix will distribute the assets, having
regard only to the claims of which notice shall then
have been received

ORR, DIGNAM & Co.,

Solicitors to the Executrix

32, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, the 6th April
1939

(494—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act,
and

In the matter of the Tatanagar Chemicals Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary
general meeting of the shareholders of Tatanagar
Chemicals Company, Limited, will be held at the
Registered Office of the Company at 29, Strand Road,
Calcutta, on 29th April 1939 at 2 p.m. to pass the
subjoined resolution—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and
a liquidator be appointed at a consolidated fee to be
determined at the meeting for the purpose of such
winding up"

By order,

MOHATTA BROTHERS, Secretaries

Calcutta, the 6th April 1939

(493—1)

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note No D080152-55
5A001788-51
of the 4 per cent loan of 1960-70 for Rs 100 each
originally standing in the name of The Imperial
Bank of India and last endorsed to Pran Gopal
Bose, the proprietor, by whom they were never
endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen
or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment
of the above notes and the interest thereupon have
been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank
of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to
be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the
proprietor. The public are cautioned against
purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above
mentioned securities.

Signature of the advertiser—Pran Gopal Bose.

Residence—P. O. Nator (Rajshahi).

(495—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No 355688 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of Ananta Lal Dass (since deceased), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Sm Kamala Bala Dass. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—Sm Kamala Bala Dass, administratrix to the estate of Ananta Lal Dass (deceased).

Residence—14/5A, Maniktola Street, Calcutta

(402—3)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and other Gasetted holidays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Reading Rooms are open to persons above 18 years of age

The Library is a free Lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of India. There is no subscription to pay, but security in cash is essential.

M. ASADULLAH, Librarian.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CAN be obtained at Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Advertisements for Calcutta Gazette, Civil List, Indian Law Reports (Calcutta Series) are accepted at both offices

Prepayment of price and forwarding charges is necessary. No invoices are submitted and no credit allowed.

Purchasers by post must remit cost either by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque, Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mufassal banks are sent, they must include discount charges. Service stamps and crossed Postal Orders will not be accepted. All remittances must be made payable to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.

Books are sent by V-P Post only to persons in Government service and to well-known firms.

Purchasers must write their names and addresses clearly and legibly when ordering.

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CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted.

Name of drug.	Price per lb in powder form			Price in 5 grain tablets.			
	For 60 lbs. and upwards.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets	500 tablets.	250 tablets.	Price by weight per lb.
Taken at a time.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs.
Quinine Bisulphate ..	18	19	20	16	8 0	4 4	..
„ Hydrobromide	23	24	25	20	10 0	5 4	..
„ Bihydrobromide	26	27	28	23	11 8	6 0	..
„ Salicylate ..	24	25	26	.	.	..	..
„ Tannate—80 per cent, 35 per cent	14	15	16	.	..	..	14*

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. .. 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. .. 20 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 14 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. .. 14 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. .. 14 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 12-8 per lb
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. .. 12-8 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. .. 12-8 "

Tetraquina.

	Per lb.
	Rs. a.
Irrespective of quantity ..	13 8
For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	

Quinine Hydrochloride.

	Per lb
	Rs. a.
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	23 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	24 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	20 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	21 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	12 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	11 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	14 0

***Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).**

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	9 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	9 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	10 0

***Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).**

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	10 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	10 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indenters will be rationed in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

Quinine Sulphate powder will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries, Missionaries, Railways, Police, Jails, Forest, P W D, Irrigation and other Departmental Hospitals and Dispensaries, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam at the concession rate of Rs 18 per lb irrespective of quantities. But other Government Institutions will receive Quinine Sulphate at the usual rate as mentioned above.

General public and firms are not supplied with any cinchona products from this jail.

Cinchona Bark (in 50 pound original bags).

Per bag Rs 25.

4 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs a.

2 8 per box of 200 tablets (for Bengal and other provinces)

12 1 per 5 boxes (for Bengal union board—transit charges including)

15 8 per lb.

5 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

15 8 per lb. (sold in 1 lb, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.)

5 grains Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

20 0 per 1,000 tablets.

10 0 „ 500 „

5 2 „ 250 „

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

5 grains Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs a

22 0 per 1,000 tablets.

11 0 „ 500 „

5 10 „ 250 „

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulphate Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge Powder and Tablets from the Principal Quinine Officer, to the Government of India, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

No cinchona products will be supplied for resale.

Local sale at the jail gate from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Terms.—Cash in advance by money order, "Treasury Challans," "Remittance Transfer Receipts" or crossed "Cheques."

In the case of Government officers payments will be recovered by Book Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices.

Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

2. Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

The name of the Railway or Steamer Station and Post Office and district must be written distinctly. Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.

Actual cost should always be remitted in advance

N B—Cinchona bark for preparation of B. P. tinctures and extracts only will be supplied from the Presidency Jail to manufacturing chemists and druggists, who must submit their indents through the Agents, Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co. and Messrs. Chowdhury & Co of 4/5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A scale of postage is given below.

	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
	As	As	As	As	As	Rs a.
Quinine Sulph.			7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb.			7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. Tablets			7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Hydrochlor	7	7	7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor	7	7	7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Tablets			7	7	11	0 11
Totaquina			7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph.			7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph Tablets.			7	7	11	0 11

	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.
	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph.	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Cinchona Feb.	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Cinchona Feb. Tablets	0 15	1 3	1 11	1 15	2 7	2 15
Quinine Hydrochlor	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Quinine Tablets	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	1 15	2 3
Totaquina	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Crude Quinine Sulph.	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Crude Quinine Sulph Tablets.	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

PART IV A

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 1461L A — 6th April 1939 The following Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates, with the Bill embodying amendments recommended by the Committee, is hereby published for general information

Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates.

We, the members of the Select Committee to which the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, was referred by a motion carried in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 6th March, 1939, have the honour to submit this our final report with the Bill embodying amendments recommended by us annexed. Matters recommended by us to be omitted have been printed in italics and enclosed in square brackets and new matters recommended to be inserted have been underlined.

2 The Bill was published before introduction in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 30th January, 1939.

3 The Committee met for the first time on the 15th March, 1939, and continued their sittings till the 24th March, 1939. But as the deliberations on the Bill could not be concluded, within the time appointed by the Assembly in this behalf, the Committee asked for an extension of time by submitting an interim report which was presented to the House on the 25th March 1939 and on this requisition the Assembly extended the time for submission of the final report till the 30th March, 1939.

The Committee thereafter met on the 27th March, and concluded their deliberations that day.

4 The Bill has not in our opinion been altered by our recommendation to the extent of requiring republication.

5 The changes made in the Bill are as follows —

Clause 5. —Sub-clauses (a) (i) and (a) (ii) have been deleted as we consider that these provisions may lead to postponement of election and thereby deprive electors of their right to have a fresh election after a definite interval.

In sub-clause (b) the amendment to the proviso to proposed sub-section (4) of section 20 is consequential on the alterations made in the previous sub-clause.

Clause 8. The alterations in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-clause 28 are intended to improve the drafting and make it unambiguous.

Clause 9. The last few words have been deleted from clause 9 as we do not consider it desirable to give such wide powers to provincial Government.

The rest of the Bill is left unaltered.

K HABIBULLAH, *Chairman*
S ABDUR RAUF (Khan Sahib)
HATEM ALLY JAMADAR (Khan Sahib)
G MORGAN
R M SASSOON
*J C GUPTA
*SANTOSH KUMAR BASU
*BARADA PRASANNA PAI
M A H ISPAHANI
LOUIS T MAGUIRE
K NOORUDDIN
*U C MAHTAB (Maharajkumar of Burdwan).
*HEM CHANDRA NASKER
*A M A ZAMAN
MD SOLAIMAN
*Mrs HASINA MURSHED.
MIA ABDUL HAFIZ

K ALI AFZAL,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

*Signed subject to a minute of dissent (annexed)

NOTE — Signature of Mr. Birat Chandra Mondal had not been received up to the time of printing the report.

I do not agree that there should be separate electorates for different religious communities and I am opposed to the provisions in the Bill establishing such electorates.

Regarding increasing the numerical proportion of the Moslem community, the question was decided after careful consideration when Garden Reach was separated from Calcutta in 1936. No circumstance has arisen why a change should be intended to be brought about so soon. If three more members are to be added to the Moslem personnel of the Corporation, there should be a proportionate addition to the number of representatives from the general electorate. This is specially necessary as the scheduled castes population is scattered in very small groups throughout the several wards of Calcutta. As some seats in predominantly caste Hindu localities have been given to the scheduled castes, the representation of caste Hindus will suffer seriously. This discrepancy should be remedied by addition to the general seats.

Minute of dissent by Mrs. Hasina Murshed.

I sign the report of the Select Committee subject to the following comments —

I am strongly of opinion that there should be adequate representation of female Councillors in the Corporation of Calcutta. There are two ways of securing this objective. The first is by reserving separate seats for women in the various constituencies and the other method, and a simpler one, is by reserving seats for women among the nominated Councillors. At the meeting of the Select Committee I pressed for an amendment of clause 3 of the proposed Bill by requiring Government to appoint women Councillors out of the ten Councillors which they would appoint under clause 3(2)(b) of the Bill. I adhere to the view that it is essential that women should be represented in the Corporation of Calcutta. I suggest therefore very strongly that provision should be made for at least three women Councillors, one being a Muslim woman and the other two being Hindu and Anglo-Indian, this could be easily done by amending clause 3 of the proposed Bill.

The Schedule of Constituencies also requires amendment. My personal view is that inadequate representation has been given to the Muhammadan Constituencies in Ward 8, Wards 15, 16 and 17, Ward 21 and Wards 22, 23 and 27. On the basis of population and on the basis of voting strength in these constituencies, there is room for increasing the number of Councillors. For instance, in Colootola area (Ward No. 8) (Schedule IIIB) two seats have been proposed to be allotted to the Muhammadans. This might justifiably have been increased to three. Similarly, Ward No. 21, Ballygunge, might justifiably have claimed two seats instead of the one proposed to be allotted. In the Ekbalpur, Alipur, Tollygunge area, the number of Muslim seats should have been increased.

Minute of dissent by Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker.

I am of opinion that no case has been made out for reverting to the system of separate electorates for the election of Muslim Councillors.

The system of election by reservation of seats has worked very well, and Muslim Councillors returned by that method have in friendly co-operation succeeded in securing many beneficent measures for the good of the Moslem community.

Regarding the representation of members of scheduled castes, the general constituencies have not withheld their support to scheduled caste candidates merely on the ground of caste. On the other hand, in some cases they have repeatedly returned them at the head of the polls.

I am, however, of opinion that for securing the return of an adequate number of scheduled caste members to the Corporation, it is necessary to provide for reservation of seats. The number of seats reserved for the scheduled castes has been much less compared to the seats given to the Moslems and the other minorities of Calcutta. As the general community has been most unfairly and arbitrarily treated in the Bill in spite of their population and contribution to the Corporation fund, the scheduled castes also have been made to share their lot. I think the number of seats proposed for the scheduled castes should be substantially increased by increasing the number of seats allotted to the general constituencies to sixty-two out of which at least ten seats should be reserved for the members of the scheduled castes.

I agree that the number of nominated seats should be reduced to three, one of which should be reserved for the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

As regards Moslem seats, I have got nothing to add here but I suggest that in Wards Nos. 28 and 29 two Moslem seats should be separately allocated—one in each of the two wards, instead of making provision of election of two members jointly in those two wards.

Joint minute of dissent by Mr. Santosh Kumar Banu, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta, Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain and Mr. A. M. A. Zaman to the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

1 With regard to the preamble of the Bill, we are definitely of opinion that it is not at all expedient to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act in the manner provided in the Bill. The Bill provides for the election of Moslem Councillors not by reservation of seats in the general electorate but by separate electorates for Muhammadan voters. The system of election by joint electorates came into operation in April, 1938, and some leading members of the Moslem community were returned to the Corporation by that method. A fair and proper trial was not given to the system, as in consequence of an agitation on the eve of the introduction of the Government of India Act, a section of the Moslem community did not participate in the general elections in March, 1936. Even so, a number of measures for the special benefit of the Moslem community have been adopted by the Corporation under this system.

2 The system of separate communal electorates is altogether out of place in local bodies where matters of parochial importance equally affecting all communities irrespective of race and religion are to be dealt with in an atmosphere of amity and concord. The introduction of communal and religious differences in such purely domestic matters will not be conducive to smooth and harmonious working, but will be an endless source of antagonism in the day-to-day administration of civic affairs. Besides, if Moslem ratepayers are not allowed to participate in the election of non-Moslem Councillors and to claim their support there may be a risk of their interests not being sufficiently safeguarded in the Corporation. Although smaller and separated electorates may be more convenient and advantageous to prospective candidates, they will be definitely detrimental to the interests of the electors themselves.

3 If, however, the system of primary election envisaged in the Government of India Act is adopted for the election of a panel of two or three Moslem candidates out of whom the final election is to be made by the joint electorate, the principle of separate electorate will be kept intact and the Moslem electors will not be isolated in the elections from the rest of the community. In a place like Calcutta and in comparatively small constituencies the question of trouble and expense will not be a handicap.

4 The plea that civic interests are subordinated to political considerations in the Corporation of Calcutta cannot hold good inasmuch as political matters are rarely raised compared to the vast volume of civic work that is done in the Corporation and its Committee meetings. And even on such occasions Moslem members have adopted their own line of action.

5 The case of a separate electorate for the Anglo-Indian community is weaker still. They represent 14 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta and no reason has been shown why they should be separated from the general community.

6 The provision for reservation of seats for members of the scheduled castes will also result in the creation of differences where there are none. We are not aware of any such demand having been made by any reasonable section among the scheduled castes of Calcutta. We requested the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of the Bill to place before the Committee any representations that Government might have received and were told in reply that he was not prepared to do so.

7 It may be mentioned in this connection that under the Government of India Act, 1935, analogy of which has been invoked for reservation of seats for the scheduled castes, no such provision has been made for scheduled castes in the urban constituencies. We fail to see why a departure should be made from that principle and that in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta.

8 We desire to make it clear that we would welcome the candidature and election of scheduled caste candidates in adequate numbers through the general electorate. And such candidates have as a matter of fact been returned at the head of the polls. But we cannot overlook the fact that the idea of separate representation even through reservation of seats implies a conflict of interests among different sections of the Hindu community in Calcutta the existence of which we altogether deny. Our endeavour should be to bring the communities and sections of communities closer to each other and not to devise fresh means and methods for fostering divisions.

9 **Clause 3.**—We suggest that this clause should be deleted. The system of nomination has been abolished in Provincial Assemblies by the Government of India Act 1935. We maintain that it has no longer any place in a democratic body like the Corporation of Calcutta. Besides with the provision for representation by election of scheduled castes, Anglo-Indians and the interests of labour, the express purpose for which the power of nomination was retained for Government in the existing Act has altogether disappeared. The search for microscopic minorities in order to justify the retention of the power of nomination is neither practicable nor reasonable.

10. If, however, it is contended that the nomination of technical experts may be of advantage to the Corporation, we would suggest that the number of nominated seats should be reduced from ten to three, the power of nomination to be exercised only if considered necessary. The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust may be a member *ex-officio*.

11. **Clause 4.**—We suggest that in place of the word “for” the word “after” be substituted, so that seats may be reserved in the general constituency for election of Moslem Councillors as well as for scheduled caste Councillors.

12. **Clauses 6, 7 and 8.**—If our suggestion in connection with clause 4 regarding reservation of seats is accepted, then consequential changes are to be made in these clauses.

13. **Clauses 9 and 10.**—We have no comments to make.

14. **Clause 11.**—This clause contains the lists of the different constituencies proposed to be created under the Bill.

15. **List A** relates to the General Constituencies. The number of seats allotted to these constituencies is forty-six which is the number under the present Act. The Bill proposes to reserve seven seats out of these forty-six for members of the scheduled castes and to distribute them in seven different wards.

16. **List B** relates to Muhammadan constituencies to which twenty-two seats are proposed to be allotted.

17. **List C** relates to the Anglo-Indian constituency for which two seats are proposed.

18. **List D** sets out the (non-territorial) special constituencies, namely, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Trades Association and Calcutta Port Commissioners who each retain their present number of seats, namely, six, four and two, respectively.

19. **List E** allots two seats to the (non-territorial) Labour constituency.

20. So far as the territorial constituencies mentioned in Lists A, B and C are concerned, we do not find any rational basis for the proposed allotment of seats to them.

21. In this connection it may be recalled that when the Calcutta Municipal Act was passed in 1923, only fifteen seats were allotted to the Muhammadan special constituencies and forty-eight to non-Muhammadans. On the eve of the introduction of the general electorate with reservation of seats for Muhammadan candidates, the number of Moslem reserved seats was raised to twenty-one by the amending Bill of 1932. With the separation of Garden Reach in 1936, two Muhammadan and two non-Muhammadan seats were reduced, whereby the number of Moslem reserved seats became nineteen and that of non-Muhammadan seats forty-six which are the present respective numbers. In the amending Bill, Moslem seats are being increased from nineteen to twenty-two, while non-Muhammadan seats have remained the same, ever since the year 1923.

22. From the figures supplied to us by the Government in the Select Committee, it appears that Moslems form 25 per cent, and the remaining non-Muhammadan population is 73·6 per cent of the total population.

23. It will be noticed that the total number of territorial seats proposed in the Bill is seventy, out of which twenty-two is proposed to be given to Muhammadan constituencies although on the population basis they are not entitled to more than eighteen seats.

24. On the other hand, non-Muhammadan general constituencies (other than Anglo-Indian) are given forty-six seats, although on the population basis they are entitled to at least fifty-one.

25. If, however, the total number of elected seats including the non-territorial Commerce and Labour seats (and excluding the nominated seats) is taken into account as the basis of calculation as has been suggested by the Government, out of eighty-four seats Muhammadan constituencies are entitled on the population basis to twenty-one, whereas in the Bill they are given twenty-two, i.e., one seat more.

26. The non-Muhammadan general constituencies on the population basis (excluding Anglo-Indian) are entitled out of a total of eighty-four seats to sixty-two seats, whereas they have been given forty-six only, i.e., sixteen seats less.

27. These allotments of seats appear to us to be contrary to all considerations of justice and fairplay. It was admitted by the sponsor of the Bill that non-Muhammadan constituencies (excluding Anglo-Indian) were undoubtedly entitled, on a population basis, to sixty-two out of eighty-four seats, but sixteen seats had been deducted from their share and allotted to Moslems, European trade and commerce, the Port Trust and labour. We cannot discover the slightest justification for such a frankly arbitrary provision, which is calculated to reduce, by a sheer process of communal high-handedness an overwhelming majority of the population of Calcutta to the position of a helpless minority, among groups of communal representatives whose avowedly hostile interests are the sole justification for their separate existence.

28 It has been suggested that the Muhammadan population in Calcutta has been given a weightage of four seats on the basis of a total of seventy seats or of one seat on a total of eighty-four. Contrast this with the reduction of five non-Muhammadan seats on the basis of a total of seventy and of sixteen seats on a total of eighty-four.

29 On the question of weightage it is also necessary to remember that Muhammadans pay only 5 per cent of the total amount of taxes as against 12·4 per cent paid by the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Jews, etc., and 82·5 per cent paid by the rest of the population, namely, Hindus.

30 Turning now to the number of voters, while the non-Muhammadan voters at the last general election in 1936 numbered 69,424, the number of Moslem voters was 8,389, which has not shown any increase since the year 1927, and if anything, has shown a slight progressive decline.

31 We have not the slightest objection to twenty-two seats being allotted to the Moslem population of Calcutta, if they are reserved in a general electorate so as not to hamper the growth of the idea of a common citizenship based on a realisation of unity of interests.

32 Taking our stand on the basis of percentage of population which has been accepted in the Bill in fixing the number of Muhammadan seats, we claim the full quota of sixty-two seats which is admittedly the due share of the general constituencies. We, therefore, propose that in each of those constituencies mentioned in Schedule III-A, General constituencies, in which a seat has been reserved for members of the scheduled castes, the number of Councillors to be elected, as shown in column three, should be increased by one. The remaining nine additional seats should be distributed among constituencies in which there has been a marked increase in the number of premises and in population as for instance Ward No. 27.

33 If this proposal is accepted, it will mean an increase of the total number of elected seats from 84 to 100, and the total strength of the Corporation to 115 unless by a reduction in the number of nominated seats to 3, the total number is kept down to 108, which will be four less than that in the Corporation of Bombay.

Further note appended by Mr. A. M. A. Zaman.

I sign this note of dissent subject to the resolution that I do not agree with the observations relating to weightage to the Muslim population in Calcutta. I hold that Moslems are entitled to the weightage allowed in the Bill.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1939.

Embodying amendments recommended by the Select Committee

[NOTE—Matters omitted by the Select Committee have been printed in italics and enclosed in square brackets and new matters inserted have been underlined]

A

BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in the manner hereinafter appearing, Ben Act III of 1923

It is hereby enacted as follows—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint

Amendment of section 3 of Bengal Act III of 1923

2. In section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)—

(1) after clause (3) the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

“(3A) ‘Anglo-Indian’ means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is a native of India,” and

[Cf Govt of India Act, 1915, First Schedule, para 26 (1)]

(2) after clause (61) the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

“(61A) ‘scheduled castes’ mean the castes, races or tribes, or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes specified in Part III of the Schedule to the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936,”.

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (a) for the word “seventy-seven” the word “eighty-four” shall be substituted, and

(2) for clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted, namely—

“(b) ten Councillors to be appointed by the Provincial Government,

(i) to secure the association in the municipal administration of persons specially fitted in the opinion of the Provincial Government for appointment as Councillors, and

(ii) to secure the representation of such minorities, including backward classes, as are not specially represented by elected Councillors.

Provided that the Provincial Government may, in addition to the persons elected as Councillors to represent labour constituency, appoint one Councillor to represent the interests of labour employed within the limits of Calcutta, and”.

Amendment of section 8.

4. In section 8 of the said Act for the words “Muhammadans in any constituency” the words “members of the scheduled castes in any general constituency” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 20

5. In section 20 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1)—

{(i)} for the words “a general constituency” the words “a general Muhammadan or of an Anglo-Indian constituency” shall be substituted.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clause 6.)

(ii) for the words "election is held" wherever they occur the words "electoral roll is published" shall be substituted, and

(iii) for the words "preceding the election" in the two places where they occur the words "preceding the publication of the electoral roll" shall be substituted, and]

(b) after sub-section (2) the following sub-sections shall be added, namely —

"(3) Chamber members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, members of the Calcutta Trades Association, and Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta shall be qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association or Trust of which they are such members

Explanation —(a) 'Chamber member' includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of Chamber membership on behalf of any firm, company or other corporate body registered as such member

(b) 'Member' includes—

(i) in the case of a firm, any one partner in the firm or, if no such partner is present in Calcutta at the date fixed for the election, any one person empowered to sign for such firm, and

(ii) in the case of a company or other corporate body, any one manager, director, or secretary of the company or corporate body

(4) A person shall be qualified as an elector of a labour constituency specified in Schedule III if he is a member of a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which has its registered office within the limits of Calcutta and which is recognised in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 18 of Part IV of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936 XVI of 1926.

Provided that such person—

(i) has resided within the limits of Calcutta for a period of at least six months in the aggregate during the year last preceding the year in which the [electoral roll is published] election is held, and

(ii) has been actually engaged or employed within the limits of Calcutta in an industry with which the trade union is connected, and

(iii) is not in arrear with his subscription to the trade union "

Substitution of new section for section 23.

6. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely —

"23 No person shall be eligible for election as a Councillor to represent, as provided in Schedule III,—

(a) a general constituency unless his name is duly registered on the electoral roll of that or any other general constituency and unless in the case of a seat reserved for a member of any of the scheduled castes he himself is a member of any of those castes

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent a member of any of the scheduled castes for which a seat is reserved from being eligible for election to a seat not so reserved ;

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939

(Clauses 7—9.)

- (b) a Muhammadan constituency unless his name is duly registered on the electoral roll of that or any other Muhammadan constituency,
- (c) an Anglo-Indian constituency unless his name is duly registered on the electoral roll of the constituency,
- (d) a labour constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency,
- (e) a special constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency "

Amendment of
section 24

7. In section 24 of the said Act—

(1) to sub-section (2) the following shall be added, namely—

"and notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act the electoral roll on which such representative shall be entitled to be registered shall be the electoral roll of the Muhammadan, Anglo-Indian or general constituency, as the case may be, for the electoral area in respect of which such company or other association is entitled to be an elector, according as such representative is a Muhammadan, an Anglo-Indian or is a person other than a Muhammadan or Anglo-Indian, as the case may be", and

(2) sub-section (4) and the *Explanation* thereto shall be omitted

Substitution of
new section
for section 28

8. For section 28 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely —

"28 (1) In any general constituency in which one or more seats are reserved for members of the scheduled castes, the following candidates, provided they are duly nominated and have not withdrawn their candidature, shall be declared to be duly elected, that is to say —

Uncontested
elections

(a) if the number of candidates who are members of the scheduled castes is not greater than the number of [*Councillors to be elected from*] seats reserved for members of those castes—all such candidates ;

(b) if the number of candidates who are members of the scheduled castes is not less than the number of [*Councillors to be elected from*] seats reserved for members of those castes and the total number of candidates does not exceed the number of Councillors to be elected for the constituency all such candidates

Provided that if in any case referred to in clause (a) the number of candidates other than candidates who are members of the scheduled castes, does not exceed the number of vacant seats not reserved for members of those castes, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected

(2) In any constituency not referred to in sub-section (1), if the number of candidates who are duly nominated and have not withdrawn their candidature, is not more than the number of Councillors to be elected for that constituency, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected "

Amendment of
section 44.

9. For section 44 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely —

"44 If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral rolls or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939, the Provincial Government may by order authorize any matter or thing to be done which appears to them

Power of Provincial
Government in respect
of first election.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939

(Clauses 10—11)

necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the rolls, or for the proper holding of the elections [and for any matters incidental or ancillary thereto]"

Amendment of
section 483

10. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 483 of the said Act shall be omitted

Substitution of
new Schedule
for Schedule III

11. For Schedule III to the said Act the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely —

"SCHEDULE III

List of constituencies

(See sections 8, 20 and 23)

Name of constituency	Extent of constituency	Number of Councillors to be elected	Number of seats included in column 3 reserved for members of the scheduled castes
1	2	3	4

A — General Constituencies

Shampukur	Ward No 1	Two	One.
Kumartuli	Ward No 2	One	
Bartola	Ward No 3	Two	One
Sukeas Street	Ward No 4	Two	One
Jorabagan	Ward No 5	Two.	
Jorasanko	Ward No 6	Two	
Bara Bazar	Ward No 7	Three	
Colootola	Ward No 8	Two	One
Muchipara	Ward No 9	Two	One
Bow Bazar	Ward No 10	One	
Puddapukur	Ward No 11	One	
Waterloo Street	Ward No 12	One	
Fenwick Bazar	Ward No 13	One	
Taltola	Ward No 14	One	
Kalinga	Ward No 15	One	
Park Street	Ward No. 16	One	
Banun Bustee	Ward No. 17	One	
Tangra	Ward No 18	One	
Entally	Ward No 19	One	
Beniapukur	Ward No 20	One	
Ballygunge	Ward No 21	One	
Bhowanipur	Ward No 22	Two	
Kalighat	Ward No. 23	One	
Alipur	Ward No 24 ..	One.	
Ekbalpur	Ward No 25	One	
Watganj and Hastings	Ward No 26 .	One	
Tollyganj	Ward No. 27	One	
Behaghatta	Ward No. 28 ..	Two ..	One
Manicktala	Ward No 29 ..	One	
Belgachia	Ward No. 30 ..	Two	
Satpukur	Ward No 31 ..	Two	
Cossipur	Ward No 32 ..	Two .	One.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1935.

(Clause 11)

Name of constituency.	Extent of constituency	Number of Councillors to be elected
1	2	3

B — Muhammadan Constituencies

Shampukur	Ward No 1	One.
Kumartuli	Ward No 2	
Bartola	Ward No 3	
Jorasagan	Ward No 5	
Sukeas Street	Ward No 4	One
Jorasanko	Ward No 6	
Bara Bazar	Ward No 7	
Colootola	Ward No 8	Two
Muchipara	Ward No 9	Two
Bow Bazar	Ward No 10	One
Puddapukur	Ward No 11	
Waterloo Street	Ward No 12	One
Fenwick Bazar	Ward No 13	
Taltola	Ward No 14	One
Kalinga	Ward No 15	One
Park Street	Ward No 16	
Bamun Bustee	Ward No 17	
Tangra	Ward No 18	One
Entally	Ward No 19	
Beniapukur	Ward No 20	Three
Ballyganj	Ward No 21	One.
Bhowanipur	Ward No 22	One
Kalighat	Ward No 23	
Alipur	Ward No 24	
Tollyganj	Ward No 27	
Ekbaijpur	Ward No 25	One.
Watganj and Hastings	Ward No 26	One
Behaghatta	Ward No 28	Two
Maniktala	Ward No 29	
Belgachia	Ward No 30	One
Satpukur	Ward No 31	
Cossipur	Ward No 32	One

C.—Anglo-Indian Constituency

Anglo-Indian	Calcutta	Two
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The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clause 12.)

Name of constituency	Extent of constituency	Number of Councillors to be elected
1	2	3

D—Special Constituencies

Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Non-territorial	Six
Calcutta Trades Association	Non-territorial	Four
Calcutta Port Commissioners	Non-territorial	Two

E—Labour Constituency

Labour	Trade Unions referred to in subsection (4) of section 20	Two "
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**Amendment of
Schedule VII**

12. In Schedule VII to the said Act in column 1 for serial number "22A" the serial number "23" shall be substituted and serial numbers "23, 24 and 25" in the said column shall be renumbered as serial numbers "24, 25 and 26" respectively

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At the fourth general election held under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act came into operation, whereby, in the territorial constituencies of the Calcutta Corporation, for the previously existing separate electorates for Muslims there was substituted the present system of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims. Since this change was effected Muslim public opinion has emphatically expressed the view that Muslim Councillors returned by joint electorates have very largely represented the wishes of the majority community and have not been truly representative of Muslim interests. On the analogy of the electoral provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, it is felt that separate electorates for Muslims should be restored in constituencies of the Calcutta Corporation, and there has been, both within and without the Legislature, an insistent demand for such a restoration. The Bill contains provisions to meet this demand.

In order to safeguard the interests of other important minority communities provision has also been made in the Bill for the reservation, in the general territorial constituencies, of seats for the scheduled castes in proportion to their population strength, and for representation of the Anglo-Indian Community by the election of Councillors through a separate Anglo-Indian electorate.

It is further considered that the claim of labour for adequate representation on the Corporation can no longer be ignored, and on the analogy of the Government of India Act, 1935, provision has accordingly been made in the Bill for the constitution of a separate labour electorate, which will return elected representatives to the Corporation.

The opportunity has been taken to include certain other desirable or consequential amendments of the Act.

CALCUTTA ,
The 27th January 1939.

K HABIBULLAH,
Member-in-charge.

K AH AFZAL,
Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 1462L A — 6th April 1939 — With reference to the footnote at the end of the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939,

dealing with electorates, published with notification No 1461L A, dated the 6th April 1939, in Part IVA of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th April 1939, it is hereby notified for general information that Mr Birat Chandra Mandal, Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, has subsequently signed the said Report subject to the following minute of dissent —

Minute of dissent by Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, M.L.A., to the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates.

I strongly support separate electorate for Scheduled Castes in the Calcutta Corporation, and I am also of opinion that the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes should be increased from seven to twelve according to their population

* * * * *

In clause 3 (2) (b) (ii) of the Bill there has been provision for representation of minorities including Backward Classes. But there is no definition as to what castes are to be called Backward Classes. The Backward Classes have been merged into Scheduled Castes under the Government of India Act, and therefore there should not be any separate representation for them apart from the Scheduled Castes. Therefore the provision in the Bill for Backward Classes is against the provision of the Government of India Act and *ultra vires*.

In Schedule III of the Bill seven seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number should be increased to twelve. Further the wards of Ballygunge, Bhawanipore, Kalighat, Alipur and Tollygunge, where Scheduled Castes' population is very thick, have not been given any seat for the Scheduled Castes. This is quite unjust and inequitable. In my opinion five more seats should be allotted to those wards for the Scheduled Castes.

K ALI AFZAL,
Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly



The Calcutta Gazette

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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1939.

[See section 5(2) of Act XII of 1925 and rule 6A of the Bengal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or block.	Number of bales pressed.				Districts included in the block
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1938 (i.e., the date prescribed by the Provincial Government as the commencement of the season)	During the corresponding period last year	
The Province of Bengal	2,397 or 2,342·7 bales, of 400 lbs. each.	2,870	21,085	19,191	All districts in the Province.

R. C. PARSONS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Waterworks Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending 1st April 1939.

Date	At highest water		At lowest water		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time	Reading	Time	Reading	Ebb tide	Flow tide	7 a m	5 p m
1939.								
26th March	15-0	6 0	10-0	3 8	15-15	10-11	4 4	4 6
27th "	16-0	5 8	11-0	3 75	16-15	11-11	4 5	5 05
28th "	17-0	5 15	11 30	3 5	17-14	11-42	4 55	5 15
29th "	17-0	4 6	12-0	3 3		12-13	4 4	4 6
30th "	7-0	4 8	12-30	3 2	7-12	12-44	4 8	4 5
31st	8-0	5 0	13-0	3 5	8-10	13-15	4 8	4 3
1st April	9-0	5 4	14-0	3 6	9-12	14-13	5 0	4 5

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years

Taken at high tide			Taken at low tide		
27th August	1906	70 5	23rd February	1907	51 06
5th September	1909	66 86	13th "	1908	51 06
10th August	1910	69 86	12th March	1912	51 06
1st "	1911	68 46	6th "	1914	50 60
13th "	1912	67 16	22nd February	1915	50 30
31st "	1915	69 7	15th "	1916	50 60
8th "	1916	68 1	3rd March	1917	51 0
12th "	1917	67 1	21st February	1918	51 40
13th "	1918	69 12	26th "	1919	50 4
2nd "	1919	66 8	18th "	1920	50 9
8th September	1920	66 9	19th "	1921	50 9
28th July	1921	68 4	8th March	1922	51 05
10th August	1922	68 00	14th "	1923	50 8
31st July	1923	66 15	16th February	1924	50 50
29th August	1924	68 82	5th March	1925	50 9
8th September	1925	68 52	9th February	1926	2 2
15th August	1926	19 6	27th "	1927	2 10
17th September	1927	18 70	16th "	1928	2 2
22nd August	1928	20 0	21st "	1929	2 0
13th July	1929	17 8	24th "	1930	2 3
12th September	1930	18 65	28th "	1931	2 2
16th August	1931	21 7	18th "	1932	1 8
6th September	1932	18 5	6th "	1933	2 10
7th "	1933	17 80	26th March	1934	2 40
23rd August	1934	19 35	15th February	1935	1 70
1st September	1935	19 80	3rd March	1936	1 90
21st August	1936	19 35	7th February	1937	2 7
9th September	1937	18 3			

N B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks prior to 11 a m on the 8th January 1926= -48.51 with reference to P W D datum

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks since 11 a m of the 8th January 1926=0 00 with reference to P W D datum

J D WATSON, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

Khulna, the 6th April 1939.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 5th April 1939.

Summary.—Excepting light and scattered showers in places the weather was dry and hot. Rain is badly needed for field operations for jute and paddy and for the benefit of the standing crops. Prospect of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. In Murshidabad 3,032 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 1st April 1939. In Bogra 4,455 persons attended test relief work on the last day of the week ending the 31st March 1939, the test relief work has since been stopped. 1,052 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending the 1st April 1939 in Pabna. About 1,587 persons were given gratuitous relief in Copalganj and 2,758 persons attended test relief centres during the week. Test relief works have been taken up in Bakarganj but the number of persons resorted to the work is not available now. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0.02 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24-Parganas	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	12½	12½	
	Barrackpore	Nil	11	11	
	Baraset	Nil	11½	11½	
	Basirhat	0.10	11½	11½	
2	Nadia	0.10	12	12	Weather seasonable. No large import or export. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushtia	Nil	10	10	
	Meherpur	0.05	10	11	
	Chuadanga	Nil	11 7/16	11 7/16	
	Ranaghat	Nil	10½	10½	
3	Murshidabad	0.07	12	12½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. No large import or export. Stock of rice is sufficient. 3,032 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 1st April 1939.
	Lalbagh	Nil	12	12	
	Jangipur	Nil	12½	13	
	Kandi	Nil	13½	13½	
4	Jessore	Nil	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Gaghata police station in Bongaon subdivision.
	Jhenidah	Nil	10	10	
	Magura	Nil	10	10	
	Narail	0.03	10	10	
	Bongaon	Nil	10½	10½	
5	Khulna	0.12	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Satkhira	0.24	11½	11½	
	Bagerhat	Nil	10½	10½	

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	Burdwan	Nil	11½	12	Weather seasonable Prospect of crop is fairly good Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle-disease is reported from Bhatar police station Action has already been taken
	Asansol	0 05	13½	13½	
	Katwa	Nil	12	12	
	Kalna	0 35	10½	10½	
7	Birbhum	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable but occasionally cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient Prospects of standing crops are good
	Rampurhat	Nil	13	13	
8	Bankura	0 00	13	13	Weather hot and dry Prospect of standing crop is fair Fodder and water sufficient Stock of rice and paddy is sufficient No large import or export. Cattle disease is reported from Khatra and Taldangra thanas
	Vishnupur	0 03	12½	12½	
9	Midnapore	Nil	11	11	Fodder and water are sufficient
	Contai	Nil	13	13	
	Tamluk	Nil	11	11	
	Ghatal	Nil	13½	14	
	Jhargram	Nil	11	11	
10	Hooghly	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Heavy shower is badly needed Fodder and water are sufficient But failure of immediate rain may effect the condition
	Serampore	Nil	10	11	
	Arambagh	Nil	13½	13	
11	Howrah	Nil	10½	11 ¾	Weather sultry Sky cloudy Effect not favourable Vegetables are doing fair Rain is badly needed. Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle-disease is reported from Uluberia
	Uluberia	Nil	10½	11	
12	Rajshahi (Rampur-Bossia).	Nil	11½	11½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospect of standing crop not very favourable
	Naogaon ..	Nil	12	12	
	Nator ..	Nil	10	10	
13	Dinaipur	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable Fodder and water sufficient.
	Thakurgaon .	Nil	14	14	
	Balurghat ..	Nil	12	12	
14	Jalpaiguri	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crop are fair Fodder and water are sufficient. Rain is needed Cattle disease (Anthrax) continues in Fulbari union board in Rajganj police-station.
	Alipur .	(n)	10	10	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	Darjeeling	Nil	8	8	Weather favourable Fodder and water sufficient. Potatoes paddy and matwa are being harvested
	Kurseong	Nil	9	(n)	
	Siliguri	Nil	11½	11½	
	Kalimpong	Nil	8	(n)	
46	Rangpur	Nil	9	9	Weather dry and hot Prospects of standing crops are not good for want of rain Rain is very urgently needed for agricultural purpose Sowing of aus paddy and jute in high lands is retarded for want of rain Fodder and water are sufficient
	Nilphamari	Nil	10	10	
	Kurigram	Nil	9½	10	
	Gaibandha	Nil	8	8	
47	Bogra	0 03	11½	11½	Weather sultry Rain is badly needed for agricultural purposes Fodder and water are sufficient Test relief work has now been stopped 4,455 persons attended the work on the last day of the week ending the 31st March 1939
48	Pabna	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable Sky is cloudy but no showers which are badly needed Fodder and water sufficient Export and import usual 1,052 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending 1st April 1939
	Serajganj	Nil	11½	11½	
19	Malda	Nil	12	12	Weather sultry with occasional clouds and strong western wind Preparation of land for aman and Bhadoi is going on Dearth of Bhadoi and aman paddy seeds causing difficulties to cultivators and increasing acreage under jute Fodder and water are sufficient
20	Cooch Behar	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable Condition of standing crops is fair Preparation of land for bura paddy and jute is progressing Cutting of tobacco leaves is almost finished Sowing of bura paddy continues Cattle disease is reported from Dinhata and Tufan ganj subdivisions
21	Dacca	0 06	10	10	Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasla) nil Weather cloudy Its effect on agricultural operation is reported to be not quite good Sowing of paddy, jute and til is going on No large export or import Fodder and water available Condition of cattle is good
	Manikganj	Nil	10	10	
	Narayanganj	0 06	9	9	
	Munshiganj	Nil	9½	10	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
22	Mymensingh	Nil	10	10	Weather reasonable Prospects of standing crops are fair Fodder and water are available
	Tamalpur	Nil	10½	10½	
	Tangail	Nil	10	(n)	
	Netrakona	Nil	10	10	
	Kishorganj	Nil	8½	8½	
23	Faridpur	0 08	9½	10	Weather not quite favourable for agricultural operation Prospect of standing crops not satisfactory in Goalundo subdivision Prospects of boro paddy are bad in Gopalganj owing to the ravages of parasitic insects About 1,587 persons were given gratuitous relief in Gopalganj and 2,758 persons attended test relief centres during the week Water and fodder sufficient every where except in Gopalganj where fodder is not sufficient
	Goalundo (Rajbari)	0 00	10	10	
	Madaripur	0 14	10	10	
	Gopalganj (a)	0 00	10½	10½	
24	Bakerganj (Barisal)	0 51	10	10	Weather reasonable in all the subdivisions except in Bhola where it is hot and cloudy Prospects of standing crops are good in Sadar and Patuakhali subdivisions Boro paddy of Nazirpur police station within Pirojpur subdivision is not hopeful Continued drought is doing immense harm to the standing crops in Bhola subdivision Condition of other crops is fair Test relief works have been taken up in the form of excavation of khals Number of persons benefited by test works is not available now Cattle disease is reported from Kautarkhali in Pirojpur subdivision Action is being taken Fodder and water are sufficient
	Pirojpur	Nil	10	10	
	Patuakhali	0 05	11	11	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola)	Nil	10	10	
25	Chittagong	Nil	{ 10 11*	10 11*	Weather a little cloudy Fodder and water are getting dried up Panga salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar Cattle-disease is reported from Satkama, Patisa and Banskhali thanas
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	11	11	
26	Tippera (Comilla)	Nil	10	10	Weather not favourable Prospects of standing crops are good in Chandpur and Sadar, elsewhere fair Cattle disease is reported from Nusanagar and Nabunagar police stations
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	10	10	
	Chandpur	0 17	10	11	
27	Noakhali	Nil	9½	9½	Fodder and water are sufficient
	Feni	0 05	10½	10½	
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Nil	12	12	Weather sultry Its effect on agricultural operations is not favourable Stock of rice is adequate Prospect of crops is fair Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle disease has broken out in some parts of the district
29	Tripura State	Nil	{ 8 to 16	8 to 13½	Weather dry and hot State of standing crops is fair Preparation of lands for jute and aus paddy and burning and clearing of jungles for jhoom are going on Cattle disease is reported from Khowna, Sadar, Kailashahar, Amarpur and Dharmanagar divisions

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here

* Burma rice

(n) Not reported.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 10th April 1939.

Wholesale prices current of food grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Marts	Paddy local (best quality)			Paddy local (common quality)			Rice local (best quality)		
	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Calcutta	2 4 6	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
Burdwan	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
Midnapore	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 13 6	1 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
Chittagong	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Dacca	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 14 0
Pabna	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Rangpur	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Seraiganj (Pabna)									
Saisabari (Mymensingh)									
Narayanganj (Dacca)									

Marts	Rice local (common quality)			Wheat			Raw cotton		
	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Calcutta	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	3 5 0 to 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	13 12 0	13 4 0	15 12 0
Burdwan	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0						
Midnapore	3 6 0	3 4 0	2 7 0						
Chittagong	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0						
Dacca	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 5 0						
Pabna	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0						
Rangpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0						
Seraiganj (Pabna)									
Saisabari (Mymensingh)									
Narayanganj (Dacca)									

Marts	Coal			Raw Jute (weight (d average)			Gur (sugarcane)		
	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Calcutta	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 0 0
Burdwan							5 8 0	5 8 0	3 4 0
Midnapore	..	.	..				4 12 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
Chittagong							5 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
Dacca							7 6 0	7 6 0	5 10 0
Pabna							8 0 0	8 0 0	4 4 0
Rangpur	.	.	.				6 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 0 0
Seraiganj (Pabna)		..		7 2 0	7 2 0	4 15 0			
Saisabari (Mymensingh)		..		7 4 0 to 8 8 0	7 8 0 to 8 8 0	4 13 0 to 5 12 0			
Narayanganj (Dacca)	.	.	.	7 5 0 to 3 0 0	7 5 0 to 7 8 0	4 8 0 to 5 4 0			

Dacca, the 10th April 1939.

A AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Districts and Mats	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas								
	Common rice						Salt.		
	Average			Cheapest					
	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch
PRESIDENCY DIVISION									
24-Parganas—									
1 Chetla Hat	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0C	16 0C	16 0C
2 Mogra Hat	12 6	12 4	12 0	13 2	13 8	13 0	16 0C	16 0C	17 0C
3 Calcutta-Beliaghata	9 4	9 2	9 4	11 8	11 8	12 2	13 4K	14 0K	16 0K
							18 0C	19 0C	17 6C
							16 4K	16 12k	16 2K
							15 8P	15 4P	14 4P
Nadia -									
4 Goari	12 0	11 15	12 13	12 8	12 0	13 10	17 8P	17 0P	16 7P
							16 0K	16 0K	15 10K
							16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
5 Ranaghat	10 2	10 2	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 5	16 0K	16 0K	16 0K
Murshidabad--									
6 Berhampore	11 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0K	14 0K	14 0K
7 Kandi	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 12	14 4	16 0	16 0K	16 0K	16 0K
							15 0B	16 0B	14 0B
8 Jangipur	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
Jessore—									
9 Sadar	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	16 0P	16 0P	15 0P
							16 0K	15 0K	16 0K
10 Bongaon	10 12	11 0	13 0	12 8	12 4	16 0	16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
							15 0K	14 8K	15 0K
Khulna—									
11 Sadar	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	16 0C
							16 0C	16 0C	16 0K
12 Bagerhat	10 8	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
BURDWAN DIVISION									
Burdwan—									
13 Sadar	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 11	12 14	14 0	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
14 Kalna	10 0	11 0	11 6	11 0	11 4	13 4	18 0K	16 0K	18 0K
Birbhum—									
15 Suri	12 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 6	14 8	14 0M	14 0M	14 0M
16 Rampurhat	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 0C	14 0C	15 0C
Bankura—									
17 Sadar	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P
18 Vishnupur	11 4	11 12	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P

P—Panga

K—Karkach

B—Bombay.

C—Crushed

M—Madras.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Districts and Mats	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice						Salt		
	Average			Cheapest.					
	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH
BURDWAN DIVISION— <i>concl'd</i>									
Midnapore—									
19 Sadar	11 8	11 8	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0L (b)	16 0L (b)	12 0L (b)
20 Contai	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0C	40 0C	32 0C
Hooghly—									
21 Sadar	11 0	10 12	12 8	11 4	12 8	14 0	13 0P	15 0P	11 0P
22 Arambagh	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	{ 15 0P 13 8K	15 0P 13 8K	16 0P 15 0K
Howrah—									
23 Sadar	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 8	12 8	{ 16 0C 15 0K 16 0C	16 0C 15 0K 16 0C	16 0C 13 0K 16 0C
24 Uluberia	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	12 12	{ 14 8K	14 0K	13 8K
RAJSHAHI DIVISION									
Rajshahi—									
25 Rampur-Boalia	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	{ 12 12P 12 12K 13 0C	12 12P 12 12K 13 0C	12 0P 12 0K 12 0C
26 Nator	9 0	9 0	12 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	{ 13 0K	13 0K	12 0K
27 Dinajpur Railbazar Hat	10 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0K	14 0K	13 0K
28 Jalpaiguri—Sadar	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 8	12 0	10 12	13 0C	13 0C	13 0C
Darjeeling—									
29 Sadar	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	{ 10 8P 9 0K 14 0P	10 8P 9 0K 14 0P	10 8P 10 0K 14 0P
30 Siliguri	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	{ 11 8K 8 0C	11 8K 8 0C	11 0K 9 0C
Rangpur—									
31 Sadar	11 4	11 4	12 15	11 4	11 4	12 15	12 13P	12 13P	13 8P
32 Nulphamari	12 13	12 13	10 0	13 14	13 14	10 8	13 13K	13 13K	13 0K
33 Bogra—Sadar	10 14	10 14	12 6	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 0C	12 0C	12 0C
Pabna—									
34 Sadar	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	{ 14 12L 14 12K 16 0L	14 8L 14 8K 16 0L	14 0L 14 0K 16 0L
35 Serajganj	10 12	10 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 1	{ 15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
Malda—									
36 Sadar	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	{ 16 0OK 14 8K 15 8OK	16 0OK 14 8K 15 8OK	15 0OK 14 8K 15 4OK
37 Balia—Nawabganj	12 12	12 12	13 12	13 0	13 0	14 4	{ 14 0K	14 0K	14 0K

P—Panga.

K—Karkach.

C—Crushed

L—Liverpool

OK—Okha and other Indian varieties.

(b) Profuse supply

**Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the quarter ending
March 1939.**

Districts and Marts	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest					
	Present return	Next preced- ing return	Corre- sponding return of last year	Present return	Next preced- ing return	Corre- sponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corre- sponding return of last year.
Dacca Division	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch
Dacca—									
38 Sadar	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 3	11 4	14 0	{ 13 0C 12 11K	13 0C 12 12K	14 0C 13 0K
39 Mirkadam	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 8K	16 0K	15 0K
Mymensingh—									
40 Nasirabad	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	{ 13 10L 10 10K	13 10L 10 10K	13 10L 10 10K
41 Netrakona	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 8	10 8	13 4	{ 14 8C 12 14K	14 8C 12 4K	12 8C 13 4K
Faridpur—									
42 Sadar	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0K	12 0K	12 0K
43 Rajbari	9 12	9 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	16 0C	16 0C	14 0C
Bakerganj—									
44 Bannal	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	{ 16 8C 16 0K 13 0C	16 8C 16 0K 13 0C	16 8C 16 0K 13 0C
45 Perojpur	9 14	9 14	11 0	10 4	10 6	11 8	{ 13 0K	13 0K	13 0K
CHITTAGONG DIVISION									
Tipperra—									
46 Comilla	9 7	9 7	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 8C	14 8C	14 8C
47 Chandpur	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
Noakhali—									
48 Kalitara Hat	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	{ 13 0C 10 0K 14 0C	13 0C 10 8K 14 0C	13 0C 10 8K 12 6C
49 Feni Hat	11 10	11 10	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	{ 10 8K	10 8K	10 8K
Chittagong—									
50 Sadar	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0P	15 0P	13 0P
51 Cox's Bazar	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P
52 Chittagong Hill Tract, —Rangamati	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	{ 15 4L 10 0K	15 4L 10 0K	13 0L 8 0K

P—Panga.

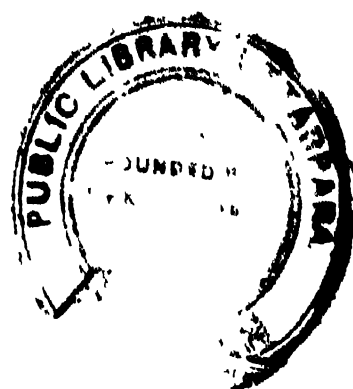
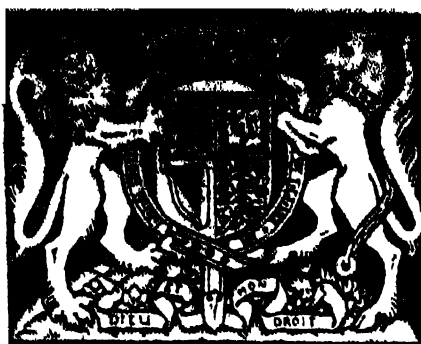
C—Crushed.

K—Karkach.

L—Liverpool.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 10th April 1939



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Revenue Department.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATIONS

Mymensingh.—No 4446L R—12th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the following Acts shall apply to the partially excluded areas in the Mymensingh district—

I The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Bengal Act II of 1939)

II The Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939 (Bengal Act III of 1939)

Darjeeling.—No 4447L R—12th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939 (Bengal Act III of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district

By order of the Governor,

N V H SYMONS,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal Government
Press, Alipora, Bengal, on the 13th April 1939.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1939

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No. 1886P — 14th April 1939 — Whereas for the maintenance of law and order and for the prevention of breaches of the peace in connection with the agitation over and organised resistance to the demand of arrears of canal rates in the Damodar Canal area, the District Magistrate of Burdwan issued an order, dated the 16th February 1939, under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), forbidding all members of the public to hold meetings or organise or take out or take part in processions in the jurisdictions of the police-stations of (falsi, Ausgram, Burdwan, Bhatar, Memari, Mantesar, Mangalkote, union No 1 of Kalna and union No 10 of Purbastali police-stations, subject to the exception specified in the said order, and to form assemblies of more than four persons in any public or open space situated in any of the areas in unions

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Memari police-station and unions Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Burdwan police-station, subject to the exceptions and proviso specified in the said order, and to carry lathis or other weapons of offence or things which could be used as weapons of offence within the jurisdiction of unions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Memari police-station and unions Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Burdwan police-station.

And whereas it appears to the Provincial Government that the general conditions which gave rise to the original order are still obtaining,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to direct that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of one month with effect from the 16th day of April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 435A R—15th April 1939—It is hereby notified that Mr L. M. Crosfield has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No 436A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr L. M. Crosfield, a member elected for the said constituency.

No 437A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr L. M. Crosfield of his seat as a member for the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Chittagong Division (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 436A R, dated the 15th April 1939.

No 438A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No 437A R dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939

No 440A R—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Sir George Campbell has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No 441A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell, a member elected for the said constituency.

No 442A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell of his seat as a member for the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939 which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 441A R, dated the 15th April 1939.

No 443A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No 442A R, dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939

No 445A R—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr J. R. Walker has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No 446A R—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr J R Walker, a member elected for the said constituency.

No 447A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr J R Walker of his seat as a member for the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 446A R, dated the 15th April 1939.

No 448A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No 447A R, dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939

No 453A R—15th April 1939—It is hereby notified that Mr F T Homan has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No 454A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative

Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr F T Homan, a member elected for the said constituency.

No 455A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr F T Homan of his seat as a member for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 454A R, dated the 15th April 1939.

No 456A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in pursuance of notification No 455A R, dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939

No 457A R—15th April 1939—It is hereby notified that Mr H C Bannerman has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Indian Tea Association Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No 458A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr H C Bannerman, a member elected for the said constituency.

No 459A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr H C Bannerman of his seat as a member for the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Indian Tea Association Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 458A R, dated the 15th April 1939

No 460A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No 459-A R, dated the 15th April 1939 mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939

No 461A R—15th April 1939—It is hereby notified that Mr R B Whitehead has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Indian Mining Association Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939

No 462A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections)

Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 25th May 1939 as the date before which the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr R B Whitehead, a member elected for the said constituency

No 463A R—15th April 1939—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr R B Whitehead of his seat as a member for the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Indian Mining Association Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 25th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 462A R, dated the 15th April 1939

No 464A R—15th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No 463A R, dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 24th April 1939

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 25th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 26th April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

R H HITCHINGS,

Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.

No 1234A

Appointments and Transfers.

GENERAL

Chittagong.—No 1162A — 11th April 1939 — Mr P N McWilliam I C S, officiating Additional District Magistrate, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district

Faridpur-Chittagong.—No 1163A — 11th April 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr A K Ghosh, I C S, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, to be Additional District Magistrate, Chittagong, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district

Faridpur.—No 1164A — 11th April 1939 — In modification of the orders of the 17th March 1939, Mr U K Ghoshal, I C S, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district

Calcutta-Howrah.—No 1166A — 11th April 1939 — Mr A Ahmed, I C S, Special Officer, Co-operative Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr K G Murshed, I C S, or until further orders

POLICE

Calcutta.—No 1157A — 8th April 1939 — Rai Sahib Mani Lal Bose, an Inspector of the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Rai Jagatbandhu Bhattacharya Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta

Hooghly-Mymensingh.—No 1192A — 12th April 1939 — Mr Muhammad Abdul Hai Maswood, I P, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is posted to the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision

Hooghly.—No 1193A — 12th April 1939 — Mr F Carman, I P, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is posted to the Serampore subdivision of that district and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision

Resignation.

GENERAL.

No 1182A — 12th April 1939 — Mr D C. Patterson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th May 1939

Leave.

GENERAL.

Howrah.—No 1183A — 12th April 1939. — Mr K G. Murshed, I C S, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(u) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 8th May 1939 to the 17th June 1939, inclusive

Calcutta.—No 1185A—12th April 1939 —
The orders of the 7th February 1939, granting
leave to Mr A Hughes, I C S, Joint Secretary
to this Government in the Department
of Commerce and Labour, are cancelled

Faridpur.—No 1188A—12th April 1939
—Maulvi A K Wajihuddin Ahmed, Deputy
Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur,
is allowed privilege leave for twenty days,
under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations,
with effect from the 18th March 1939

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 451A R—12th April 1939 —The
following notification by the Secretary to the
Governor of Bengal is hereby published for
general information —

“Notification No 13, dated the 8th April
1939 —In His Majesty's name, His Excellency
the Governor has assented to the Bengal
Maternity Benefit Bill, 1939

L G PINNELI,

Secy to the Governor ”

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 449A R—12th April 1939 —In exercise
of the powers conferred by clause (c) of
sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Legislative
Assembly Electoral Rules and regulation 24
of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral
Regulations, the Governor hereby appoints
the 6th May 1939 as the date and 10-30 a m

as the hour at which the poll shall commence
and 3-30 p m as the hour at which it shall
close on the said date for recording of votes
in the bye-election in the Rajshahi Division
(Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of the
Legislative Assembly

By order of the Governor,

R H HURCHINGS,

Adl Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Political.

NOTIFICATION

Burdwan.—No 1820P—11th April 1939 —
In exercise of the power conferred by section
14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
(Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to
confer upon Rai Sahib Adwaita Charan
Samanta, Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan,
power to try the case *Emperor versus Nitva-*
nanda Chaudhury under section 124A,
Indian Penal Code

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Jails.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No 1863—17th April 1939 —Jailor Babu
Harendra Chandra Sen Gupta, on leave, is
appointed as Jailor of the Rangpur Jail

Acting Jailor Maulvi Zahurul Haque of the
Rangpur Jail is reverted to his substantive
post of Deputy Jailor with effect from the
date of relief

Jailor Babu Surendra Kumar Sarkar, on
leave, is appointed as Jailor of the Jalpaiguri
Jail

Acting Jailor Babu Amal Chandra Roy of
the Jalpaiguri Jail, on relief, is reverted to
his substantive post of Deputy Jailor

M A SINGH, LT -COL, I M S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

Police.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta-Howrah.—No 774Pl—11th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Calcutta and Howrah Motor Vehicles Rules, 1930, published under notification No 198-Pl, dated the 19th March 1930, at pages 415-473, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th March 1930 —

Amendment.

For sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) of rule 18 of the said rules substitute the following, namely —

“(3) No lights other than side-lights shall be used in the town of Calcutta on the following roads and streets —

Chowringhee Road Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chitpore Road, Dhurumtolla Street, Wellington Street College Street Cornwallis Street Bowbazar Street Harrison Road, Mirzapore Street, Colootola Street and Canning Street

(4) On roads and streets in the town of Calcutta (including suburbs) and the municipality of Howrah except those mentioned in sub-rule (3), dimmed or dipped head-lights may be used and in no circumstances shall undimmed or undipped head-lights be used

Note —No system of lighting, incorporating a dipping or dimming device, which fails to demarcate adequately the width of the vehicle by means of either the side-lights or the dimmed head-lights, when such dipping or dimming device is in operation, shall be allowed ”

No 775Pl—11th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1935, published under notification No 436Pl, dated the 31st January 1935, at pages 167-263, Part I of

the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date, as amended from time to time:—

Amendment.

After sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the said rules, insert the following as a new sub-rule —

“(1a) The permission of the District Magistrate referred to in the proviso to sub-rule (1) shall not be necessary for the use of the following classes of motor vehicles in any district if they are registered in French Chandernagore and if the holders of certificates of registration in respect of such vehicles are *bona fide* residents of French Chandernagore, namely —

(a) heavy motor vehicles,

(b) motor omnibuses or motor stage carriages plying as public service vehicles on any route with the approval of the District Magistrate,

(c) other public service vehicles

Note —A *bona fide* resident means a person ordinarily residing and garaging his motor vehicles in French Chandernagore ”

No 783Pl—12th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1935, published under notification No 436Pl, dated the 31st January 1935, at pages 167-263, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date as amended from time to time —

Amendment.

Insert the following as a second Note to rule 204(ii) of the said rules —

“*Note* —The motor omnibus, authorised to carry mails and not exceeding 35 cwts in weight when loaded, may ply on the Teesta Valley Road from Guellekhola to Rangpo”

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Calcutta—No 1909A—6th April 1939.

Darjeeling-Jalpaiguri.—Sergeant W J Street of Darjeeling, is appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr C H Bull, Inspector, transferred to Darjeeling to fill an appointment sanctioned in Government order No 89521¹, dated the 15th July 1916, for duty at Government House

A D GORDON,

Insp -Genl of Police, Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No 1235A

Powers.

Khulna.—No 1177A—12th April 1939—Babu Sudhindra Nath Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

By order of the Governor.

F N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Judicial.

Appointments and Transfers.

Calcutta.—No. 1292J.—8th April 1939—Mr. Jatindra Kumar Biswas, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is

appointed to act as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Mr. Ranjit Gupta, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No 1293J—8th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmad, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to act as Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Jatindra Kumar Biswas, appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and to authorise him to exercise the following powers of a Chief Presidency Magistrate—

(1) to release prisoners bound down, to reduce amounts of security and number of sureties and to cancel bonds, under sections 124 and 125, Criminal Procedure Code,

(2) to issue injunctions, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code,

(3) to transfer cases, under section 192, Criminal Procedure Code,

(4) to entertain complaints made by other courts in certain cases requiring such complaints under sections 195, Criminal Procedure Code, under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code,

(5) to endorse warrants of attachment of property in his jurisdiction, under section 514, clause (3), and

(6) to withdraw cases, under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code

Burdwan.—No 1308J—11th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Kuntic Chandra Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of three years from the 8th May 1939, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Asansol sub-division of the said district

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Kulti bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Calcutta.—No 1312J—5th April 1939—Under rule 4(3) of the rules regarding the management and discipline of the House of Detention in Calcutta, published with notification No 8033J, dated the 12th December 1923, the Governor is pleased to appoint **Mrs M Barwell** to be a member of the Visiting Board for the control and management of the House of Detention at 85, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for a period of two years from the 10th April 1939

NOTIFICATION

No 1324J—12th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to rules published under notification No 4666J, dated the 9th June 1932, for the payment by Government of a daily allowance to jurors and assessors summoned to attend criminal trials, namely —

At the end of rule 2 the following Note shall be added —

Vote—Where a juror or assessor is unavoidably detained at headquarters for a day or more owing to lack of transport facilities before he can undertake his return journey, he may be paid allowance for each day of unavoidable detention at the same rate as for a day of actual attendance in court

By order of the Governor,

T ROXBURGH,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Audit.

NOTIFICATION

No 848F—12th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Bengal

Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1934, namely —

I In Schedule I to the said rules, under the heading "District Judicial Offices" under Judicial and Legislative Departments (Judicial), the following shall be added.—

Sub-grade clerks—15—2/2—55

II This amendment takes effect from the 1st of January 1939

By order of the Governor,

D GLADDING,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 569M—17th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (e) and (f) of sub-section (2) of section 123G of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules regarding audit of accounts of the Calcutta Corporation published under notification No 2986M, dated the 10th May 1935 —

Amendment.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the said rules, for the words "The publication shall be made in the *Calcutta Gazette* as well as in at least two local newspapers" substitute the following —

"The publication shall be made in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* and a notice shall be also published by the Corporation in at least two of the

leading local newspapers (English and Vernacular) drawing the attention of the public to such publication and to the fact that copies of the publication are available for sale to the public at the municipal office, during office hours, at the price referred to in rule 8."

No 570M—17th April 1939—The following draft of an amendment, which, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 483 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), and on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Governor proposes to make in Schedule XIV to the said Act, is published, as required by section 484 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2 The draft will be taken into consideration on or after 17th June 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered —

Draft Amendment.

After the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of Schedule XIV to the said Act, add the following —

"Provided also that if the defect is such as in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer causes or is reasonably suspected to cause contamination in the supply of filtered water, the Corporation may forthwith and without notice carry out such work as may be necessary to remove the defect, and all expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing shall, in their discretion, be recovered from the owner or occupier of the premises"

By order of the Governor,

G S Dutt,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Medical.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta.—No 696Medl—3rd April 1939—In pursuance of section 6 of the Bengal Nurses' Act, 1934 (Act X of 1934), it is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bengal Nursing Council viz:—

Dr Bidhan Chandra Ray, M.D., M.B.C.P., I.R.C.S., under clause (k) of section 4 of the Act

Dr Sundarimohan Das, M.B., under clause (l) of section 4 of the Act.

Calcutta.—No. 698Medl—3rd April 1939—The Governor is pleased to grant leave for six months to Major-General P. S. Mills, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th March 1939, namely, leave on average pay for two months and twenty days and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules

2 This department notification No 545-Medl, dated the 21st March 1939, is hereby cancelled

Khulna-Hooghly.—No 715Medl—5th April 1939—Dr Anath Baudhu Banerjee, Assistant Surgeon, Satkhira subdivision in the district of Khulna, is posted temporarily to the Imambara Hospital in the district of Hooghly *vice* Dr Heramba Chandra Maitra

2 This department notification No 15-Medl, dated the 6th January 1939 is hereby cancelled

24-Parganas.—No 718Medl—5th April 1939—Dr Md Hossain, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon 24-Parganas, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, *vice* Lt-Col J. C. De, I.M.S., transferred

2 This department notification No 510-Medl, dated the 17th March 1939, is hereby cancelled

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No 719Medl—5th April 1939—Dr Md Hossain, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, on relief, is appointed to be Assistant to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Dr Harendra Nath Bugchi

No 745Medl—11th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the statutes of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, the Governor is pleased to appoint Major R. Linton, B.Sc., M.B.Ch.B., I.M.S., to be a member of the Governing Body of the said Faculty, *vice* Major E. G. Montgomery, I.M.S., resigned

Calcutta.—No 751Medl—12th April 1939—Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, was granted leave on average pay for the period from the 9th to the 27th January 1939, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules

Calcutta.—No 752Medl—11th April 1939—Dr Ganapati Panja, D.Sc. (London), Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, was appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of the same institution, during the absence, on leave, of Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S.

Pabna.—No 754Medl—12th April 1939 —
The Appointment of Munshi Sadek Ali
Pramanik and Munshi Makimuddin
Pramanik as members of the Managing Com-
mittee of the Jagannathpur Homeopathic
Charitable Dispensary in the district of
Pabna in the place of Munshi Paban
Pramanik and Munshi Gazi Uddin
Pramanik, deceased, is notified for general
information

Dacca Sanitary Works Division, vice
Mr W J Berry, on leave or until further
orders

Calcutta-Dacca.—No 478P H—6th April
1939—Maulvi Abdul Latif, B E, officiating
Assistant Engineer, Calcutta, is appointed to
act as Assistant Engineer in charge of the
Dacca City Subdivision

By order of the Governor,

G S DUTT,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No 479P H—6th
April 1939—Babu B R Bhattacharjee,
A M I E (IND), temporary Assistant Engineer
in charge of Baranagar-Kamarhati water-
supply scheme, is appointed to act as an
Assistant Engineer, Public Health Depart-
ment, and posted in the head office

Public Health.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta-Dacca.—No 476P H—6th April
1939—Rai Sahib S N Roy, B E, A M I E
(IND), Executive Engineer, Western Divi-
sion, Public Health Department, is appointed
as Executive Engineer, Dacca Sanitary Works
Division, with effect from the date on which
he takes over charge

Calcutta.—No 497P H - -12th April 1939
Captain J D Sinha, M B, D P H, Assist-
ant Director of Public Health, Malaria
Research, Bengal, is allowed earned leave
for fifty-one days from 3rd November to 23rd
December 1938, under rule 10 of the Bengal
Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934

2 This cancels notification No 107 P H,
dated the 28th January 1939

By order of the Governor,

Dacca.—No 477P H—6th April 1939—
Babu A K Banerjee, B E, A M I E (IND),
Assistant Engineer, Dacca City Subdivision,
is appointed to act as Executive Engineer,

G S DUTT,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 10-I—6th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by
section 2 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the
Governor is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said Act shall
apply to the Surjaman khal joining the Bauphal-Dwipasa khal at
Dwipasa at the west end and at Bauphal at the east end in the district
of Bakarganj as specified below—

	Name and No of villages.	Name of thana	Length in mile
At the west end	Kanakdia 1757	Bauphal	} About 7½.
	Dwipasa 1756	Do	
At the east end	Nazirpur- Tataraka, 1881	Bauphal	
	Bauphal 1901	Do.	

No 13-I.—6th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in the notification No 10-I, dated the 6th April 1939

2 Any objection or suggestion with respect thereto should reach the undersigned before the 29th May 1939 —

Rules and rates of tolls.

1 Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable, in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf

2 Vessels for the purpose of determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below —

Class I—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including saltees and hapors (fish cages), house boats, kosh boats, green boats, and other similar types of boats

Class II—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats, and barges and other square-built vessels

3 The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements —

Class I

A The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied

B The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot

C The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds

D *Saltees*.—The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

Class II

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space.

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills, or in the case of steamers the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be), be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged

4 After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged, which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll, which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel

5 Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the serang, manjhee or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current

6 All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed

7 The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorised to collect tolls, or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced, such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act

8 Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket

9 All vessels, whether the property of the Crown, of the district board or other local bodies, or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time

10 The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given, but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained

11 No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canal

12 The rates of toll shall be as follows:—

- (1) On all vessels, empty or laden, per hundred maunds—Eight annas
- (2) On all vessels, empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Four annas each raft

Tolls shall be levied at Dwipasa and Bauphal

13 For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at ten times the ordinary toll.

14 Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, *i.e.*, provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13 above, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time.

15 No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers or officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Department of Communications and Works (Irrigation) on duty, or officers or servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal.

16 Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

No 11-I —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to authorise the district board of Bakarganj to clear and deepen the Surjamani khal as specified in notification No 10-I, dated 6th April 1939, and to do all acts necessary for the improvement of the said channel.

No 12-I —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Bengal Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Chairman of the district board, Bakarganj, *ex-officio*, to be Supervisor of the navigable channel known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notification No 10-I, dated 6th April 1939.

No 15 —11th April 1939 —Mr P C Roy, officiating Superintending Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Southern Circle to the Development Circle to hold charge of that Circle, *vice* Mr D. N. Sen Gupta, granted leave, or until further orders.

No 16 —11th April 1939 —Mr J F. Russell, Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern

Circle, *vice* Mr P C Roy, officiating Superintending Engineer, transferred to the Development Circle, until further orders.

No 17 —11th April 1939 —Mr G B Mondal, Executive Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Design Division to the Canals Division to hold charge of that Division, *vice* Mr J F Russell appointed as officiating Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

By order of the Governor,

J R BLAIR,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 3C I F —6th April 1939 —Maulvi Sharafat Hossain, temporary Assistant Engineer, is granted earned leave for twelve days, with effect from the 3rd April 1939, under rule 11 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934.

S C MAJUMDAR, Chief Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 1188Com --6th April 1939 -- In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the Bengal Boiler Rules, 1928, published under notification No 2827Com, dated the 7th July 1928, namely --

Amendments.

1 To rule 2 of the said rules *add* the following --

In the case of fees payable by Government Departments the payment shall be made by book transfer "

2 In rule 19 of the said rules --

(a) After the words "on payment of the prescribed fee" *insert* the words "In the case of boilers belonging to Government Departments, the application shall be accompanied by the accepted book debit voucher for payment of the prescribed fee", and

(b) for the words "deposited in a Government Treasury" *substitute* the word "paid"

3 In Form B No 1 appended to the said rules --

(a) in Divisions I and II for the words "Treasury receipt in original obtained on" *substitute* the following --

Treasury receipt in original obtained on
accepted Book Debit Voucher in original for,

(b) in Division II, *add* the following paragraph to A B --

Payment of fees by Book Transfer is applicable in the case of Government Departments only",

(c) in Division III, for the words "deposited in Treasury as per receipt" *substitute* the following --

deposited in Treasury as per receipt
accepted for adjustment by Book Transfer voucher"

No 1168Com --5th April 1939 --Whereas in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, a Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Governor under notification No 9065-Com, dated the 6th August 1938, to investigate the trade dispute between Messrs Burn and Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the workmen of the said Company employed at their works at Kulti and Burnpur, and to promote a settlement thereof,

And whereas in accordance with the provisions of section 7 (3) of the said Act, the Board of Conciliation has submitted its report to the Governor

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 12 (1) of the said Act the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the said report in the *Calcutta Gazette*

A HUGHES,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

I.—Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of Bengal under section 6 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929), to investigate the trade dispute between Messrs. Burn and Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Jamshedpur Labour Federation.

The Board was constituted under the Government of Bengal's notification of the 6th August 1938 —

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR

Commerce

No 9065Com

Calcutta, the 6th August 1938

NOTIFICATION

Whereas a trade dispute has arisen between Messrs Burn & Co of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the workmen of the said Company employed at their works at Kulti and Burnpur and whereas it is expedient that the said dispute should be referred under section 3 (b) of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as amended, to a Board of Conciliation, the Governor is pleased, under section 6 of the said Act, to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute such a Board for investigating the said dispute and promoting a settlement thereof —

- (1) Mr T H Ellis, I C S, Chairman
- (2) Mr K C Mahindra (representative of employers), Member
- (3) Mr M Homi, B A, I.L.B (representative of workmen), Member

A HUGHES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal

The events leading to the appointment of the Board may be briefly summarised

The Indian Iron and Steel Company, incorporated in 1918, now carries on its business in two places, at Hirapur (Burnpur) near Asansol and at Kulti, some seven miles away from Hirapur. The Kulti works were formerly owned by the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd., but ultimately fell to the ownership of the Indian Iron and Steel Company in 1936. Since January 1937 the management of both works

has been in the hands of Messrs Burn and Co. The Kulti works employ 9,500 industrial workmen with 600 on the establishment, i.e., supervisory, operational and clerical staff, and 210 Watch and Ward. Hirapur has a normal complement of 2,200 workmen, 370 establishment staff and 180 Watch and Ward. At present it is finding employment for 4,000 workmen.

Prior to 1937 there had been no strike at either works. On the 19th June 1937 there was a lightning strike at Kulti. The strike lasted for eight days. Mr K. C. Mahandia went to Kulti on behalf of the Management. Mr. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, represented the workmen. An agreement was reached and terms of settlement were signed on the 26th June 1937 by Mr T. Leslie Martin, Chairman of the Company, and Mr. Homi. The terms are to be found at pages 83-85 of the appendix.

On the 16th July 1937 the labour at Hirapur also went out on a lightning strike. The strike lasted for 3 days. Mr. Homi again represented the workmen, and terms of settlement were signed on the 7th August 1937 by Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Peeling, the Works Superintendent, and Mr. Homi. These terms are to be found at pages 85-91 of the appendix.

In the latter part of 1937 the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, established branches at Kulti and Hirapur. The Federation was recognised by the Company and correspondence was exchanged on subjects touching the labour employed at both places.

On the 23rd May 1938 the labour at Hirapur held a mass meeting and passed a resolution condemning the Works Superintendent for trying to ignore the terms of settlement of August 1937. The resolution demanded the fulfilment of certain claims immediately, failing which it gave 10 days' notice of a complete shut down. One copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Martin, another to Mr. Homi on the 25th May 1938.

On the 29th May 1938 the Kulti labour held a general meeting and threatened a strike on the 5th June unless its demands were conceded.

Negotiations having failed, the strike began at both places on the 5th June 1938.

Attempts were made in June to compose the matters in dispute but without success.

On the 16th July 1938 negotiations were re-opened in Calcutta at the instance of the Government of Bengal. On the 17th July 1938 the terms of resumption of work were agreed upon and signed. The first of the terms was that the Government of Bengal would constitute a Board of Conciliation to go into the various points in dispute between the parties.

Work was resumed both at Kulti and Hirapur on the morning of the 21st July 1938.

The Board of Conciliation assembled at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on the 10th August 1938. At this, its first sitting, the Chairman formally called on the parties to the dispute to file statements of their respective cases before the Board at Asansol on Tuesday, the 16th August at 11 a.m.

On Tuesday, the 16th August, the Board commenced its public sittings in the office of the Mines Board of Health, Asansol. The Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Hirapur and Kulti Branches), was represented by Mr. A. K. Bose, Advocate, assisted by Mr. A. R. Das of Hirapur and Maulvi Ahmadulla of Kulti, while the Company entrusted its case to Mr. H. D. Kitching, Solicitor, who was assisted by Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent of Hirapur, and Mr. B. Thornton, Works Superintendent of Kulti.

Mr. Bose filed a statement of the Federation's case which will be found at pages 99-100 of the appendix to this report. At pages 100-117 of the appendix will be found the Company's statement and the annexure thereto.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of August Mr. Bose presented in detail the Federation's case to the Board. Without prejudice to the Company's objection that the Federation had no authority to speak for the establishment, Mr. Bose was also allowed to present the grievances of the establishment as recited on page 92 of the appendix.

Mr. Kitching began his statement of the Company's case on August 20th.

Mr. Homi's engagements in Jamshedpur necessitated an adjournment from the 20th to the 29th August. On the 29th, 30th and 31st August the Company's case was elaborated.

On these submissions, and with regard to the order of importance in which Mr. Bose arranged the Federation's claims, the Board then framed the following issues:—

ISSUES.

Hirapur.

1. *General Increment*—(A) Should a general increment of 25 per cent. over the present scale of wages be sanctioned? Has the demand for such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's scheme for extra wages and participation in profits?

Alternatively

(B) Was there any general wage-cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32? If so, have the cuts been restored? If not, should they be restored now?

2. *Grade scale*—Is the Company's scheme to be submitted to the Federation for its approval before being put into operation? Or, is the scheme to be brought into operation reserving the right of the Federation to make representations to the Management on its working?

3. *Provident fund*—Is the Company's provident bonus scheme to be replaced by a provident fund following the principles agreed to in 1937? Is the institution of such a scheme to be conditional on the declaration of their desire by the workmen on a vote?

4. *Sickness benefit*—Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefits? Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence? If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail?

5 *Acting allowance* —(1) Has the Company carried out its agreement to pay acting allowance? On what principle shall acting allowance be paid? Is a workman acting in a vacancy entitled to receive—

(a) the pay of the absent workman, provided it is not less his own? or,

(b) the lowest pay of the grade of the job?

(II) Shall it be paid with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937?

6 *Fortnightly payments* —Is the present system of fortnightly payments to be changed to one of bi-monthly payments, with payments on fixed dates—

(a) payment on the 25th of each month for a work period from the 1st to the 15th of the month,

(b) payment on the 10th of each month for the work period from the 16th to the end of the previous month?

7 *Unskilled labour* —(A) Are the wages of unskilled labour to be raised—

men— from 8 annas to 10 annas a day,

women— from 6 annas to 7 annas a day?

Alternatively

(B) Are the wages for unskilled labour at Hirapur to be the same as those paid at Kultī?

8 *Rest-house* —Does the rest-house which the Company proposes to construct before the end of this year meet the workers' requirements?

9 *Sunday allowance and festival leave* —Is a workman entitled to get $1\frac{1}{2}$ times his pay for working on Sunday?

Should the workmen be allowed four days festival leave on full pay each year?

10 *Lady doctor* —Has any case been made out for the appointment of a lady doctor?

11 *Strike pay and/or lock-out wages* —(a) Was the cessation of work due to a lock-out? If so, are the workers entitled to lock-out wages?

Alternatively

(b) Was it a strike? If so, can the workers get strike pay?

12 Have the six Chemists and three Khalasis been rightly discharged? If not and if the Company now proposes to discharge them, what compensation shall the Company be required to pay them?

13 Has the Management acted rightly in refusing to reinstate in their original positions the men referred to in paragraph 7 of the terms of resumption?

Kultī.

1 Shall there be uniformity of procedure at Kultī and Hirapur in respect of—

(1) Acting allowance

(2) Provident fund

- (3) Grade scale
- (4) General increment
- (5) Fixed dates of payment of wages
- (6) Building programme of quarters
- (7) Sunday allowance
- (8) Grievances of the establishment (sick leave benefits and wages of unskilled labour excepted)?

2 Is a provident fund to be established at Kultī as at Huapur?

3 Have the following men been wrongly dismissed

- (a) Nandlal Gossain,
- (b) Chandrabir Khettry
- (c) Lalsingh Bunnā,
- (a) Sumarsing Gurung,
- (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
- (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
- (g) Lachman Thappa,
- (h) Somramsing Thappa,

all of the Watch and Ward Department?

4 Are the Kultī workmen entitled to strike pay?

5 Should the 35 men who reported between the 31st July and the 3rd August be reinstated?

6 What compensation shall be paid, if any, to the Kultī workers under paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption of work, 1938?

Establishment.

1 Should the establishment staff be granted sick leave as claimed? Should the Works Superintendent be allowed discretion in the granting of leave? Should the staff be allowed privilege leave as claimed?

2 Should the provident fund contribution be increased to one month's pay? Should the Company's contribution be payable irrespective of the dividend declared?

3 Should the grade and rate of increment be revised and fixed at the scale suggested by the establishment?

4 (a) Should all members of the staff be paid one month's salary as bonus each year at the time of the Pujas?

Alternatively

(b) Should they be permitted to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme?

5. Are members of the establishment entitled to overtime pay? Should they be treated as workmen, and paid overtime on the same scale?

6. Should the shiftmen be allowed 24 hours off between shifts each week? If so, how is this to be arranged?

7. Should the establishment staff be paid acting allowance as labour?

8 Have there been any instances where members of the staff have not been allowed five minutes' grace in daily attendance, but have been fined a day's pay for such late attendance?

9 Is any distinction made between members of the Covenanted staff and the establishment in the matter of medical aid? Have members of the establishment been forced to buy outside the ingredients of prescriptions which are supplied free to the Covenanted staff?

10 Have there been any instances where old employees have been superseded by new appointments?

11 Have there been any cases of incivility on the part of officers towards members of the staff? Has the Company failed to take appropriate action on such cases?

12 Should preference be given to the sons and relatives of members of the staff at the time of new appointments?

13 Should employees who have passed through the Company's Technical School be taken on the staff establishment roll?

(A) Are members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?

Some witnesses were examined on the 2nd September. The 3rd September was devoted to an examination by the Federation of the Company's registers in an attempt to discover evidence determining the first of the Hirapur issues. Further evidence was recorded on September 5th and 6th. Mr Bose and Mr Kitching summed up their respective cases and the public sittings of the Board at Asansol ended on the 7th September.

There had been a complaint by the Federation that the labour quarters at Hirapur were flooded out in the monsoon, so on Sunday September 4th, the Chairman inspected the lines immediately after a torrential downpour. He found the four blocks of quarters nearest the main drain flooded. The problem is really one of drainage. The drain is constructed to deal with a rainfall of one inch per hour, but on that day 1.52 inches of rain fell in just under an hour.

The Chairman also inspected the labour lines at night on the 6th September in order to investigate the complaint regarding absence of illumination. This complaint proved to be well founded for the lines were in total darkness. The Company is sensible of the necessity for providing adequate illumination, and is even now considering a scheme of comprehensive lighting. It has given an assurance that, if permanent arrangements cannot be made within a reasonable time, it is ready to provide some temporary scheme of lighting by Petiomax or other high powered illuminants.

On September 8th the Chairman was shown the plant at Hirapur and Kulti by the two Superintendents. He also inspected the labour accommodation at Kulti in Simuldhowrah, Kendua, Khilandhowrah and Nishedhowrah.

The Board began its private sittings in Calcutta on September 11th. An adjournment was then necessary till September 23rd to enable Mr Homi to fulfil engagements which required his presence at

Jamshedpur On September 23rd, 24th and 25th, the Board discussed the different issues, deliberated its findings, and considered the draft report. Other engagements occupied both Mr. Mahindra and Mr. Homi till October 12th, when the Board met again. Mr. Homi submitted the first part of his minute of dissent on the 12th October, and the second part on October 24th. Mr. Mahindra submitted his minute on October 17th. The Board concluded its task on the 25th October.

The finding and recommendation of the Board on each of the issues framed, in the order of importance assigned thereto by the Federation, follows below :-

HIRAPUR.

Issue No. 1—General Increment.

A Should a general increment of 25 per cent over the present scale of wages be sanctioned?

Has the demand for such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's scheme for extra wages and participation in profits?

Alternatively

B Was there any general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32?

If so, have the cuts been restored?

If not, should they be restored now?

In placing the case for the Federation before the Board, Mr. Bose spoke to the second, and not the first alternative, and gave no reasons in support of the demand for a general increment of 25 per cent, or any lesser figure over the present scale of wages. In his final argument he justified the demand on the ground that every labourer looked naturally for an increase in his wages, and might reasonably expect one at intervals.

For the Company it was urged that the demand as put forward in 1937 had been met by the Company's extra wages scheme. It was pointed out that the demand finds a place in the Hirapur settlement terms of the 7th August 1937, where it was disposed of in the following terms —“Will be considered again when the details of the proposed Bonus scheme are known” (*vide* appendix, page eighty-five). In October 1937 the workmen were granted a bonus of two weeks' pay on the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend of 15 per cent, by the Company. As the money was accepted, and as the demand was not renewed the Company believed that the demand had been satisfied, although the Federation, as a Federation, had not declared its acceptance of the scheme.

The Company further points out that, though the demand was made in the strike notice of the 25th May 1938 (appendix page ninety-three), it found no mention in the letter No. 623/38-A of the 2nd June 1938 (appendix page 113) from the Federation to the Company, although the letter purports to recapitulate the position for the purposes of a clearer understanding of labour's view point and for record.

As against this argument, the Federation claims that it has never accepted the extra wages scheme which Mr. Bose described as an "air nothing" and "mere eye wash" in lieu of the demand for a 25 per cent general increment, and that although the bonus payments had been accepted in October 1937, that acceptance was without prejudice to the claim for a general increment. It is further argued that in the Federation's letter of the 23rd June 1938, though there is no specific mention of the demand for a general increment, it might well come in under the phrase "in respect of other materials" (appendix page 116) in the penultimate paragraph of the letter.

There is no doubt that the demand for such an increment was made in 1937, and that it was agreed that the demand should be considered again when the details of the bonus scheme were published.

The only letter touching this question is letter No. 929/37-A of the 29th September 1937 (appendix page one hundred and thirty-five), addressed to the Chairman, Board of Directors, by the Federation. That letter recites: "We had proposed that a percentage increase should be granted on the present rates of wages to all workers, and commensurate with last year's profits. Your suggestion was that an *ad interim* bonus under the present profit sharing scheme may be granted now and balance at the end of the current year, on the current year's working." There can be no question therefore, on the Federation's own statement of its case in this letter, that the Company submitted its profit sharing scheme in answer to the demand for a general increment.

The letter goes on to press that a percentage increase, mutually agreeable, on the present rates of wages should be immediately granted on last year's working and the profit sharing scheme should come into operation on the current year's working or the scheme might be applied without prejudice, right away on last year's working. The second alternative supports the Company's claim that the profit sharing scheme was definitely put forward as an alternative to the claim for a general increment.

The Federation stressed the necessity for immediate relief—"The workers, who are anxiously looking forward at present to increases in their wages, are going to be terribly disappointed if the scheme is to come into operation from the 1st April 1937—in other words, if they are to wait till about June 1938 for some relief in this direction."

The extra wages scheme was sanctioned by the Company, and its details were published on the 10th November 1937. It provides for the payment of extra wages on a scale which varies according to the dividend declared by the Company in any one financial year. The workmen have already received an *ad interim* payment this year and will receive another payment which will in the aggregate amount to the equivalent of four weeks' pay. The cost to the Company this year will be 3½ lakhs of rupees, which cannot be dismissed as "mere eye-wash."

The immediate relief for which the Federation asked was granted in October 1937. No correspondence has been produced before the Board subsequent to the grant and acceptance of the *ad interim* bonus. It was not until the strike notice of the 25th May (appendix page ninety-three) was issued that the demand for a general increment was put forward again. In its reply of the 28th May (appendix page one hundred and seven) the Company referred to the extra wages bonus

scheme as satisfying the demand. The Federation, in the letter of the 23rd June 1938 (appendix page one hundred and eleven), which recapitulates the position "for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view point and for record" makes no mention at all of the demand for a general increment. And the Board is not impressed with the argument that the phrase "in respect of other materials" is to be construed as including a demand for general increment.

On the materials placed before it the Board is satisfied that the demand as framed in 1937 was met by the Company's Extra Wages Bonus scheme, and was so understood by the parties. That in response to the Federation's appeal for immediate relief the Company granted an *ad interim* bonus in October 1937—with the promise of a further contribution when the final dividend was declared on the year's working—that no further correspondence passed between the Federation and the Company—which showed that the position was accepted by both sides—that, although the demand was again put forward in the strike notice, it was treated as a major demand and was ignored in the letter of the Federation which "recorded" the points at issue between the parties. The Board therefore is not prepared to recommend any general increment as claimed.

On the alternative case Mr. Bose for the Federation explained that in the years 1930-32 there had been a general wage cut of 5 per cent to 10 per cent, affecting some 25 per cent of the labour employed. It was not a simultaneous cut in all departments, but some departments were cut in each of the three successive years, so that by 1932 the cut was complete. By the "scaling down" of wages he explained that a man drawing Re. 1 was replaced by one drawing 12 annas, and the like.

For the Company it was explained that there was no cut as contended by the Federation. In some cases—and the Works Superintendent describes the figure of 25 per cent, as "grossly exaggerated"—men on higher rated jobs were offered work on lower paid jobs in order to provide them with some sort of work during a period of acute depression, and in no case was the offer refused.

The Company further pointed out that this grievance was never mentioned in the strike notice, and found no place in the first stages of the negotiations between the parties.

The grievance could only be determined by an examination of the Company's books. The Federation refused the suggestion that an expert be appointed to scrutinise the books and report to the Board. It also refused such particulars as the names of workers affected which might have facilitated the work of investigation. It required the Company to produce the muster rolls and rates registers of all departments for February 1929, April 1930, April 1931, May 1932, May 1937 and January 1938, for inspection by the Federation. These registers, 229 in number, were produced and were examined.

Mr. Bose took the case of the electric fitters, and tried to show that there had been a cut in their wages. Unfortunately his figures proved unreliable, and whereas he quoted the rate of such a fitter in 1929 as from Rs. 1-13-9 to Rs. 2-4-9, the Board found that the minimum was 14 annas and not Rs. 1-13-9, and the maximum was Rs. 2-12 and not Rs. 2-4-9. In 1930 Mr. Bose quoted the rate as Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-7, showing that there had been a cut. The Board found, however, that in 1930 the maximum was still Rs. 2-12 and the minimum had risen to Re. 1. No further attempt was thereafter made to establish the position by extracts from the registers.

No other step was taken or suggestion made regarding the determination of this issue

As the Federation refused an expert examination of the books, and was unable to establish the grievance from its own examination, the Board must find that there has been no general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32. The question of restoration of such cuts therefore does not arise

Mr. Homi has not been able to agree with this finding, and in his minute of dissent, has recommended a general increase at the rate of two annas in the rupee for both the Hutapuri and the Kultu workmen

Issue No. 2—Grade Scale.

Is the Company's scheme to be submitted to the Federation for its approval before being put into operation?

Or, is the scheme to be brought into operation reserving the right to the Federation to make representations to the Management on its working?

This issue arises out of the second point in the case for the Federation—the demand for the establishment of a grade scale and standard and uniform rates of wages for various classes of work. In the settlement terms of the 7th August 1937 (appendix, page eighty-five) the principle was agreed upon, and it was stated that a scheme was being drawn up by the management

The principle that workmen employed on similar work in the different departments shall be paid at the same rate has been agreed upon. To the Federation's complaint that there had been delay in getting out the scheme, the Company admitted delay and as an earnest of good faith produced drafts of the scheme before the Chairman during the sitting of the Board

It has been agreed that the scheme shall be put into operation from the 1st November 1938, that the Company shall give the Federation an advance copy of the scheme at least a week before that date, and that after the scheme has been put into operation the Company will listen to representations from the Federation on its working

Issue No. 3—Provident Fund.

Is the Company's provident bonus scheme to be replaced by a provident fund scheme following the principles agreed to in 1937?

Is the institution of such a scheme to be conditional on the declaration of their desire by the workmen on a vote?

In the settlement of the 7th August 1937 (appendix, page eighty-seven) the Company approved the principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the worker should contribute. The scheme was to be ready by the end of September 1937

The Company's case is that after very careful consideration they decided in favour of a bonus scheme solely in the interests of the workmen, although it would cost the Company more than would a provident fund scheme. It was claimed that the provident bonus scheme had the merit of being easy to understand, and of not requiring the maintenance of a large number of accounts and of being one which the worker could not use to pledge his credit

It was, however, open to objection that it violated the principle of mutual contribution to which the Company had agreed, and that it did not inculcate ideas of thrift in the minds of the workmen. The Company add that these principles would be well cared for when a savings bank is established and a workman's insurance scheme which they have in mind is instituted.

The Company explained its present position in the following terms —

"The Company is of opinion that the provident bonus scheme has been devised in the true interests of the workmen. But if the workmen still desire and declare so through a vote, after a full and complete explanation has been given to them, the Company will have no objection to instituting a provident fund embodying the principles as outlined in Tata's Provident Rules with the exception that contributions by the Company and by the workmen will be fixed at 5 per cent. of the wages."

The Board finds that, whatever the merits of the provident bonus scheme may be, it does not implement the agreement of 1937 or carry out the principle of mutual contributions.

The Company has agreed to institute a provident fund with effect from the 1st April 1939 to which the Company and the workmen shall each contribute 5 per cent. of the wages received. It has undertaken to contribute to such fund 5 per cent. of the wages received in the two years from 1st April 1937 as the Company's contribution in respect of those workmen who join the fund and has agreed that such workmen shall be at liberty to make a voluntary contribution of a like amount thereto.

The Company is anxious that a referendum should be held in the interests of the present employees who, it is urged, will lose by the change and will have a legitimate grievance in that certain benefits are being withdrawn without their specific consent. The Board finds that the Federation must be accepted as speaking for the workmen on this claim and that as the Federation, for the workmen, require the agreement of 1937 to be implemented, there is no occasion for a referendum.

Mr K C Mahindia while not dissenting from this finding, has submitted a minute explaining his considered belief that a fuller investigation into the merits of the rival schemes would have led to a proper appreciation of the Company's standpoint, and would have established that the provident bonus scheme represents a truer provision for the interests of the workmen than the ordinary provident fund.

Issue No. 4—Sickness Benefit.

Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefits?

Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence?

If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail?

Item No. 5 of the terms of settlement at Hirapur (appendix page eighty-six) runs as follows —

"*Sickness benefit* — Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness, to half

the wages for the next month of continued sickness, and thereafter according to the discretion of the Management "

The Company's reply ran —

"Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose "

It is contended by the Federation that the Management agreed to the demand as framed, but that the rules have operated to whittle down the concession. For the Company it is pleaded that the demand was agreed to subject to the rules already in existence.

The rules were promulgated on the 6th August to have effect from the 1st August 1937.

It is unfortunate that both the Federation and the Company, in their respective cases before the Board, have taken paragraph 5 of the settlement of August 1937 to refer to "sick leave." There is nothing in the paragraph itself to show that it was ever meant to refer to "sick leave." The language used speaks of "sickness benefit", and can only be construed as referring to a continued sickness which may continue for more than two months. Moreover, the benefit claimed is a pecuniary one, estimated in the wages of the invalid. It is paragraph 4 of the settlement, with its sub-paragraphs, which deals with the question of leave.

The demand being of this nature the Company was obviously referring to Rule 3 of the Special Sick Leave benefits when it recorded— "Agreed and rules are already framed for the purpose," for rule 3 recites that—

"If any person is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits —

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which the sickness commenced
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued (Appendix, page 145)

It will thus be seen that this rule more than meets the demand set out in paragraph 5, for it provides for a continuous sickness of over 14 days.

No evidence has been offered that the Company has failed to carry the terms of this agreement, and the Board must therefore hold that the Federation has no cause for grievance on the score of sickness benefit. It is "sickness benefit" which is mentioned in the strike notice, and it is sickness benefit with special reference to clause 5 of the agreement (appendix, page eighty-six) that is mentioned in the Federation's statement of its case on the 13th August 1938 before the Board (Appendix, page 99).

In this reading of the paragraph, the second and third questions do not arise.

The rules were brought out on the 6th August 1937. They were scrutinised by the President of the Federation, and were criticised in his letter of the 30th August 1937 (appendix page one hundred and thirty-four) to the Superintendent. In this letter is to be found the first attempt to interpret sickness benefit in Article 5 in terms of sick leave. For, the President speaks of sick leave being placed in a class by itself in Article 5 of the settlement, although sick leave was never

mentioned therein. He further observes that "the sickness benefit that we had contemplated in Article 5 of our Settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period." This is obviously impossible on a clear reading of the article for it cannot refer to casual sickness or sickness of less than one month. Moreover the Board is convinced that the Company never intended Article 5 to cover "sickness in general irrespective of any period." It must not be overlooked that prior to June 1937 the labour received no leave with pay at all. The first proposal was to allow 10 days leave with pay. The period was then raised to 14, and finally to 15 days. At the present moment labour is allowed 15 days' casual leave and casual sick leave. It seems, *prima facie*, incredible that a Company, which had previously not allowed any leave with pay at all, should in one year, allow 15 days' privilege leave, and sick leave which might, in the aggregate, amount to two months. Even such an established concern as the Tata Iron and Steel Company, only allows its daily rated employees leave for two weeks for every completed year of service, and does not allow any sick leave at all.

The argument has been put forward that the rules at Kulti have been amended to allow of the interpretation which the Federation now seeks to place on Article 5, and that there is no reason to distinguish between Hirapur and Kulti in this respect. This argument the Board cannot accept as valid. At Kulti the Company received as a legacy from the old Bengal Iron Company, their Accident and Sick Rules of the 18th February 1921, and the interpretation placed thereon since the date of their issue. Rule 3 recites that. —

"Injury sustained by any workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability, entitles the injured person to—

- (a) full pay for one month,
- (b) half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's senior Medical Officer,
- (c) any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case."

Rule 9 extends the same benefit to workers returned as sick —

"Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 5, provided the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients."

Kulti's present Sick Leave Benefits contain rule 3 —

"If any person is certified sick and is recommended leave by the Chief Medical Officer he shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits —

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of 30 days per year
- (b) Half pay for a further period of 30 days per year."

The reason why the Kulti rules were amended is that the Company found that the rules of the Bengal Iron Company had been interpreted as covering casual sickness generally. The Board feels that this interpretation is erroneous, but recognises that, as the interpretation has been followed for so many years in practice, it cannot but be accepted at Kulti. There is however, no reason why the same mistaken construction should be placed on the agreed terms at Hirapur.

It has been represented as a grievance that, under the present rules, a workman who is compelled to be absent from his work owing to casual sickness is hit both in his purse and in his leave account, in that the period of his absence is debited to his Privilege Leave Account and not to his Sick Leave Account. As the rules make no provision for sick leave as such, his absence must be debited to his Privilege Leave Account. The grievance is not one which falls under Article 5 of the Terms of Settlement, but one which might fall under Article 4 of those Terms. It is on this point that the Federation, in its letter of the 14th April 1938 (appendix, page one hundred and fifty), expressed its intention of taking up the matter with the Directors in Calcutta. As yet it has not done so. It is possible that it may be found necessary to modify the rules, if it is discovered that in actual practice, they cause hardship in cases of casual personal sickness. But the rules only came into operation on the 1st August 1937 and the Board has before it no data to warrant any modification now. It feels that, in these circumstances the practice obtaining in the Tata Iron and Steel Company is a safe guide and does not recommend any modification.

Mr. Homi has dissented from this conclusion and his elaborate minute has recited the reasons why he is unable to accept the Board's finding.

Issue No. 5—Acting Allowance.

Has the Company carried out its agreement to pay acting allowance? On what principal shall acting allowance be paid?

Is a workman acting in a vacancy entitled to receive

- (a) the pay of the absent workman provided it is not less than his own,
- (b) the lowest pay of the grade of the job

The question of acting allowance was agitated in 1937. In the settlement of the 7th August (appendix, page eighty-eight) it was observed —

“Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done without the workmen applying for the same, but shall be done at the time of taking attendance.”

To this demand in 1937 the Company replied — “This has been adopted.”

The Federation roundly declares that no acting allowances have been paid at all under this agreement.

This assertion is entirely without foundation. The Company has produced figures before the Board to show that acting allowance has been paid, and the Board accepts those figures.

The Board finds that, in its letter of the 23rd June 1938 (Appendix page one hundred and eleven), the Federation accepted the principle that a workman acting in a vacancy should receive the minimum wage of the grade in which the vacancy arose:—“My Committee feel that the workmen have a genuine grievance in this respect in that practically no benefit is received by them even though their representatives had agreed to accept the minimum wage of the grade in which the vacancy arose.”

The Board therefore accepts this principle, that a workman, acting in a vacancy, shall receive the minimum pay of the grade in which the vacancy arises

There remains the claim for payment of acting allowance with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937

For the Federation it is claimed that there has been an unreasonable delay in getting out the grade scales, and this delay has operated to the prejudice of the workmen in that, as no minimum rates have been fixed no claims to such minimum rates could be made in respect of acting allowance. It is urged that, even if payment be not sanctioned with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937, there is no reason not to pay it with retrospective effect from the 1st January 1938

The Company admits delay and suggests that payment might be made with retrospective effect from the 1st June 1938

The Board feels that there is substance in the submission of the Federation that workmen may have been penalised in this matter by the failure of the Company to prepare the grade scheme earlier. It realises, however, that the preparation of such a scheme must inevitably take some time, and may involve the scrapping of schemes proposed before one is ultimately settled upon

Amongst the letters filed is one, No. L.F. 195B of the 22nd March 1938 (appendix, page one hundred and forty-one), from the Secretary to the Federation to the Works' Superintendent, Hiraspur, which mentions the delay in preparation of the Grade Scale — "I draw your attention to my interview with you on the 11th February 1938 regarding grade scale, acting allowance and sickness benefit scheme. You had promised that these schemes will be ready and announced after three or four weeks from that day."

The Board feels that, in view of the statements in this letter, it would not be unreasonable to fix the 1st April 1938, as the date from which retrospective payments should be made. The date would also coincide with the Company's financial year

The grade scale will be put into operation on the 1st November 1938. That scale will provide that the maximum of any one grade will be lower than the minimum of the next higher grade. When the grade scheme is brought into force, the cases of those workmen who "acted" for some one else during the period 1st April 1938 - 31st October 1938, will be reopened, and where, by actual scrutiny with the graded scheme a man would have received more had the scheme been in operation on the 1st April 1938, in accordance with the principle laid down, he will be given that additional sum. The Board feels confident that thus no further cause for grievance on this score will remain

Issue No. 6—Fortnightly Payments.

Is the present system of fortnightly payments to be changed to one of bi-monthly payments, with payments on fixed dates—

(a) payment on the 25th of each month for a work period from the 1st to the 15th of the month,

(b) payment on the 10th of the month for the work period from the 16th to the last day of the previous month?

The Company used to make monthly payments, but after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, altered to weekly payments

In 1937 the claim was put forward for fortnightly payments instead of weekly payments. In the settlement of the 7th August (Appendix, page eighty-nine) the Company observed that "The weekly payment system was put in for the benefit of the labour. The Works' Superintendent will arrange for a vote of labour, and if they favour fortnightly payments instead of weekly payments, fortnightly payments will be adopted."

The ballot was held in August 1937 (Appendix page one hundred and fifty-one) and resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favour of fortnightly payments. Such were then adopted.

The two arguments put forward in support of the claim for a change are, that it is more satisfactory for the workman to know that he is being paid on a certain date for a certain wage period, and that bi-monthly payments will help his credit with the local shopkeepers who keep their accounts by the month.

The Company's objections to the proposal are —

- (1) That it has to keep its registers on a weekly basis to satisfy the requirements of the Factories Act, and would therefore have to keep two sets of registers if the demand is conceded.
- (2) That the principle of payment on a fixed date would have to be abandoned if that date fell on a Sunday.
- (3) That overtime is calculated on a weekly basis.
- (4) That the Company introduced the present scheme on a practically unanimous ballot of the labour, and is not prepared to incur the expense involved in scrapping the present registers and printing new ones, a total charge of about Rs 4,000, particularly as there is no certainty that the labour will not change its mind again with equal celerity.

The Board is not impressed with the reasons advanced in support of the proposal to change the system of payment. It feels that in dealing with illiterate workmen the simplest methods are the best. It believes that the ordinary workmen think in terms of days of the week, and not in terms of dates of the month, and that he can understand payment on a certain day of the week for a certain number of days better than payment on a certain date of the month for an uncertain number of days. It does not understand how a workman's credit can be better if he is paid twice in the month on fixed dates than if he is paid twice in the month on fixed days of the week. On the grounds adduced therefore the Board sees no reason to require the Company to alter the system introduced on a ballot of the workmen so short a time previously.

Mr. Homi at first concurred in this finding, and stated that, for his part, he could not understand why this claim had ever been made. His minute of dissent took his colleagues by surprise, but he explained that, on further reflection, he found that there was a valid case for the change. His reasons are to be found in his minute.

Issue No. 7—Unskilled Labour.

A Are the wages of unskilled labour to be raised—

Men—from 8 as. to 10 as a day,

Women—from 6 as to 7 as a day?

Alternatively

B Are the wages of unskilled labour at Hirapur to be the same as those paid at Kultī?

The Federation claims an increase in the rates of wages for unskilled labour on the following grounds --

(1) The risks run by labour in an iron and steel works are no less than those in other industrial concerns, and even in collieries

(2) The Company can afford to pay a higher rate

(3) The rise in the cost of living

The Company relies on these arguments -

(1) By quoting accident statistics--there have only been two fatal accidents at Hirapur in 18 years, both women

(2) By quoting the average dividend paid by the Company since 1919, excluding the present year--1.23 per cent

(3) By quoting the tabulated statement of index figures showing the rise and fall in the cost of living of the working classes in Jamshedpur as on page 69 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's report of October 1937

The Company also states that it relies on the old argument of supply and demand, and urges that when it can get 500 unskilled labourers at the rate offered merely by opening its doors, it sees no reason to offer a higher wage. It challenged the Federation to adduce evidence of a higher wage being paid to this class of labour by any other company in the vicinity, and stresses the failure of the Federation to do so.

The Board is satisfied that the Company can get all the unskilled labour it requires at the rate offered, and therefore sees no reason why it should recommend an increase on that rate.

The Board notes with satisfaction that there are now only 120 women employed at Hirapur, and 300 at Kultī, and that all will be discharged within the next year.

The alternative claim is that unskilled labour at Hirapur shall be paid the same as at Kultī. At present unskilled labourers at Hirapur are paid 8 annas a day, and unskilled labourers at Kultī 9 as. The rate for women is the same in both places.

For the Federation it is urged that there is no reason to distinguish unskilled labour at the two works of the same company, for they do substantially the same work. The Company urges that there is a distinction in that Hirapur is more mechanised and Kultī largely foundry work.

The Board recognises that there is this distinction. It has also been assured, and sees no reason to reject the statement, that the rate was fixed at 9 annas at Kultī under a mistake that 9 as was being paid at Hirapur. Unskilled labour at Kultī was being paid 7 as and 7½ annas a day, and pressed for an increase. Being misinformed, the management raised the rate to 9 annas, in the belief that this rate obtained at Hirapur. The management, having made the mistake, had to stand by it, but the Board cannot agree that the Federation is now free to instance the disparity as a reason for increasing the Hirapur rate.

Mr. Homi dissents from this finding, and in his minute has recommended that unskilled labour at Hirapur shall be paid nine annas as at Kultī.

Issue No. 8 – Rest-house.

Does the rest-house which the Company proposes to construct before the end of the year meet the workmen's requirements?

The Federation asked for the construction of a rest house immediately outside the works' premises, with separate accommodation for male and female workers to the number of 250—350 in all—the house to be fitted with electric lights and to have water laid on. It was represented that the accommodation was required—

- (a) for men coming from their villages beforehand in search of work
- (b) for men waiting to go home after their shift,
- (c) for men coming early to work and waiting to go on night shift

The Company declares its intention of replacing the existing structure before the end of the present year by a new rest-house designed to accommodate 250 persons, fitted with electric light, and with lavatory and bathing facilities for both men and women at a cost of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

Accepting that a rest house is necessary, the Board finds that the Company's proposal will meet the workmen's requirements.

Issue No. 9—Sunday Allowance and Festival Leave.

Is a workman entitled to get 1½ times his pay for working on Sunday?

Should the workmen be allowed four days' leave on full pay each year as festival leave?

The claim for a Sunday allowance is based on the ground that a workman who works on a Sunday ought to be compensated for the inconvenience of having to work on an "off" day.

The Federation examined six witnesses (Appendix, pages 121-123) of whom four stated that when they were required to work on a Sunday they drew pay at the single rate, and received no allowance for Sunday work. Those witnesses are Haman Ojha, T. C. Ghosal, Buddhū Ram

and Beroo. The other two told a different story. Banshi Ghati said that when he had to work on a Sunday he either got "overtime" or else was allowed "chhuti" on the Monday. Nathuni stated that he got his "overtime" for Sunday on a Wednesday.

The actual practice is that when a man is required to work on a Sunday, he is given the next day, Monday, as his off day if that is possible. If that cannot be managed, then he is given an off day on one of the three days immediately before or after that Sunday.

There is no special merit to a workman in Sunday as his off day in the conditions of his service, and if he is required to work on Sunday and it is represented that he is notified beforehand and if he is allowed another day as his off day, the Board sees no reason to recommend that he shall be paid a Sunday allowance. It is observed moreover that the Tata Iron and Steel Company does not make such an allowance.

The claim for festival leave finds no place in the strike notice. It had been raised once before and had been refused, and the Company declares its belief that the refusal had been accepted by the Federation. The demand has been made before us and requires determination.

The Company pleads that the grant of such leave would involve practical difficulties in operation, would impose additional expenditure on the Company, and would really be an extension of the leave already allowed.

The Board feels that, though the Federation did not attach to this claim the importance it attached to other demands, some provision should be made to enable the different communities amongst the workmen to observe and celebrate their respective religious festivals. It recognises that the claim for four days on full pay as festival leave cannot in justice be supported, but it sees no reason why two days should not be allowed as is done in the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Their rule runs as follows:—"The management will as far as possible allow two days holiday on full pay in each year for religious festivals. Such holidays will not be counted against either privilege or casual leave." The Board feels that the language in which this provision is couched is sufficient safeguard against practical operational difficulties, it would however insist that the festival leave be granted only on recognised religious festivals, and not be allowed as an addition to other leave.

On the claim for Sunday allowance, Mr. Homi surprised his colleagues by recording a minute of dissent after agreeing with the finding of the Board.

As he explains in his minute, Mr. K. C. Mahindra subscribes to the recommendation for festival leave solely on the grounds of expediency.

Issue No. 10—Lady Doctor.

Has any case been made out for the appointment of a lady doctor?

The demand for the appointment of lady doctor first appears in the strike notice of 1938. After the demand was made the Works Superintendent began an investigation into the necessity for such an appointment. The Federation however informed the Board that it would not

accept the result of his enquiry unless it was in favour of an appointment, and through its representative, Mr A R De, asked the Board to frame in issue on the point.

It was represented that there had long been a demand for a lady doctor to treat the female relatives of the Company's employees, and that the demand had become acute since 1937. It was also urged that the Moslem employees refused to allow their womenfolk to be treated by the Company's male doctors.

The evidence adduced did not establish the existence of such a demand. Three witnesses only were examined (Appendix, pages 123 and 124). Nabha Khan stated that his wife fell ill last year at Hirapur. He consulted the Chief Medical Officer about her case, and he sent the nurse along. The nurse advised the removal of the patient to hospital, but as Nabha Khan would not under any circumstances allow his wife to be examined or treated by a male doctor, he had to call in a lady doctor from Asansol. S N Gupta had occasion to call in a lady doctor from Asansol in 1933 when his wife was pregnant and was troubled by excessive bleeding. Although his wife was delivered of seven children in all, there was no other occasion to call in the services of a lady doctor. T C Ghosal had to take his wife to the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta in 1934 and again in 1937, and states that he would rather have his wife treated by a lady doctor with an L M F qualification than by the Company's doctors.

On this evidence the Board cannot find that there is any demand which would warrant a recommendation to the Company to appoint a lady doctor. It observes, however, that the Company, in its reply of the 28th May 1938 to the strike notice commented on this demand in the following terms —

"A new hospital is being built and when this is completed medical facilities will be extended", and links this with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in India "Indian women are generally unwilling to avail themselves of the services of male doctors, and wherever a hospital organisation of any size exists, whether it be provided by an employer or a local body, the addition to the medical staff of a woman doctor is to be commended". The Board feels that, as the Company has never refused to appoint a lady doctor, the matter of such an appointment may be safely left, with these observations, to its discretion.

Mr Homi has sprung one more surprise on his colleagues by recording a note of dissent on this issue after concurring in the findings of the Board.

Issue No. 11—Strike Pay and/or Lock-out Wages.

(a) Was the cessation of work due to a lock out? If so, are the workers entitled to lock-out wages?

Alternatively

(b) Was it a strike? If so, can the workers get strike pay?

On the first alternative the Federation claims—

(1) that the notice of the 25th May 1938 is not to be construed strictly as a notice of an impending strike,

- (2) that the Federation never intended that there should be a strike on the 5th June,
- (3) that the Company posted two notices closing the works on the 5th June,
- (4) that some workmen reported for work on 6th June and were turned back and that, therefore, there was no strike, but a lock-out

Alternatively, it is contended that if the notice of the 25th May is to be construed as a strike notice, a verbal assurance was given to Mr. Mookerjee one of the Directors, that there would be no cessation of work when the notice expired,

and, again in the alternative, if no such assurance was given to Mr. Mookerjee, still as negotiations were proceeding between the parties there was an implied understanding that there would be no strike,

in either of which cases, the action of the Company, in posting notices on the 5th June closing the works constituted a lock out and entitled the workers to lock-out wages

The answer of the Company is to the following effect -

- (1) that the notice was a strike notice, containing a definite threat to strike on the expiry of a given period,
- (2) that the notice was treated as such by the parties in their correspondence,
- (3) that there never was any verbal intimation given to the Company that the strike would not take place,
- (4) that the two notices posted by the Company on the 5th June were in recognition of the fact that the time limit of the strike notice had expired, and in appreciation of the circumstances that officially the labour was on strike

It is impossible to construe the notice given by the Federation on the 25th May as anything but a strike notice (appendix page 93). Its language prevents any other construction. "Therefore this mass meeting is of opinion that the resolved demands should be fulfilled at once, failing which a complete shut down of the works should be staged as a demonstration. That a notice be and is hereby given to the Company for 10 (ten) days to this effect from the 26th May 1938." The provision of ten days' notice was given in pursuance of the agreement between the Company and the Federation that a ten days' notice should be given, either of a lock-out or a strike.

The notice there must be construed as a notice to strike, which would terminate at 7 a.m. on the 5th June 1938.

In the face of this notice no importance can be attached to the argument that the Federation never intended it to be effective and never contemplated a cessation of work on the expiry of its time limit.

It is true that the Company posted two notices on the 5th June 1938 (appendix, pages 133-134). The first one reads—"Owing to the strike declared by the Labour Federation the works are closed as from 7 a.m. to-day." The second—"In view of the recent notice given by the Labour Federation to strike with effect from 7 a.m. to-day, June 5th, 1938, the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant

until further notice'' It has been suggested that, as the first notice was supplemented by the second, the Company realised that the first one was tantamount to a notice of a "lock-out" The Board does not believe that such a sinister interpretation is to be put on it If the notice of the 25th May be taken as a strike notice, with the ten days' time limit agreed upon between the parties, there is no escape from the position that the strike was "on" from 7 a.m. on June 5th So much is conceded by Mr. Bose for the Federation That being so, a notice posted by the Company that, owing to the strike declared by the Federation, the works are closed, merely appreciates a position that is already in existence on the expiry of the time limit It cannot possibly be construed as a "lock out" notice, irrespective of all that had gone before Nor does the replacing of the first notice by the second show that the first one was recognised by the Company as tantamount to a "lock-out" It merely explains the reason why the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant It may be true and the Company does not deny it—that some workmen were turned away on the morning of the 6th June That was one of the inevitable results of the strike and cannot conceivably be interpreted as a "lock-out" of labour as a whole from the works premises

It has been suggested in argument that a comparison (appendix pages 133-134) between the notice posted at Kulti and the more economically worded notices posted at Hinapur lends support to the view that the latter are really "lock out" notices This argument cannot be accepted Conditions are not the same in the two works and the notice merely show how each Superintendent, in the light of the conditions in his own works, met the situation caused by the expiry of the strike notice

The correspondence exchanged between the parties bears out the conclusion that the cessation of work was a strike and not a lock-out, for in none of the letters is the term "lock-out" to be found The situation is always referred to as a strike, and never as a "lock-out" It is true that in the Federation's letter of June 5th/6th replying to the Works Superintendent's letter of the 30th May regarding essential services, a reference is made "to the present deadlock" and in the Federation's letter of the 23rd June a reference is made to the "show down", but these cannot be interpreted as referring to a "lock-out" rather than to a "strike" This is the more true as the same letter of the 23rd June 1938 mentions the discussions "before the strike notice terminated" (appendix, page 113) This is the letter in which the Federation recapitulates the position for record

No evidence was offered of any verbal assurance given to the Company that there would be no cessation of work when the notice expired

It is true that the strike notice was followed by negotiations, but there is nothing on record to justify the assumption that the fact of the negotiations implied an understanding that the strike was not to take effect The events themselves disprove this contention

The Board is therefore satisfied that the cessation of work was not due to any lock-out The workers accordingly are not entitled to lock-out wages

The question now arises whether the workers are entitled to strike pay.

The Federation states its case that, between the settlement of the 7th August 1937 and the date of the strike on June 5th, 1938, there is no evidence of any bona fide attempt on the part of the Company to implement any part of the terms of that settlement, and that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike, and therefore should receive strike pay.

The statement that there is no evidence of any bona fide attempt on the part of the Company to implement any part of the terms of settlement of August 1937 is a rash statement directly disproved by evidence which cannot be denied. The Company's extra wages scheme has cost Rs 3,50,000, the provident bonus Rs 1,74,000, retiring gratuity Rs 98,000 and privilege leave Rs 1,20,000. These figures are the best guarantee of the Company's good faith in carrying out the terms of that settlement.

It is true that there are still points on which the Company and the Federation do not see eye to eye. This must be so, inevitably. Disputes there always will be. As to the method by which such disputes are to be settled, the Federation has agreed with the Works Superintendent. This is proved by the Superintendent's semi-official letter, No 3576 of the 12th April 1938 (appendix, page 150) to the President of the Federation placing on record their agreement on the subject of cessation of work -- "We have both agreed in principle that either strike or lock-out should only be resorted to, to settle industrial disputes, and then only when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored." It remains to be seen, therefore, whether there has been an attempt to explore all avenues to a settlement of the present points of dispute, or whether the differences had become so acute as to justify the workers in going out on strike. The Board finds a difficulty in that the Federation declined to state what particular grievance or grievances, claimed by it to be legitimate, had been refused a settlement by the Company in terms which left no option to the Federation save to strike. It has therefore been necessary to consider the letters filed with a view to establishing this point.

The provisions governing sickness benefit have been mentioned as instancing the failure of the Company to implement its agreement of August 1937. In that month, in reply to the demand for sickness benefit, the Company replied (Appendix page 86) -- "Agreed to, and rules are already framed for the purpose." It has been a point of dispute between the parties as to precisely what was agreed to by the Company, whether it was merely to the principle of sickness benefit, as claimed by the Company, or whether it was to the specific benefit demanded as claimed by the Federation. At all events, the parties were soon engaged in correspondence over this issue, and a letter No 830/37A. of 30th August 1937 (Appendix, page 134) from the Federation to the Works Superintendent has been produced. This letter discussed the leave and sickness leave rules, and gives the Federation's considered representation thereon, and suggests certain modifications. To this letter the Works Superintendent replied on the 8th October 1937 (Appendix, page 138). He suggested that the rules should be left as they were until it had been seen how they worked, and offered to discuss the matter further if the President of the Federation would let him know when next he was in the district. Thereafter there was a personal interchange of views between the President and the Superintendent, which is referred to in the President's letter

No 414/38 C of the 14th April 1938 (Appendix, page 150) in the following terms —“I also further confirm having discussed the necessity of separation of rules of casual leave of 15 days with pay in a year from rules of sick leave of one month on full pay and another month on half pay, as had been settled between your Company and the Federation after the strike at your plants in August last. Your view point was that the rules as framed at present were in accordance with the intention behind the settlement, and we disagreed with the view. It was agreed that the matter will then have to be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta. We are doing so now.”

The matter is left here, for there is no evidence before the Board of any further representations.

In his evidence before the Board the Superintendent stated that, so far as sickness benefit was concerned, he felt that there had not been enough discussion, and that finality would only be reached on a decision between the President and the Directors of the Company. This view is supported by the letter of the 14th April which shows that, after the President and the Superintendent had failed to reach an agreement, they had both agreed that the matter must be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta. That the Federation did not believe that finality had been reached is shown by the concluding sentence of the letter —“We are doing so now.” So far as this issue then is concerned, the Board is left with the intention of the Federation to take the matter up with the Directors. There is no evidence that anything has been done in furtherance of that intention. But it is possible to state, without fear of contradiction, that the Federation did not itself believe that a solution of the difficulty by negotiation had become impossible and that the Federation had no alternative but to call the men out on strike.

The question of acting allowance has also been mentioned as having assumed sufficiently acute proportions to justify the strike. Such letters as have been produced do not warrant this belief. The first is an application (Appendix, page 154) of one Buddhoo, a welder, dated the 27th October 1937, for acting allowance. He was drawing at the rate of Re. 1-2 and was allowed 7 annas acting allowance, and drew Re. 1-9. The Secretary of the Federation brought his case to the notice of the Labour Department Manager on 22nd November 1937 (Appendix, page 154), claiming that the man should have been paid the actual rate of the absentee workman. This claim is contrary to what the Federation had itself agreed to. Then comes a letter, or rather the unsigned office copy of a letter, No. L. F. 154 B of the 16th November (Appendix, page 140) asking the Superintendent to send the full scheme of the acting allowance. Lastly there is a letter, No. L. F. 195B of the 22nd March 1938 (Appendix, page 141) adverting to the question of acting allowance, and after drawing attention to delay in producing the grade scale, inviting the Superintendent to “please look into the above matters and settle at your earliest convenience” and asking for “an early rather favourable reply.”

There is no hint in this correspondence that the question had reached such an acute stage that it required a strike to call attention to its urgency.

The Company admits that there has been delay in preparing the grade scale. No letter mentions this as a grievance save that of the 22nd March 1938, which invites the Superintendent to look into the matter and settle it at his earliest convenience.

The difference of opinion regarding the Provident Fund *vis-a-vis* the Provident Bonus is mentioned only in the letter No 929/37 A of the 29th September 1937 (Appendix, page 135) which concludes with the phrase "in the light of observations made herein, we commend the improvement of the scheme". A reply to this letter was given on the 27th October 1937 in the following terms — "I will now deal with your letter in detail, and though I am afraid that at the moment at any rate my Board cannot see eye to eye with you on some of your detailed criticism of the scheme, I want you to understand that it experience in working the scheme brings to light practical difficulties, we will be only too glad to give them sympathetic consideration, and consider what revisions can be made"

The Board, therefore, finds that the documentary evidence of the letters produced does not support the claim of the Federation that the strike was justified, remembering the agreed principle that a strike should only be resorted to when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored. In no instance could it conceivably be said with truth that all avenues to a settlement had been explored. Even in the case of sickness benefit, in respect to which there has been most correspondence, the last intention of the Federation as declared in its own letter is to take up the matter with the Directors. Mr Bose for the Federation wished to cite the Federation's letter No 623/38 A of the 23rd June 1938 (Appendix, page 113) in support of his case. But this letter written some days after the labour had already come out on strike, must be regarded in the nature of "special pleading" justifying that action, and is of comparatively minor importance beside the evidence of the letters written before the strike began.

The Board concludes that no justification has been shown for the strike and that therefore the workers are not entitled to strike pay.

Mr Homi has not been able to accept this finding, and in his minute claims that the workmen are entitled to look-out wages and strike wages. The minute recites the reasons which lead him to that conclusion.

It must be reluctantly pointed out that the minute contains references to matters which were excluded from consideration and never placed before the Board. The paragraph dealing with the Company's activities on receipt of the strike notice contains statements never before mentioned. The minute also justifies the strike on grounds never taken by Mr Bose, e.g., the failure of the Company to provide for the "floodlighting" of quarters. It also does not correctly represent what Mr Bose did say in the following quotation — "Agreeing with the Federation Advocate Mr A. K. Bose's contentions, I find there is enough documentary evidence and inference that the show-down did not take place till after Monday, 6th June." Mr Bose's final position, in his argument, was that the strike took place on the 5th June. It is unfortunate that these inaccuracies have crept into the minute.

Issue No. 12.

Have the six chemists and three khalasis been rightly discharged?

If not, and if the Company now proposes to discharge them, what compensation shall the Company be required to pay them?

This issue was framed to cover the circumstances of paragraph 6 of the Terms of Resumption of Work, of the 17th July 1938 (Appendix, page 97)

Six chemists, Pramatha Nath Mukherjee, Dinesh Chandra De, Nani Gopal Dutta, Butta Krishna Dass, Rama Prasad Majumdar and Mohini Mohan Banerjee were discharged by the Company as a measure of retrenchment (Appendix, page 131) as the Company desired to curtail its overheavy laboratory expenses. Three khalasis, Murabbi, Bhadai and Nageswar, were also discharged for the same reason. Incidentally the discharge of these men was the immediate cause of the strike.

The Federation claimed that they had been discharged by way of victimisation because they had joined the Federation.

Under the terms of resumption their cases were to be placed before the Board for its decision.

The Board set apart the 5th September for hearing these cases separately.

On the case of the six chemists being called, a petition (Appendix, page 132) was presented to the Board, signed by five chemists and stating that the absentee Mohini Mohan Banerjee shared their views to the effect that they realised that the action of the Company was perfectly justified, and they had nothing to urge against it. They were summoned before the Board one by one, and each stated that he was fully aware of the contents of the petition and desired that the issue in this connection should be dropped. In these circumstances the issue was dropped.

Two of the three khalasis Murabbi and Bhadai appeared before the Board on the 6th September and asked that their cases might be considered (Appendix, pages 129-130). Each of the two was examined. It transpired in evidence that they were rightly discharged. They were offered other work by the Company when there was no more work for them as khalasis, and refused it. They refused to take the pay due to them in the hope that they might be taken on again. Bhadai being encouraged by the Labour Office which assured him that he had been wrongly discharged and would get his job back again. As they refused other work when retrenched as khalasis, they cannot get any compensation. The third khalasi, Nageswar, never appeared.

Issue No. 13.

Has the Management acted rightly in refusing to reinstate in their original positions the men referred to in paragraph 7 of the Terms of Resumption?

This issue was originally framed to meet the cases of the men, six in establishment staff inside the works, and six in the clerical staff whom the Company did not feel able to restore to their original positions. It was then left to this Board to decide whether the Management's action was justified [Appendix, page 97, item (7)]. "The cases of such men will be put before the Board for approval of the Management's action in not reinstating them in their original positions."

On the issue being framed, it was objected by the Federation that the Management had actually restored these men (with the exception of one who was ill) to their original posts, and that therefore the question no longer called for an answer. As their restoration to their original posts was admitted, this objection was sustained.

It was, however, subsequently felt that the Board would be failing in its duty if it did not raise and decide the question of these twelve employees of the Company. If the matter were left as it stood, there was nothing to prevent the Company from discharging them the moment the Board had finished its work, and such action would precipitate another crisis. At the instance of the Chairman the objection was withdrawn, and the issue again raised.

The Company stated that, in these circumstances, it would not place the cases of six of the employees before the Board, but would ask for the Board's decision on the cases of N. Sen and D. L. N. Rao of the clerical establishment, and of B. N. Bhattacharjee, A. N. Swamy Iyer, M. N. De and S. K. De of the non-clerical establishment.

On the 7th September Mr. Bose for the Federation submitted a statement (Appendix, page 132) regarding these six employees from the side of the Union. At this stage the Company produced letters received that morning, couched in identical language, from each of the six expressing regret for that had happened and containing an assurance of future behaviour (Appendix, page 133). In view of these letters the Company declared it had no intention of taking any further action against them, and the issue was not pressed to a decision.

KULTI.

Issue No. 1.

Shall there be uniformity of procedure at Kultı and Hirapur in respect of —

- (1) Acting allowance
- (2) Provident fund
- (3) Grade scale
- (4) General increment
- (5) Fixed dates of payment of wages
- (6) Building programme of quarters
- (7) Sunday allowance
- (8) Grievances of the establishment (sick benefits and wages of unskilled labour excepted)?

The Board finds that acting allowance should be paid on the same principle at Kultı and Hirapur—that a workman acting in a vacancy should receive the minimum pay of the grade in which the job lies, with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1938.

The Board finds that a provident fund should be instituted in place of the provident bonus scheme, on the lines of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Provident Fund, 1937, with the Company and the workmen

each contributing 5 per cent of the wages received. The Company has undertaken to make a contribution of 5 per cent of the wages received for the two years from April 1st 1937 to April 1st 1939 in respect of those workmen who join the fund, such workmen being at liberty to pay into the fund a like amount as a voluntary contribution.

The Board accepts that a grade scale shall be introduced at Kultı from the 1st November 1938

The Board does not find that the labour at Kultı are entitled to any general increment

The Board does not find that any case has been made out for the payment of wages on fixed dates

The Board endorses the Federation's acceptance of the Company's assurance that it is fully alive to the necessity of constructing quarters for its labour in the near future, and that so far as is practically possible it will expedite the work of construction towards this goal

The Board is not convinced of the desirability of granting Sunday allowance

The Board is of opinion that the establishment at Kultı should be allowed to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme

Issue No. 2.

Is a provident fund to be established at Kultı as at Hirapur?

For the reasons given in discussing the similar issue at Hirapur, the Board is of opinion that the Company should replace its provident bonus scheme by a provident fund scheme on the lines of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Provident Fund, 1937

Issue No. 3.

Have the following men been wrongly dismissed —

- (a) Nand Lal Gossain, Lance Naik,
- (b) Chandrabir Khettry,
- (c) Lalsing Bunna,
- (d) Sumansing Gurung,
- (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
- (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
- (g) Lachman Thappa,
- (h) Soramsing Thappa,

all of the Watch and Ward Department?

Nand Lal Gossain hails from Nepal. He enlisted at the age of 15 or 16 and served in the Army for three years. He was then discharged and after a period at home was appointed in the Watch and Ward Section of the Kultı establishment on the 27th December 1934. He was discharged on the 23rd April 1938.

For the Federation it is claimed that Nand Lal was dismissed because he was an active member of the Federation, on the pretext of insubordination.

The Company contends that he was dismissed for his failure to carry out the specific orders of his superior officer

The Company's order, dated the 23rd April (Appendix, page 155), merely records that "You are hereby informed that your services are no longer required from date. You will receive pay up to the 30th April 1938 on appearing before the Cashier."

Evidence was recorded (Appendix, pages 117-120, 126-128). Nand Lal himself was examined and another Naik, Lalit Bahadur. The Company tendered Captain Wickham, in charge of the Watch and Ward Department, and produced the relevant papers required by the Federation.

The incident on which the Company seeks to justify its dismissal of Nand Lal took place on the night of the 21st April 1938. Nand Lal seeks to show that it took place on the night of the 19th April, but against his word is the weight of all the documentary evidence produced. When the facts are admitted, it is impossible to hold that the date has been deliberately changed.

Nand Lal, as Lance Naik, was posted as N. C. O. in charge of the main gate from 4 p.m. on the 21st April till 4 a.m. on the 22nd April. At 4 a.m. he was to have been relieved by Lalit Bahadur.

Nand Lal was allowed leave to go to the bazar to take his meal. There he met Lalit Bahadur, and the upshot of their meeting was that Lalit Bahadur took over Nand Lal's duty for the rest of his watch.

An ordinary sepoy Dhan Singh was found asleep on duty. He was hauled up next morning, and with him the N. C. O. in charge who should have detected his lapse. It was then discovered that Lalit Bahadur, and not Nand Lal, had been on duty during the night.

Nand Lal's explanation is that he was told by Lalit Bahadur that he had been deputed by the Subedar to take over charge from him, and that in the belief that it was the Subedar's order, he made over charge to Lalit Bahadur and went away.

This explanation is obviously false, while the explanation given by Lalit Bahadur bears all the stamp of truth. He states that he was under orders to relieve Nand Lal at 4 a.m. As he had no one in his house to waken him in the middle of the night he went to the gate there to sleep till his duty commenced. On the way he met the Subedar and explained to him why he was under the necessity of sleeping at the gate. The Subedar appreciated his difficulty and promised to change his duty next day. As he had to remain at the gate, and as he saw no point in two men remaining there, Lalit Bahadur voluntarily did Nand Lal's duty for him, confident in the assurance that his duty would be changed from the next day. As it was, Dhan Singh slept on duty, and Lalit Bahadur did not detect him and thus his private arrangement with Nand Lal came to light.

Nand Lal therefore was held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and was dismissed. The note book of the Subedar, called for by the Federation, shows that only the previous day all N. C. O.'s were informed, on the failure of a sentry to report for duty at the correct time, that no excuses for failure to perform duty as ordered would be accepted.

It has been argued that, if Nand Lal's offence deserved dismissal, there is no reason why Lalit Bahadur should have escaped without

punishment Captain Wickham in his evidence said that he regarded Nand Lal as the chief offender, in that he should have been on duty, whereas there was this much to be said for Lalit Bahadur that not only did he do his own duty, but Nand Lal's as well. This is borne out by the recommendation (Appendix, page 155), he sent up to the Labour and Welfare Officer, that Nand Lal be dismissed and Lalit Bahadur be severely reprimanded.

It has also been suggested that Nand Lal's offence was not viewed seriously by the Company for he was sent back to duty after being hauled up before Captain Wickham. It appears however that Captain Wickham has no power to suspend a man pending receipt of orders of the Labour and Welfare Officer on a 'case' sent up to him.

Nand Lal's case (Appendix, page 156) is that the Company took advantage of the fact that he did not take the permission of the Subedar before collecting for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, and dismissed him for so collecting on a charge of insubordination. This plea finds no support in the papers produced before the Board, in which there is no mention of any such charge.

It is no doubt true that Nand Lal represented to the Federation that he had been dismissed because he collected for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund without permission of the Subedar, and the Federation supported his application for reinstatement in that belief. But the Works Superintendent pointed out in his letter of the 29th April 1938 to the Vice-President of the Federation at Kult, that Nand Lal's dismissal had nothing to do with the collection of funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign (Appendix, page 156). This statement is borne out by all the documents relating to Nand Lal's dismissal.

Nand Lal tampered with the truth when, in his evidence before the Board, he insisted that the incident had taken place on the night of the 19th April, and not on the night of the 21st April. He saw that his plea that he had been dismissed for collecting subscriptions without authority would not be believed otherwise, and he was also anxious to create the impression that his offence was not regarded as serious in that he was allowed to resume his duties for two days afterwards.

A suggestion was thrown out that Nand Lal might have been the victim of a conspiracy between the Subedar and Lalit Bahadur. This does not merit serious consideration. Lalit Bahadur is hardly likely to have been a party to a conspiracy which would inevitably lead to his own punishment, and did in fact lead to a recommendation that he be severely reprimanded.

The Board feels that it would be more satisfactory if formal charge sheets were drawn up against Watch and Ward employees in respect of offences regarded as serious, and likely to result in their dismissal. It would not then be possible for a workman to make it a grievance that he had been dismissed on a charge of which he knew nothing, and which he had no chance to meet.

On these facts the Board is satisfied that the Company had sufficient reason to dismiss Nand Lal. It has already been seen that the explanation tendered by Nand Lal to explain his change of duty with Lalit Bahadur is false. Moreover the history of events subsequent to his dismissal would warrant a refusal to reinstate Nand Lal even if the Board came to the decision that his dismissal was wrong. The Board could not in reason require the Company to reinstate a man who had

been such a source of trouble that he was convicted in the criminal courts and ordered to execute a bond to keep the peace and be of good behaviour

Mr Homi does not subscribe to this finding and has recorded a note of dissent

- (b) Chandrabir Khettry,
- (c) Lalsingh Bunna,
- (d) Sumansingh Gurung,
- (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
- (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
- (g) Lachman Thappa,
- (h) Somramsingh Thappa,

The Company stated that these men had all been dismissed on the score of their age and physical inability to perform the duties required of them in the Watch and Ward

The letters addressed by the Company to each of these men are all couched in the same terms (Appendix, page 157) — "Reference our conversation when we explained that you were too old for active service in the Watch and Ward Department, and your willingness to retire, we shall terminate your service on 30th June 1938"

It was at first contended that these men had been dismissed because they were members of the Federation. This contention was however subsequently abandoned. And the men, when they appeared before the Board, made no such claim

Chandrabir Khettry gave as his age "below 50" though on the Company's record he appears as 55. His appearance shows that he is unfit for service

Sumansingh appears on the Company's records as 45. He has only one eye and is obviously unfit for service. The wonder is however he managed to secure an appointment in the Watch and Ward

Somramsingh also is clearly unfit for such service. He gave his age as 45 but he looks much nearer the 55 the Company credits him

Lachman Thappa says he is 40. The Company estimates him at 60. His army discharge papers show him as 54. He looks at least that age. Tej Bahadur claims to be 44, the Company makes him out to be 45. His discharge papers show him to be 43. Lalsingh claims 43 years as his age, while the Company gives him 55. On his Army pension papers he is 49. Durga Ram says he is 48, the Company 58. He has no papers to show his age, but he has been drawing a pension from the Army since 28th January 1920

The Company claims that all these men are too old for active service in the Watch and Ward. As no claim is now made that there is any ulterior motive behind their dismissal, the Board has no reason to reject the reason given by the Company. In these circumstances it must find that they have not been wrongfully dismissed

Issue No. 4.

Are the Kulti workmen entitled to strike pay.

On the 29th May 1938, the Kulti Labour Federation served a notice on the Company (Appendix, page 94) that unless certain grievances were settled in their favour by the 5th June 1938, there would be a general strike

There is no dispute that this is a strike notice. There is no dispute that it contravenes the agreement between the Company and the Federation, that ten days' notice would be given of any strike

For the Federation alternative pleas were put forward.—

(1) It was first of all claimed that the short notice was accidental. The Secretary mistakenly believed that he was required to give seven days' notice and not ten

(2) Then it was suggested that the short notice was intentional. The retrenchment orders were to take effect from the 5th June, so the strike notice was made to coincide with that date

On the first alternative the Board cannot hold that the breach of the agreement was any less of a breach because it occurred by reason of a mistake of the Secretary. It therefore finds no justification for strike pay

On the alternative case it has been suggested that the Federation really acted in the best interests of the Company by not giving the agreed ten days' notice. Many workmen were to be retrenched, and the orders of retrenchment would take effect from the morning of June 5th. Had the orders been carried out there would have been lightning strike on June 5th. For that reason the Federation made its strike notice to terminate on June 5th, to coincide with retrenchment orders. A strike on an insufficient notice was a lesser evil to the Company than a lightning strike and therefore the Federation can be said to have acted in the interests of the Company in breaking its agreement

The argument is ingenious but unconvincing. Documentary evidence proves that it was well known to the Federation and its President that Kulti was carrying a large surplus of labour, and that retrenchment was inevitable. A reference is made in the Kulti strike notice to the Company's letter No. X 1102 (Appendix, page 165). This letter, dated the 26th May, addressed to the Vice-President Labour Federation, Kulti, contains the following passage—"You are aware as also is the Chairman of your Federation that we have a very large surplus of labour and have postponed for some considerable time taking any steps to adjust in the hopes of the necessity not arising. We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate." Two other letters (Appendix, pages 165, 163), No. X 1101, of the 25th May, and No. X 989 of the 14th May 1938, leave no room for doubt that the imminence of labour reductions at Kulti was certainly known to the President of the Federation on the 13th May, on which date he had an interview with the Superintendent Kulti on this very matter. When the Federation had advance knowledge that these reductions were inevitably going to be made, there is no further room for the argument that the strike notice had to be made to coincide with the retrenchment date. And the Board has no evidence before it that the contemplated reductions would have led to a lightning strike.

The question of retrenchment is one which must always be left to the decision of the Company.

The Federation's claim that the imminence of the proposed retrenchment justified a breach of the agreement is hardly supported by the strike notice itself which neither gives first place to this grievance nor explains the necessity for the breach.

Last year the Company made an "ex gratia" payment to the strikers (naturally enough, the Federation refers to it now as "strike pay"). This year the Company declines to make any such payment but declares it has no intention to enforce the clauses of the extra wages scheme which would debar strikers from participating in the benefits thereunder. The Board is not impressed with the suggestion that this action on the part of the Company is dictated by the knowledge that the strikers are really entitled to strike pay.

Of the demand put forward in the Kulti strike notice, the first relates to the failure of the Company to grant all the demands of the Federation according to the settlement of 1937. It has not been suggested that, so far as the Kulti workers are concerned, there has been any break down in the attempt to resolve grievances under this head by discussion and correspondence, nor is there anything to show that matters had reached such an acute stage that a strike was the only weapon left to the Federation. The other grievances refer to the manner of the impending retrenchment, in regard to which the strike notice is the first communication addressed to the Company.

In these circumstances the Board is unable to make any recommendation that the Kulti workers are entitled to strike pay.

Mr. Homi dissents from this finding in his separate minute.

Issue No. 5.

Should the 35 men who reported between the 31st July and the 3rd August be reinstated?

This issue has arisen in the following manner. Under the Terms of Resumption of Work, the men were to be allowed seven days' time from the date of resumption to rejoin (Appendix, page 96). Work was actually resumed on the 21st July. Allowing three days' grace, in addition to the seven days stipulated in the terms of resumption, the Company reinstated all who reported up to and on August 1st. Between August 1st and August 3rd some 100 men reported, the number has not been precisely given. Of these the Company re-engaged 65, and some 35 men approximately have not been taken back.

The Federation claims that all these men should be taken back, and cites as a precedent the action of the employers in the Cawnpore strike. This "precedent" is not of any service to the Federation for as the mills in Cawnpore were delayed one day in re-opening, the labour was allowed one day's grace. In the present case the labour was allowed seven days, and then another three days' grace in addition.

In the result the claim is reduced to that of one man, Dhan Singh, who appeared and gave evidence before the Board (Appendix, pages 121, 152 and 153). He stated that he returned to Barakar on the 15th July but fell sick. He appeared before his foreman on the 2nd August with a doctor's certificate, but was not taken on.

The Board finds that the matter of his reinstatement may be safely left to the Company, which has stated that it does not refuse to re-engage any of the men who turned up after August 1st—though they cannot claim re-engagement as of right—and will consider any such applications when there are jobs.

Issue No. 6.

What compensation, if any, shall be paid to the Kulti workers under paragraph 3 of the Terms of Resumption of Work, 1938?

This issue has been framed to meet the case of those workmen who are referred to in paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption of work, 1938.

The Federation claims that these men should be paid nine months' wages to cover the nine months referred to in paragraph 3 plus twelve months' wages as compensation making twenty-one months' wages in all.

The Board sees no reason to distinguish the cases of these workmen from those referred to in paragraph 4 of the Terms of Resumption, and as their reduction coincides with the general retrenchment effected owing to surplus labour recommends that they be paid one month's wages (26 days of the existing wage rate) for every completed year of service.

Mr K C Mahindra, in his separate minute, dissents from this recommendation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Issue No. 1.

Should the establishment staff be granted sick leave as claimed?

Should the Work's Superintendent be allowed discretion in the granting of leave?

Should the staff be allowed privilege leave as claimed?

The claims of the establishment (Appendix, page 92) are set out in item 3(a) and (b) of the staff grievances formulated on the 7th July 1937 —

(a) Sick leave to be 1st month with pay, second month $\frac{1}{2}$ pay, 3rd and 4th month lump sum, and rest without pay.

(b) Privilege leave should be one month, and casual leave 14 days.

It was contended on behalf of the establishment that there could be no reason to distinguish between the case of a workman and of a member of the establishment so far as sickness is concerned, that neither voluntarily courted sickness, and that neither should be penalised if he did fall sick. On this argument the establishment claimed sick leave as stated above, with full pay for the first month of sickness, half pay for the second month, a lump sum within the discretion of the management.

for the third and fourth months, and leave without pay for the remainder of the sickness. The establishment made a special point that no discretion should be allowed to the Superintendent in the matter of sick leave.

The Company thought that no case had been made out for altering the special leave rules of the establishment, and held that there could be no comparison between the workers and the establishment. It further pointed out that the rules are elastic, and in particular cases are generously interpreted by the Superintendent in the exercise of his discretion.

The leave rules of the uncovenanted staff show that members with over one year's service are entitled to 14 days' sick and casual leave, *plus* the Pujah and holiday leave up to ten days per year, *i.e.*, a total of 24 days' leave with pay per year.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. allow its uncovenanted staff one month's leave after twelve months' service, and in addition grants five days' casual leave a year to cover sickness, private affairs or any other urgent reason.

The Board is not impressed with the argument that the establishment and the labour should be treated on the same footing in the matter of sick leave. As the conditions of service differ, so must the rules governing that service differ.

The Board recognises that after a term of service a period of leave is essential for purposes of recuperation, and considers that adequate provision should be made therefor. It accepts the proposal of the Federation that the present leave provisions should be consolidated, and that one month's leave should be earned by twelve months' service. The intention behind this recommendation is that an employee shall spend the leave for recuperation, and in order that the intention may be observed, the Board recommends that an employee who fails to take advantage of the provision after twelve months' service shall forfeit the leave he has earned, it further recommends that under no circumstances shall such leave be allowed to accumulate.

Cases will inevitably arise in which a rigid application of the rules may cause hardship to the individual. For this reason the Board agrees that the discretion of the Works Superintendent should remain unfettered. From the instances produced before the Board there is no room for doubt that his discretion has been generously exercised in the past, and the Board has every reason for confidence that it will in the future be exercised with equal liberality.

Mr K. C. Mahindra has recorded a minute of dissent.

Mr. Homi has also recorded a separate note, concurring in the finding with the proviso that the leave be allowed to accumulate "up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years."

Issue No. 2.

Should the provident fund contribution be increased to one month's pay?

Should the Company's contribution be payable irrespective of the dividend declared?

This issue was framed with reference to item 4 of the list of grievances of the establishment staff of the 7th July 1937 (Appendix, page 92)

The present position is that the Company contributes 5 per cent when it declares a dividend of 7½ per cent or over

The establishment wishes that the rate of contribution be raised to 12½ per cent, and that the Company's contribution be made payable irrespective of the dividend declared

The Company objects to any alteration on three grounds. It foresees legal complications and difficulties inasmuch as the Fund embraces old employees of the old Bengal Iron Co. It is reluctant to commit itself to recurring financial commitments involved in the payment of the contribution irrespective of the declared dividend and it sees no reason to alter the terms of a fund which has been running for sixteen years.

As the Provident Fund Rules are under revision it was ultimately agreed that both questions should for the present be answered in the negative, and that no alteration should be made in the existing terms of the Fund pending such revision.

Issue No. 3.

Should the grade and rate of increment be revised and fixed at the scale suggested by the establishment?

The present "graded pay system" for the establishment staff was introduced with effect from the 1st September 1936. Under the system, the establishment staff has been divided into two groups, the "clerical" and the "works staff" according to the nature of the duties done by each. Each "job" is graded according to its value to the Company, without any reference to the individual engaged thereon.

In the "clerical" staff there are five grades —

Grade	Minimum	Maximum	Increment	Period of years	Increment percentage on initial salary
	Rs	Rs	Rs a		
A	30	35	1 0	5	3½
B ..	35	45	1 8	7	4·3
C ..	45	60	2 8	6	5½
D .	60	80	3 0	7	5
E ..	80	120	4 0	10	5

And in the "non-clerical" or "works" staff there are seven —

Grade No	Minimum.	Maximum	Increment.	Period of years covered by grade.	Increment percentage on initial salary.
	Rs	Rs	Rs a		
1 ..	30	35	1 0	5	3½
2 ..	35	50	2 0	7½	6
3 ..	50	75	3 0	8	6
4 .	75	100	4 8	6	6
5 .	100	150	6 0	8	6
6 .	150	225	9 0	8	6
7 ..	225	335	13 8	8½	6

It will be noted that in each schedule a Rs 30/35 grade has been inserted, partly to look after the man who never improves, but mainly to act as a training grade for young man

At the first hearing, the establishment desired to replace the clerical staff grade by the following grade —

- A—Rs 35 to Rs 75 by annual increment of Rs 4
- B—Rs 75 to Rs 105 by annual increment of Rs 5
- C—Rs 105 to Rs 135 by annual increment of Rs 6

The only suggestion put forward with regard to the Works staff was that the initial grade might rise from Rs 35 to Rs 65 by annual increment of Rs 4

Ultimately the following grades were proposed —

Establishment Staff

Office Staff—

- A—Rs 35 to Rs 75 by annual increment of Rs 4
- B—Rs 75 to Rs 100 by annual increment of Rs 5
- C—Rs 100 to Rs 125 by annual increment of Rs 5
- D—Rs 125 to Rs 150 by annual increment of Rs 5

Works Staff—

- A—Rs 45 to Rs 75 by annual increment of Rs 5
- B—Rs 75 to Rs 150 by annual increment of Rs 6
- C—Rs 150 to Rs 225 by annual increment of Rs 9
- D—Rs 225 to Rs 335 by annual increment of Rs 13-8

Both the Company and the establishment are agreed that there shall be several grades, and it is evident, from a comparison of the existing and the proposed grades, that the main difference is to be

found in the initial grade. They may therefore be scrutinised in the light of the various claims appended to item 2 of the staff grievances enumerated on the 7th July 1937 (Appendix, page 92) --

(a) Minimum salary should be Rs 35 per month

The minimum wage used to be Rs 25, but after an investigation by the Works' Superintendent, it was raised to Rs 30 in 1936

The claim that the initial salary should be Rs 35 is put forward on three grounds --

(1) The clerks themselves think Rs 30 is too low

(2) The Company can afford to pay more

(3) (Somewhat naively) the clerks already in service would like their own relatives to whom preference is to be given over outsiders under item 15 of the list of grievances -to start at Rs 35

The Company claimed--and the establishment admitted--that the Company could obtain as many clerks as it required at Rs 30. It was also conceded that the figure compares favourably with that given by similar establishments. This being so, it cannot be held that the reasons advanced in support of the claim would justify the raising of the minimum salary, the more so as this salary was fixed only in September 1936

The ultimate grade suggested by the establishment for the works staff fixes Rs 45 as the initial pay in Grade A. No reason was given why this distinction was ultimately made between the clerical and the non-clerical staff, or why the figure was raised from Rs 35 suggested in the earlier stages of the hearing

The Board therefore finds no reason to alter the existing minimum salary, either in the case of the clerical or of the non-clerical staff

(b) Lowest rate of increment should be Rs 4 only

As no reason was ever given why this figure was taken, the Board cannot find that the lowest rate of increment should be Rs 4

(c) Increment should in no case be stopped

This claim was amended to read "Increment should in no case be arbitrarily stopped" "arbitrarily" being interpreted to mean "without due cause"

As the Company stated that no increment is ever stopped without giving the man affected a chance to state his case, and as the establishment accepted that statement, no further finding is required of the Board

(d) No degradation should be made. This claim was withdrawn by the establishment

(e) Promotion to the higher grade should be considered immediately on completion of lower one

The establishment explained that it did not insist on "automatic" promotion, but would be satisfied with an assurance from the Company that within one year of his attaining the maximum of any grade, an employee's claim to promotion to the next higher grade would be considered.

The Company stated that this was in fact done, and that, in the event of any vacancy, applications were invited, and a suitable man promoted.

As this assurance was given and accepted, no issue was raised

(f) Minimum starting of the higher grade should be given in case of promotion

The Establishment cites the case of Gouri Shanker Dass. It is stated that he is still drawing Rs 50 though he is doing a job in the grade, Rs 75 to Rs 100

The Company's case is that Gouri Dass was engaged on the 1st January 1932 as Weighbridge clerk on Rs 40 per month. By the 1st March 1938 he had drawn two increments of Rs 2 each, and was getting Rs 44 per month. As his job was at a "dead end" and he had no chance of promotion, it was decided to try him out as a yard foreman, and, while on trial, he was paid Rs 50 per month as the job had not been finally graded.

It is indisputable that since March 1938 this man has been working, whether on trial or otherwise, on a job which is graded at Rs 75 to Rs 100. He is working on one shift. There are two other men on the other two shifts, and each of them is drawing Rs 75. Since March Gouri Shanker has been taking his shift- and his responsibility- just as the other two, and the Board is of opinion that there is no reason not to pay him the starting pay of the post, *i.e.*, Rs 75, with effect from the 1st March.

The Board would suggest to the Company the creation of posts as Junior Yard Foremen in the grade of Rs 50 to Rs 75 to cover the cases of such employees as Gouri Sankar Dass whose competence as Yard Foreman the Company wishes to test.

Issue No. 4.

Should all members of the establishment be paid one month's salary as bonus each year at the time of the Pujas?

Should they be permitted to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme?

The Board is of opinion that the demand for one month's salary as bonus each year is unreasonable.

On the alternative claim the argument is put forward that as the Company's profits are earned by the combined efforts of the workmen on the one hand, and the clerical and supervisory staff on the other, there is no justification for any discrimination in the matter of the extra wages earned by the joint labours of both.

The Company justifies the discrimination on several grounds. It is contended that the conditions of service are entirely different, the establishment enjoying a security of tenure denied to the labour which first comes under reduction in times of depression. That the extra wages scheme was devised to satisfy labour's demand for an increase in wages. That it is desirable to retain a discretion in the hands of the management in rewarding meritorious work on the part of the higher grades, and that if the principle were conceded it would be difficult to define its application in respect of the Calcutta and London staff.

The Board finds no valid reason to confine the extra wages scheme to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls, to the exclusion of the monthly rated staff. Such a distinction undoubtedly operates to the prejudice of certain classes of the employees such as the Supervisory and Junior Operational staffs. On principle there can be no justification for their exclusion. It is not necessary to extend the principle to the Calcutta office, for it is possible to draw a natural line of distinction between the employees at the plants and those at the Calcutta office. The Board therefore recommends that the establishment be allowed to participate in the scheme from the present financial year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April 1938.

Mr K. C. Mahindra dissents from this recommendation in his separate minute.

Issue No. 5.

Are members of the establishment entitled to overtime pay?

Should they be treated as workmen and paid overtime on the same scale?

The claim for overtime was limited to the clerical staff.

The Company challenged the establishment to point to any concern, either public or private, which paid overtime to its clerical staff. No instance was quoted—and the Company stated that it did not propose to create a precedent in this respect.

The Board finds that the hours of work of the clerical staff are normal, and any extra hours are covered by the conditions of their employment. It is therefore unable to make any recommendation that the clerical staff be paid overtime, and sees no reason to accept the plea that the clerical staff should be treated as labour.

Issue No. 6.

Should the shiftmen be allowed 24 hours off between shifts each week? If so, how is this to be arranged?

The establishment claims that each shiftman should get 24 hours off between shifts, and suggests that the shift cycles be arranged to allow of this being done.

The Company urges the practical difficulty and offers to consider any alternative scheme that the establishment might evolve to solve the problem. No alternative scheme has been put in.

The scheme now followed was arranged in consultation with the Factory Inspector. In operation it means that once in every three weeks, when he works back from "C" shift through "B" shift to "A" shift, a shiftman does not get 24 hours off between shifts.

As no alternative scheme has been put forward, the present scheme must be maintained.

The tentative suggestion that the Company might engage a "relieving" force is not practically feasible.

Issue No. 7.

Should the establishment staff be paid acting allowance as labour?

This claim has been confined to the clerical staff. The establishment is desirous that a clerk acting for another shall be paid acting allowance, that he shall receive the minimum pay of the grade in which he is acting.

The Company objects on two grounds —

- (1) that members of the establishment are on a monthly rate,
- (2) that, just as their hours are elastic, so, within limits, the nature of their work is elastic,

and further asserts that acting allowance is unknown in Calcutta establishments.

The rules in force in the Tata Iron and Steel Company are as follows. —

"Any employee belonging to the superior or clerical staff, when acting in a higher post for a month or more, shall draw the pay of his substantive post plus 20 per cent of the pay of the post in which he is acting, or if such post is on a graded scale, 20 per cent of the minimum of the grade, provided that the total emoluments so drawn shall not exceed the pay of the higher post or the minimum of the scale of the higher post if such post is on a graded scale."

"No acting allowance shall be given as provided in the above rule unless the post in which an employee is acting involves the undertaking of higher responsibility or more arduous work than is involved in the substantive post of the employee, e.g., a clerk on Rs 63 in a grade of Rs 55—4—75 will not get any acting allowance if he acts in the place of a clerk on Rs 71 in the same grade, as such work does not involve the undertaking of higher responsibility or more arduous labour."

The Board is of opinion that when an employee belonging to the clerical staff acts in a higher post for a month or more, and that post involves the undertaking of higher responsibility than is involved in his substantive post, he should receive, as acting allowance a sum which, together with his substantive pay, will amount to the minimum of the scale of the higher post.

Issue No. 8.

Have there been any instances where members of the staff have not been allowed five minutes grace in daily attendance, but have been fined a day's pay for such late attendance?

The establishment claimed that no "grace" at all was allowed to the staff, and that any late attendance was punished by a fine which frequently amounted to a day's pay.

The Company contended that five minutes' grace was allowed but that late attendance above that grace was punished, first by a warning and then by the imposition of a small fine. A statement was filed showing the fines imposed from January, 1935 to date. (Appendix page 167.)

For the establishment five witnesses were examined (Appendix, pages 125-126). Their evidence did not support the case set out. S. Ghati of the maintenance shop says he was once late between 1931 and 1933—he cannot remember the year. He was five minutes' late and was fined 6 annas. He was then drawing Rs. 15 per month as an apprentice. G. C. Sadhu of the General Stores draws Rs. 63 per month. He admits that he is generally late in attendance, ten or twelve times a month, by ten, fifteen or twenty minutes. Sometimes he is fined 8 annas and sometimes 4 annas a month. S. K. Roy of the Accounts Department used to be late two or three times a month in 1936. At first he was warned and then fined 8 annas a time for three or four months, since when he has checked his fault. He was then drawing Rs. 43 per month. Dakshina Lal, who draws Rs. 16 per month in the Accounts office says he was once late by two minutes in 1934 and was fined Re. 1. Kapildeo, drawing Rs. 18 a month in the same office, says he was once late by two minutes in November 1934, and was fined Re. 1.

The evidence adduced does not establish the grievance recited. The Board observes that since January 1935 only in the case of G. C. Sadhu have the fines for late attendance exceeded 8 annas per month. He was visited with fines of Re. 1 on three occasions, in August 1935 when he was late 12 times during the month, in September 1935 when he was late 7 times, and in January 1937 when he exceeded the "grace" allowed on 14 occasions.

This matter has ultimately been left to the discretion of the Board, and the Board sees no occasion to pursue the matter further.

Issue No. 9.

Is any distinction made between members of the Covenanted staff and the establishment in the matter of medical aid?

Have members of the establishment been forced to buy outside the ingredients of prescriptions which are supplied free to the Covenanted staff?

The Company claims that it knows of no distinction between the two classes of employees in the matter of medical aid.

The grievance of the establishment is of a somewhat peculiar nature. It is conceded that the staff get free medical advice and free hospital treatment. But the complaint is lodged that if a doctor prescribes a certain medicine, and one of the ingredients is not available in the Company's hospital, the patient has to purchase it himself from outside, bring it to the hospital, and then have the prescription made up.

The evidence led (Appendix, pages 122, 124) does not support the grievance as framed. Two witnesses were examined, T. C. Ghosal and H. P. Goswami, but their evidence did not sustain the grievance. T. C. Ghosal said that he had been obliged to purchase injections and tonics from outside at his own expense. H. P. Goswami spoke of an illness of more than two months' duration in 1934 when he was on leave. No particulars were afforded of the peculiar grievance in either case. The Company cannot be expected to provide tonics and proprietary medicines, nor does it undertake to do so.

H. P. Goswami, as the clerk who posts the bills in the Bill Register, stated that he was in a position to prove that all the bills for all the medical expenses of the covenanted staff were paid by the Company, but he did not particularise this general statement.

In the result the Board finds no evidence to support the grievance framed, and no evidence to rebut the Company's claim that in this respect no distinction is made between the covenanted staff and the establishment. It is satisfied with the Company's assurance that no such distinction is made.

Issue No. 10.

Have there been any instances where old employees have been superseded by new appointments?

The Company called on the establishment to give particulars of instances where such supersession had taken place.

The case of Chandia Bhusan Das, pay clerk, Accounts Department, was cited, and it was stated that he had been promoted to Head Pay Clerk superseding Profulla Ghosh.

Neither Chandia Bhusan Das nor Profulla Ghosh was examined. In their stead Ajit Mukherjee was called upon to give evidence (Appendix, page 125). He only joined the Company on the 21st July 1938 in the Accounts Department, and is on three months' probation. He cannot state in whose place he was engaged, nor can he speak of the other clerks in his department.

As no other evidence was tendered in support of this grievance, the Board can only find that the grievance has not been proved.

Issue No. 11.

Have there been any cases of incivility on the part of officers towards members of the staff?

Has the Company failed to take appropriate action on such cases?

This grievance was not pressed. The Company declared that it had never approved of and would never tolerate incivility on the part of its officers. The establishment was satisfied with this expression of the Company's attitude, and withdrew from prosecution of this grievance.

Issue No. 12.

Should preference be given to the sons and relatives of members of the staff at the time of new appointments?

The Company agreed that, in deciding between two candidates of equal merit otherwise, preference should be given to the one with a relative already in the service of the Company, in accordance with the existing practice. It reserved the right, however, to place the

new entrant in whatever position it chose, holding it undesirable both in the interests of the Company and of its employees, that relatives should be serving in the same department

The establishment accepted this statement of the Company's policy in the matter of new appointments. No further decision by the Board is therefore necessary

Issue No. 13.

Should employees who have passed through the Company's Technical School, be taken on the staff establishment roll?

This issue was framed on the claim of the establishment that labourers on the muster roll should be taken in as supervisors when vacancies occurred

The Company pointed out that the majority of the men attending the classes were already on the establishment roll

The Company undertook to give consideration to such cases, but could not guarantee employment. This undertaking was accepted by the establishment

Special Issue A.

Are the members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?

The determination of this issue has been objected to both by the Federation and by the Company. The position of the Company is made clear in the following letter —

Directors' Bungalow
Kulti

Burn & Co

7th September 1938

The issue "A" as framed reads as follows —

"Are members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?"

The Board of Conciliation has been set up "to go into the various points in dispute between the parties". The materials before the Board for the purpose of framing the issues are—

- (a) Terms of resumption, dated the 17th July 1938 (Appendix, page 96)
- (b) Joint statement by the Labour Federation and the Company, dated the 17th July 1938 (Appendix, page 95)

(c) Statement of the case by the Labour Federation (Appendix, pages 99 and 100)

(d) Statement of the case by the Company (Appendix, page 100 onwards)

Both in the terms of resumption and the joint statement [(a) and (b) above] the Company has specifically excluded from the purview of the Board the question whether the establishment staff can be members of the Labour Union or not (*vide* clause 9 of the terms of resumption, and paragraph 4 of the joint statement)

The Labour Federation neither in their statement of the case nor in the subsequent arguments has asked the Board to frame an issue on this subject

I agree that in the Labour Federation's notice to strike prominence is given to the demand that the "Company should recognise the establishment employees as the members of this Labour Federation". It is also arguable that unless this particular 'grievance' is ventilated it may continue as a source of misunderstanding between the management and the employees which it is desirable that the Board should endeavour to remove. From the point of view of conciliation and avoidance as far as possible of future friction I agree that the issue "A" as framed above should be considered by the Board

There remains however one difficulty. The findings of the Board, constituted as it is under the Trades Dispute Act are not mandatory but will be recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. But in the opening paragraph of the joint statement referred to above (b) there is the unqualified statement that both the parties to the dispute "agree to abide by the decision of the Board". And as the questions arising under issue "A" as above have been specifically reserved by the Company, it is to be understood that the findings of the Board on this issue will not be "binding" on the Management

I suggest therefore that the report of the Board should be drawn up in two sections—one dealing with such issues and findings thereon which will be binding on both the parties, *vide* paragraph 1 of the joint statement, and the second section dealing with such issues and findings thereon where there is no such agreement of prior acceptance

K C Mahindia

The observations which follow are therefore to be regarded as "*obiter dicta*" on the part of the Chairman, and not binding on either party

It is indisputably desirable that the establishment should have some organisation to represent its interests. It is equally undesirable that that organisation should be the organisation which represents the interests of labour, for the interest of the labour force and the supervisory staff must often differ. Not only is this inevitable in theory but it has proved so in actual experience

The establishment is divided into four branches. First the uncovenanted supervisory staff, in direct charge of labour, second, the clerical staff, the work of which is often of a confidential nature,

third, the junior operational staff, forming the link between the supervisory staff and labour, fourth, the Watch and Ward, responsible for the maintenance of order

The Company insists that its establishment staff shall not join the Labour Federation. It takes its stand on the firm ground that it cannot risk any clash between an employee's duty to the Company and his duty to the Federation, nor can it view with equanimity membership of the same Federation with the same interests by the supervisory staff and the labour it supervises

There can be no community of interests between the labour and the clerical staff or the Watch and Ward. So far as the supervisory staff is concerned it is quite clear that a man in some authority, who, by virtue of his position gives orders to the labour which may subsequently form a cause of difference between the Company and the Federation, should not be allowed membership of the Federation

There is only one solution of the difficulty—the formation of a separate union for the supervisory, clerical and Watch and Ward staffs. New recruits to these branches will be able to join the new union, such workmen as may be transferred from the muster roll to the establishment being granted the option of either remaining on the muster roll and retaining membership of the Federation, or joining the establishment and becoming members of the new union. Such members of the establishment as have already joined the Federation will be at liberty to resign. In the discussion before the Board the Federation stated that it would accept such resignations notwithstanding anything in its rules

Some difficulty arises in the case of the junior operational staff. They are members of the establishment and do enjoy some authority. Yet, in distinction from the supervisory staff proper they are "intimately allied to labour" and primarily men of the muster roll, and should be allowed to remain members of the Federation

The above report contains an account of the proceedings of the Board, and of the steps taken by it to ascertain the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute submitted for its determination. It recites the different items of dispute and contains the finding and recommendation of the Board on each such item. It is now submitted to the authority by which the Board was constituted

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman

K. C. Mahindra,

Member, Representative of Employers

Maneck Homi,

Member, Representative of Workmen

Calcutta,

October 25th 1938

II.—Minute by Mr. K. C. Mahindra.

PRELIMINARY.

I had originally no intention of dissenting from my colleagues on any major conclusions and if I feel constrained to append this minute, it is because the arguments adduced in support of conclusions in a few issues do not appear convincing to me and in a few instances I feel that the problem has not been tackled as envisaged by the authority under which this Board of Conciliation was constituted. Section 7(1) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 reads

“Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same and for this purpose the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, and without delay investigate the dispute and *all matters affecting the merits thereof* and the right of settlement thereof.”

My interpretation of this section is that the Board was enjoined not only to bring about a settlement but to investigate into the merits of each term of the dispute and give its verdict thereon. In the present instance, by mutual agreement, work was resumed pending the constitution of the Board and, further, both the parties to the dispute had agreed to accept the ultimate findings of the Board. Under these circumstances I consider full emphasis was desired under the provisions of the Act, on the merits or demerits of the respective claims put up by the two parties. I feel that this aspect of the investigation has not been fully explored and in few instances conclusions have been reached without detailed examination of the merits of the rival proposals. I desire, accordingly on this score to divide this minute into two sections, one part dealing with the issues where, without dissenting from the conclusions of my colleagues I consider that a fuller investigation would have led to a proper appreciation of the Company's standpoint, and the second part dealing with certain issues where I definitely dissent from their judgment.

I.—EXPLANATORY.

A. Provident Fund (Hirapur Issue No. 3 and Kultu Issue No. 2).

The Company declared in 1937 its intention to constitute for the workmen “some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workers contribute.” This arrangement has a dual aspect—the savings aspect and the contributory aspect. My colleagues paying little or no attention to the savings aspect, and directing their scrutiny solely to the contributory aspect have found that the agreement of 1937 has not been literally implemented and have proceeded to the conclusion that as the workmen claim a contributory fund the same should be instituted. The Company in the statement of their case invited the Board to investigate into the virtues of the provident bonus scheme which it had instituted and asked for the Board's judgment on the relative merits of the scheme as put by the Company and a contributory provident fund scheme as claimed by the workmen. The Company stated in conclusion that it

had no objection to replacing the bonus scheme by a contributory scheme but it wished it to be widely known that in the opinion of the Management the former scheme was in reality more beneficial for the workmen. My colleagues did not go into the merits of the two proposals and they have simply accepted the offer of the Company to replace their present scheme by a provident fund (contributory) scheme. I consider it was the duty of the Board to give their considered opinion on the merits of the respective proposals, before coming to a decision on this issue.

The provident bonus scheme was instituted by the Company in November 1937, to come into operation with effect from 1st April 1938. Its main provision may be summarised as follows:

"On retirement a workman shall receive as provident bonus a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of the total wages earned by him in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of whole completed years of service."

The draft outlines of the proposal were communicated to the President of the Labour Federation and his comments are contained in letter No 929/37A of 29th September 1937 addressed to Mr Leslie Martin —

"The present scheme fails to be a provident fund both in the sense in which we had discussed at the conference held at Hiraipur on 7th August 1937 as also under the Provident Fund Act in that it does not take into consideration nor provides for the workmen's contributions— the tentative scheme is only one-sided and the *raison d'être* of the scheme, *i.e.* to provide for the workers' needs in old age, is lost sight of. The scheme does not encourage thrift nor compulsory saving."

Mr Martin's reply of 27th October 1937 to Mr Horn contained the following observations —

"Retiring gratuity and provident bonus"

While agreeing with you that the scheme suggested by us is not a provident fund as generally understood in that the workmen will not be compelled to save so much as they would do if obliged to themselves contribute, apart from that they will get much the same benefits and as far as the Company is concerned the cost of our present proposals will be about the same. I cannot help feeling that you have not carefully considered the significance of our proposals. As an illustration, take a workman starting on a salary of Rs 40 per month or Rs 480 a year. On his contributing 5 per cent of his salary, *i.e.* Rs 24 to the provident fund the Company's contribution will be an equal amount up to the end of the year. His total fund at the end of one year is Rs 48 and this sum earns interest until the date of his retirement. The accumulation during the period of his service follows the same rule and if at the end of 15 years the workman is in receipt of a salary of, say Rs 60 per month, his provident fund, allowing for accumulation of interest as well as a gradual increase in salary will be somewhere between Rs 720 and Rs 1,080. In this provident fund roughly one half will represent his own savings.

Under the proposals which we have drafted, the workman will receive 5 per cent of his salary during the last year of his service, which we would assume in our illustration to be Rs 60 per mensem multiplied by the number of years of his service (15). Carrying the above illustration further, the Company pays him as provident bonus at the time of retirement a sum of Rs 540 which roughly represents the cost to the Company. This sum as suggested above would be about the same as the workman would receive from the Company if there had been a provident fund instead of the suggested proposals.

So far as the Company is concerned, by the institution of a provident bonus they do not save anything, on the other hand, as I have told you, the cost of administration of a provident fund will be heavy as you must also remember that from the nature of operations at the works there are bound to be large fluctuations in the labour roll, and which would necessitate the handling of an enormous number of accounts. As the incidence of such costs must be borne by the provident fund, we reckon that the workmen will suffer so far as their total emoluments are concerned at the end of their period of service.

It will be observed that Mr. Horn himself has stated in the above correspondence that the *raison d'être* of the scheme is "to provide for the workers' needs in old age". From personal knowledge I know it for a fact that contributory provident funds have not, so far in practice, succeeded in attaining this object for in 85 per cent of the cases within my knowledge of provident funds covering about 20,000 members, the individual fund is continuously being mortgaged to the hilt and when old age arrives there is hardly any "provision" left. The Management after careful deliberation decided to place the savings aspect of the arrangement in the forefront and devised a scheme which, in my opinion, really attains the object which both the employers and workmen have in view.

In discussing the merits of the two proposals the attention of the Board was directed to the following important features —

"Difficulties inherent in the contributory provident scheme"

(1) The maintenance of over 15,000 accounts, which owing to temporary but enforced absenteeism characteristic of the industry, would in a short time increase to 20,000, will involve heavy administration expenses. The provident fund maintained by the Tatas covers a little over 19,000 accounts and their expenses are Rs 24,000 a year. It is reckoned that Provident Fund Accounts for Hirapur and Kultu workmen would cost about Rs 18,000 annually, which will bear very heavily on the income of the workmen's fund.

(2) The costs of administration are a legitimate charge on the fund. The Company does not know of any private or commercial contributory fund where the costs of administration are not borne by the fund.

(3) The appointment of trustees, the method and manner of their election, the question of investment of funds, etc., are problems not easy of solution in the case of a worker's provident fund.

(4) One of the prominent features of a contributory provident fund is the restriction imposed on payment of employers' contributions — restrictions which are based on length of service and satisfactory conduct. For instance, in case of "Tata's" provident fund a member

is not entitled to receive the full amount of Company's contribution unless he has put in 15 or more years of satisfactory service and provided his services are terminated otherwise than for misconduct

Even under the Provident Fund Act of 1925 the termination of services within 5 years renders liable to forfeiture that portion of the member's fund which is contributed by the employing authority

(5) In a provident fund scheme provision has to be made for withdrawals or advances—and if it is a recognised fund under the Income Tax (Provident Funds Relief) Act, withdrawal is governed by the rules specially framed for the purpose. It has been pointed out to the Management that a workman's provident fund possesses the merit of providing the facility of easy borrowing on cheap terms for the members thereof. The Company considers this to be a grave defect of a provident fund for workmen. The cardinal idea of a provident fund is compulsory saving for old age and this idea is defeated if continuous drafts are made on the fund to meet demands, however temporary. It has been experienced by the Management that this essential virtue is not fully grasped even by a higher cadre of employee who is supposed to possess a greater sense of responsibility than what the average workman does, and that in one particular fund aggregating over Rs 6 lakhs more than Rs 4½ lakhs is pledged as security against loans. A workman who receives his provident fund slip at the end of the year can prove for all ostensible purposes that his creditworthiness has increased by the amount of the fund at his credit. No matter what restrictions one may impose in respect of assignments or pledges or liens, this increase in his creditworthiness cannot be denied and as such his ability to borrow from the money-lenders has increased. The Company does not know any effective remedies which would prevent an aggravation of the borrowing habit which would almost be the certain result of a provident fund scheme

(6) It has been suggested by the Labour Federation that a provident fund scheme be framed on the same lines as the provisions and rules laid down by the Provident Fund Act of 1925

The special features of this Act are —

(a) Compulsory participation by the employees

(b) The member's fund is not capable of being assigned or charged

These provisions can be repeated in any private fund rules quite easily but the protection given under (b) above does not get over the real difficulty outlined in paragraph 5 above

' Merits of the Provident Bonus Scheme '

(7) It is quite simple in operation. In the scheme which has been introduced by the Company a workman receives on termination of his service (unless due to dismissal for misconduct or misdemeanour) a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of his wages in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of years of service

(8) The cost of this scheme to the Company is more than would be the cost of a contributory provident fund based on the same percentage

(9) There are no costs of administration as the scheme is very simple from accountancy point of view and involves one arithmetical calculation only when the payment is made

(10) The restraints usually embodied in provident funds as outlined in paragraph 4 above are absent and as soon as an employee has completed 12 months' service his right to provident bonus is established and there are no qualifications attached to this right

(11) As the workman receives no credit slip on account of accrual of this right he is unable to borrow on the security of this bonus and accordingly the bonus scheme represents a truer provision for old age than would an ordinary provident fund in actual practice

(12) A legitimate criticism against the provident bonus scheme is that it does not promote compulsory thrift. No doubt the workman is not compelled to contribute, but the other half of his fund is safe and kept intact until he actually retires, and is not frittered away, through borrowing, before the fund is realised

(13) The Company has further declared its intention to invite a commercial bank to open a branch office in Hirapur and offer savings bank facilities to the employees. This will serve the purpose of attracting voluntary savings of workmen and will earn for them a regular income

It might be possible to improve upon this proposal by some sort of an insurance scheme on the lines of the scheme maintained by the Indian Post Office

I feel that my colleagues have failed to appraise the merits of the provident bonus scheme and their decision to shelve the bonus scheme has been actuated solely by their respect for literal performance of an agreement, irrespective of the ultimate benefits which would accrue to the workmen in either case. The Company has indicated its willingness to replace their bonus scheme by a contributory fund scheme but, in my opinion, this is a retrograde step and will not serve the purpose of providing a fund for old age which is, after all, the only *raison d'être* of such benefit proposals

B. Festival Leave (Hirapur Issue No. 9).

The sole deciding factor influencing my colleagues in their decision is the practice obtainable at The Tata Iron & Steel Co's Works at Jamshedpur. My objections to the grant of this concession are

(1) The claim was only halfheartedly pressed by the Labour Federation. It finds no place in the strike notice. In the gradation of grievances this claim was put in the "C" class by Mr. Bose, the Labour Advocate. Accordingly the complaint is not acute

(2) The works at Hirapur are continuous operation works and is possible that denominational leaves may prove awkward from the operational point of view

(3) The grant is tantamount to adding two days to the privilege leave. My colleagues have suggested safeguards against such interpretation but I feel that no matter what the safeguards are on paper in practice the grant will resolve into adding 2 days privilege leave, which is already considered to be on the generous scale. On a reference to the General Manager of The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., I have been advised as follows —

Festival Leave —Originally the idea was that the leave could only be availed of on festival days but as an employee could in practice

obtain leave on any day he wishes by saying, for example, that he wished to perform the *sradah* ceremony of his father or that he had to perform *Satyanarayan Puja*, it was thought best to allow these two days festival leave to be added to the two weeks' vacation and to be taken whenever desired. Of course these two days festival leave lapse if they are not availed of within the year and cannot be accumulated like the vacation leave."

I am not in favour of emphasizing in any manner whatsoever communal aspects of living in industrial organisations. Nevertheless I recognise the probable impact on industrial relationship of the existing political tendencies in the country and, solely on grounds of expediency, I have subscribed to the recommendation of my colleagues on this issue.

II.—DISSENT.

A. Establishment Leave (Issue No. 1).

Beyond the mere setting up of a claim for privilege and casual leave of one month and 14 days the Advocate of the Labour Federation did not adduce any arguments for the change nor did he proffer any evidence in support of the contention that the existing leave benefits were niggardly and inadequate. Every worker desires a change for the better in his service conditions and in what he receives for his work. But it is one thing to desire a change and another thing to earn it.

Twenty-four days' leave in the year for this category of employee is, in my opinion, ample. That Jamshedpur offers something different and more ample is no argument, that the Government of India allows its servants one month's leave is also no argument, industrial concerns set up in a world of profit-economy and no State support, have no taxpayers to fall back upon in case of deficits and short-falls. In Western countries which provide the inspiration and guidance for extension and amelioration of workers' living conditions, the maximum leave period is three weeks for the establishment staff. I do not know of any industrial manufacturing concern in Bengal which allows its establishment staff leave with pay for more than three weeks in the year.

Besides the conditions of living—wages, housing, educational and medical facilities, recreations, etc.—differ in each organisation and judgments based entirely on mere comparison of one item of living cannot be accepted as just and accurate findings on the matter at issue.

I do not consider any case has been made out for altering the present rules, and I therefore dissent from the recommendations of my colleagues on this issue.

B. Establishment and Extra Wages Scheme [Issue No. 4 and Kulti Issue No. 1 (8)].

This issue arose incidentally and did not form part of the major grievances. The original demand was for one month's salary as *Puja* bonus each year. The present practice is to pay a bonus to the establishment staff as and when profits permit, at the discretion of the Company. In the past, the Company has paid such bonuses to the

establishment staff in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1937, that is, in every year when the Company made a profit. The amount of the bonus varies according to the years of service and the merit of the individual's work during the year.

When the original claim for one month's Puja bonus was argued before the Board, no evidence was produced of any real grievance on this score and the demand consisted merely of converting the Company's discretion about bonus payments into a privilege to be incorporated in the terms of service of the establishment staff irrespective of the Profit and Loss Account of the Company.

The alternative claim did not figure in the picture until after the Advocate for Labour Federation felt nonplussed at his inability to adduce any arguments in support of his claim and the alternative demand was put in his mouth, so to say. The alternative demand is for participation in the Company's extra wages bonus scheme.

My colleagues justify the granting of this concession on the ground that the Company's profits are earned by the joint labours of both the workmen and the establishment staff and therefore on principle there can be no justification for the exclusion of the latter category of employees. In making this recommendation my colleagues have apparently forgotten to take note of the fact that the extra wages scheme was promulgated with the purpose of giving labour special emoluments in times of prosperity and this was done specifically to meet labour's claim for a general increment of wages when trade is good. This is recognised by the Board in its discussion of Issue No. 1 (Demand for 25 per cent general increment). No claim has been made and no evidence brought forward to show that the wages of the establishment staff are low. In fact their service terms are superior in many ways to those obtainable elsewhere, even as compared to Jamshedpur, for the establishment staff at Hirapur receive free housing, free electric light, and water, etc., which their confreres at Jamshedpur do not receive.

I cannot help feeling that my colleagues have been guided in their decision by the practice adopted by the Tata Iron & Steel Company, whose profit sharing scheme embraces all their permanent employees - from the General Manager down to the menial servant. If such be the case and Tata's practice (which was introduced only a year ago) was then sole guide, I submit that my colleagues would find it difficult to meet the charge of mental inertia, inasmuch as they have refused to take into account not only local conditions but also the general factor of efficiency on which subject opinions may honestly vary according to one's experience.

I summarise my objections to the extension of the extra wages scheme as follows -

(1) The genesis of the extra wages scheme is the formulation of a method by which workmen would receive higher emoluments. As would be clear from the arguments under Hirapur Issue No. 1, the demand for increase in wages of the workmen was satisfied by the extra wages scheme.

(2) No attempt has been made to prove that the establishment suffer from a low level of wages.

(3) The alternative issue was framed on a stray suggestion and does not appear in the original statement. Mr. Bose did not press for

it seriously, for even in his final arguments, while emphasising the need of a Puja bonus, he said "Puja comes every year, but extra wages scheme -- 22"

(4) Conditions of service of the workmen and the establishment staff are entirely different as, e.g., during depression times it is the workmen who come under reduction first. Tenure of service is more secure in the case of establishment staff.

(5) The discretion in the payment of Puja bonus is advisedly maintained by the Company inasmuch as the merits of work done by this class of employee become more and more specific and individual as the higher grades are reached as compared to the gang or mass work put in by the workmen. Bonuses accordingly should vary with the merit of work done, hence the justification for discretionary powers in the hands of the management for awards which are extra-contractual.

(6) If the claim for participation were held valid it would be difficult to define its application particularly in respect of the Calcutta and London staffs. Owing to the high degree of centralisation there are several administrative departments which cater for several joint stock concerns under the same Managing Agents (e.g. share cash despatch, etc.), and it is difficult to allocate one particular set of staff to one Company.

My colleagues have recommended that it is not necessary to extend the principle to the Calcutta Office, but they give no reasons for this recommendation. If the one justification for extension of the scheme lies in the fact that it is the joint labours of all employees which yield profits, then exclusion of any one cadre of employee cannot be upheld. There is thus apparent contradiction in the policy which has been advocated. Further, my colleagues have instanced the case of the Junior Operational and Supervisory Technical staff who are intimately allied with labour and accordingly their exclusion may be reckoned as borderline cases which are thereby prejudiced. The obvious recommendation should therefore have been the transfer of such staff to the muster roll and thus provide the enabling measure for their participation in the extra wages scheme.

The Indian Labour Commission of 1931, while discussing profit sharing schemes gave their considered opinion that "in the present stage of industrial development, such schemes are unlikely to prove either useful or effective," and the Commissioners went on to recommend efficiency or production bonus in place of profit sharing schemes. In the case of establishment staff where individual merit and efficiency is an important and comparatively easily assessable quantity, a uniform all-round application of profit sharing bonus scheme cannot be productive of any greater efficiency or even contentment, which really are the two aims of such schemes. I am of opinion that the scheme instituted by the Tata Iron & Steel Company fails in this respect and accordingly is not a good example to follow. Even in the United Kingdom similar schemes do not embrace all the cadres of employees.

At the end of 1937 the total number of undertakings practising profit sharing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 410. Several firms had two or more schemes in operation for different categories of employees. These 410 businesses concerned employed about 429,000 work people, of whom only 264,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes." (*The Ministry of Labour Gazette, London, July 1938*)

For reasons stated above I dissent from the recommendations of my colleagues on this issue. I am doubtful whether all the members of the establishment staff would like the change as people who would stand to lose by the change would be those who possess a distinguished record for long and meritorious service.

C. Compensation to Retrenched Employees (Kulti Issue No. 6).

Paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption relates to the case of 700 and odd workmen who were discharged owing to the blowing out of furnaces and closing down of coke ovens. It states *inter alia*

"When work starts on this furnace and the coke ovens they will be re-employed. These men will get no wages or compensation for the period of time that they will be out of work but in case of those who will be re-employed their continuity of service will be recognised. This clause shall apply if the furnace starts within 9 months. If the work starts after 9 months, these workers shall be paid such compensation, if any, as the Board shall determine."

I cannot comprehend my colleagues finding that they "see no reason to distinguish the cases of these workmen from those referred to in paragraph 4" (*i.e.*, the cases of 800 and odd men who were discharged on account of being surplus). Surely if these 700 and odd blast furnace and coke oven workmen are not re-employed because of the decision of the Company not to relight the furnace, the loss of their service is due, not to their being surplus, but due to there being shortage of work.

Furnaces and coke ovens must periodically be closed down when their useful life is finished or fresh brick lining becomes necessary. This periodical shut down is inherent in the conditions of the industry and must accordingly be inherent in the conditions of employment of workmen engaged thereon. If, after repairs, trade conditions justify the furnace is blown in and the persons rendered enforcedly idle are re-employed. The Company has agreed to allow such men the benefit of continuity of service despite the break. But if trade does not justify reopening of the furnace, it means that the group of employees concerned lose their jobs due to trade depression and scarcity of work. Under these circumstances it would be difficult to justify a further imposition on the employers in the form of "compensation" to be payable to the workmen.

On a point of principle, as long as employers carry out their contractual obligations and give to retrenched employees all their dues including pay for the notice period, there can be no valid reason for any other "compensation". If this proposal to pay compensation were accepted it would mean that retrenchments done owing to shortage of work would involve a double burden on the Company. This position the employers would find difficult to accept.

I fail to see any similarity in the cases of the two groups of workmen, except that notices of discharge in either case have more or less coincided and this coincidence in dates cannot be held to be a valid reason for equal treatment in respect of so-called "compensation". I submit that if the right of the employers to regulate the number of men needed for their operations is not to be questioned—a right which has been specifically acquiesced to by even the Labour Federation (*vide* Kulti Union's letter of 23rd June 1938), and further when even the

“methods and pace of reductions”, on which the trade unions take their stand are beyond the purview of the employers, dependent as they are on the physical life of the furnaces, I submit that under such circumstances the question of compensation can hardly arise. I accordingly dissent from my colleagues and find that no compensation should be payable.

III.—CONCLUSION.

I should like to make a brief reference to two other matters which do not strictly come under the purview of the Board, but where I feel that the Board should indicate the right action and the right procedure.

(a) Both the Company and the Labour Federation have signified their acceptance of the Board's recommendations. The terms and incidence of such acceptance should in my opinion be made more explicit. For instance, I envisage the settlement to hold good for a certain definite period, during which issues now raised and agreed upon could not be re-opened.

This Board has been set up, after a period of grievous loss and suffering to both the parties, to investigate and settle all the major grievances and when the Board's findings are accepted by both the parties it is only reasonable to hope that a period of comparative peace and settlement will follow. Numerous other questions will engage the attention of the Union and the Company but these should not develop into major disputes, for it is presumed that this Board has dealt with all such major matters exhaustively for some time to come. I recommend that the questions now decided should not be re-opened for a period of 5 years. I also take it for granted that the two branches at Kulti and Hirapur of the Labour Federation would become registered bodies in Bengal within a reasonable time and that their day-to-day management at any rate in so far as contact with the Company is concerned, would be conducted in a more responsible manner than has hitherto been the practice. I am referring to the inchoate manner in which evidence was tendered before the Board, the lack of courtesy in correspondence and the numerous complaints one receives about the working of the Union Offices at the two places.

(b) Under paragraph 10 of the terms of resumption the two parties have agreed to the procedure to be followed in respect of future disputes. This is the first instance, at any rate in Bengal, when by agreement the processes of negotiations and conciliation have been placed in the forefront and it is definitely settled that no strikes or lock-outs should take place. The iron and steel industry is of growing national importance and for Bengal it is a key industry with a great future. The workmen and the employees represented in the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., have agreed to the procedure of utmost peace and I submit that the Government should interest itself in these processes and provide legislative sanction.

The merits of the proposal require no commendation, its justification lies in the possible danger of exploitation by outside parties who for their own selfish ends may desire to upset peaceful settlements.

K C Mahindra

17th October 1938.

III.—Minute by Mr. M. Homi.

Issue No. 1 (Hirapur)—General Increment.

A Should a general increment of 25 per cent over the present scale of wages be sanctioned?

Has the demand of such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's extra wages scheme and participation in profits?

Alternatively

B Was there any general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-1932?

If so, have the cuts been restored?

If not, should they be restored now?

I prefer to deal with the questions above as a whole. I answer this issue A in the affirmative but I put the rate of general increase at 20 per cent or two annas in the rupee, because—

(a) In the present circumstances, the iron and steel industry in India is in a prosperous state and can bear the burden of a general increase in wages. The profits made last year amount to some one crore seventy-three lakhs and fifty thousand (Rs. 1,73,49,804) and the increase in wages at both the places—Hirapur and Kulti, would cost a mere seven lakhs on the existing wages (Rs. 7,00,000) or 4 per cent of the total profits.

(b) From no dividend during six years 1931 to 1936, the Company paid last year (1937-38) 35 per cent dividends and the year before that (1936-37) the dividends declared were 20 per cent.

(c) The Company's contentions that the shareholders have received only 1·8 per cent return on their capital for the last 20 years has no bearing on the subject. In times of depression, a demand for increase in wages would be declared ridiculous. In prosperous times, increase in wages cannot be delayed by a mathematical calculation, which can prove most anything. The apprehension of coming depression is no argument, either.

(d) The Company's statement that the present wages are fair and compare well with other places has yet to be proved. No evidence on this point has been adduced nor any statistics produced. On the other hand, the Federation had declared that there had been a wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32, but though the Union was unable to establish this satisfactorily as to the percentage of the cut imposed or if it was general, yet there is one thing to be said and that is that the Company has not categorically denied that there was either a wage cut or a scaling down of wages. It has said that in some cases "men on higher rated jobs were offered work on lower paid jobs in order to provide them with some sort of work and that 25 per cent of such reductions would represent a grossly exaggerated figure."

My view is that it has not been found possible to make a proper comparison of the present wages with those prevailing in 1930-32.

This inability is due to the fact that the employers definitely rendered no help to the Board in determining this question—all they did was to ridicule this suggestion of reduction and to place some 300 muster roll and other books before the Board from which the labour representatives were asked to hunt up matters that might usefully support their contentions and that too, in less than a few hours in a day or two. This process has been very unsatisfactory and in my view unfair. The employers were in a position of greater knowledge and greater resources than a labour union. It is clear that partial admission of scaling down of wages even in one single instance places the onus of proof on the employers and as these conciliation proceedings were instituted on the agreement of both the sides to refer the dispute to a Conciliation Board, the Board could arrive at a just conclusion only by securing information and materials from both the sides instead of putting one side to the test and the other resting with the apologia that no case had been made out for the demand. It has not been stated to the Board that any of the scaled down wages had ever been restored to their original level, and that would certainly make out a case for increment.

The position has therefore been very unsatisfactory. The Federation had found itself unable to accept the offer of the Board for the appointment of a Commissioner to find out the materials for reduction of wages from the books of the Company. The cost involved in such commission would have been prohibitive and the time involved would have been equally great. The other alternative would be for the Government to depute a Special Officer to investigate the allegations and come to a finding itself or submit the materials to the Board for a decision. But as I have stated, even this may not be necessary for the Company's admission that there were instances where the wages have been scaled down and its silence on the subject of such restoration raises a presumption that cannot be ignored and would go to support the argument of the Union and to make out a case for increase in wages.

Now coming to the question whether the introduction of the extra wages scheme by the Company has met the demand of the workers for an increase in their wages, I answer the question in the negative. There were two demands before the Company in 1937—increase in wages and a share in the profits made by the Company. One was not at the expense of the other nor agreeing to accept the latter (profit sharing scheme) can be taken as any indication that the former (straight increase in wages) had been given up.

It has been stated by the Company that the prosperity may be only transient and periods of depression may soon set in. It may be so and yet it may not be so. The argument is not necessarily correct. Even if prosperity is of a temporary nature, there is evidently no reason why the workers should not join in this gain. Wages suffer whenever there is a decline in industry and there is no reason why workmen should not benefit when prosperity starts.

Further, to my mind, in order to ensure a period of complete industrial peace and good will, an increase in wages has been very necessary, for experience has shown that no matter how great strides are made in the improvement in service conditions and additions of amenities for the workmen, nothing seems to take the place in the hearts and minds of the workmen of the absence of any immediate, tangible monetary gain that even one pice of increase in their wages

would seem to fill This psychological aspect ought not to be ignored in the relations between Labour and Capital and I desire to lay special emphasis on this point

It has been suggested that after the grant last October (1937) of an ad interim bonus under the extra wages scheme, there was no further correspondence over the subject and that acceptance of the additional money under that scheme meant a giving up of that claim to general increment That can be a correct argument as between two individuals and in a court of law The application of the same line of argument to the case or relationships of labour and capital would be fallacious Their relationship and claims stand on an entirely different footing They approach more to the relations between two or more states—, political entities—than between two individuals and their disputes do not share the form nor decisions in a Court of Law No claim can ever be given up nor that a claim kept in abeyance can ever be destroyed Each party waits for the opportunity to deal with the other, in other words, claims are pushed as and when the conditions are favourable for their realisation

In brief, I hold that a claim for increment of wages on the basis of two annas in the rupee would not be an intolerable burden upon the resources of the Company and what may happen when a depression takes place is no ground nor argument to deny the workmen this rise in their wages

These remarks hold good in the case of the Kulti Works, where of course no question of reduction—partial or general—has been raised nor have to be dealt with and the recommendation equally applies there along with Hirapur for a straight general increase

Issue No. 4 (Hirapur)—Sickness Benefit.

Three sub-issues have been framed in respect of this issue, viz —

(a) Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefit?

For reasons stated below, I unhesitatingly declare that the Company has not implemented its agreement

(b) Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence?

It was not and never intended to be, is my definite view

(c) If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail?

There can be only one reply to such a question and that is that the rules are ancillary to and do not and cannot be permitted to override the principle

A brief resumé of the whole history behind the settlements will be of interest and help considerably in coming to a just finding on this issue

A strike took place at Kulti Workshop on the 19th June 1937 A settlement was reached on the 26th June 1937 One of the terms and conditions of the settlement was embodied in Article No 21 under head "Sickness Benefit"—"The present arrangement for sickness benefit will continue in operation, namely, on total unfitness for work when certified by the Company's doctor, a workman shall receive full

pay up to one month of his illness and half pay for the second month of his illness. Co-operation of the labour is invited to prevent malingering."

At the time of this Kulti settlement, it was felt that some adjustment was necessary in the light of this settlement for the Workshop at Hirapur (which was then under one and the same management as at Kulti) but no definite date was fixed for such discussion. In the meantime, a strike took place at Hirapur on the 16th July 1937. It lasted for three days and the workmen were advised by the Federation to go back to work unconditionally on an assurance being given that their grievances would be heard. At first July 31st 1937 was fixed as the date on which the discussions were to take place. An advance copy of the subjects to be discussed was sent at his request to Mr. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur, on the 26th July 1937. It was framed on the model of the Kulti settlement and contained all the essential principles embodied therein regarding terms and conditions of service, since it was felt that two sets of rule could not be permitted under one and the same Company or Administration. Unfortunately it was impossible for Mr. Homi to come to Hirapur on that date (31st July 1937) as he was isolated by floods in the river Suvernerekha from all means of communication and conveyance. Accordingly a fresh date—7th August 1937—was fixed up on which to discuss matters relating to Hirapur labour and that was done on that date. The discussions started from 10-30 a.m. and lasted till 10-30 p.m. Present were Mr. Martin, Chairman, Board of Directors, Mr. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur and Mr. Homi, President, Labour Federation. The formal replies to the various points were sent to Mr. Homi for signature by Mr. Peeling on 13th August 1937 and Mr. Homi returned the documents duly signed about the end of the month. At the time of discussions on the 7th August, Mr. Homi was, for the first time, shown a circular dated the 6th August 1937, i.e., of only a day previous, dealing with Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave Rules and Special Sick Leave Benefits Rules and this was said to have been brought out to implement the Kulti Settlement Terms of 26th June 1937 and the same set of rules was drawn up for Hirapur as was for Kulti, which could only have been done on the underlying desire of both the parties—the Company and the Federation for a uniformity of service conditions applicable to both the places, and which, so far as the Federation is concerned, can be unhesitatingly proclaimed as the cherished end. A very lengthy set of rules could not have been seriously studied or digested nor could a considered opinion have been possible thereon in such a short time available as was on the 7th August and this is made plain in letter No. 830-37A of 30th August 1937 to the Company from the Federation. It runs as follows:—

"At the time of our general discussions on matters relating to labour on the 7th instant, at Burnpur, I had stated that we would carefully examine the Leave and Sickness Leave Rules that you had made and make our considered representations thereon, since I had these rules given to me at very short notice. I am taking the opportunity to do so now."

It should be noticed that in both the settlements, two separate and unconnected items figure—one of privilege leave and another for sickness—items 8 and 21 in the Kulti Settlement and items 4 and 5 at Hirapur and they have not been and had never been meant to be

dependent one upon the other. It should be further noticed that since the Hirapur settlement followed the Kulti settlement, the claims put forward at Hirapur were based on the principles of the agreement reached at Kulti. In other words, there never was desired nor ever intended that the terms and conditions of service should be anything but uniform at both the places. An attempt has been made to distinguish between "sickness benefit" and "sick leave" but with all due respect to this opinion, it must be said that there is nothing in it, at least, no such thing was contemplated at the time of the discussions. "Sickness benefit" cannot be derived until a man 'falls sick' and during that period, the man must be and is on "sick leave" and since the man is paid even though he does not work during that time, the monetary return to that man constitutes for him a "benefit" which is designated as "sickness benefit". In other words, the basis for "sickness benefit" is "sick leave" which he gets when he falls sick. Every privilege that a workman gets over and above his wages constitutes a benefit for him, and is grouped under that head.

It is further argued that "sickness benefit" can only be construed as referring to a continued sickness, which may continue for more than two months and that the Company's rules, which provide for a sickness for a continuous period of over 14 days (Rule No. 3 of Special Sick Leave Benefits) are really very generous and more than meet the demand as set out in paragraph 5 of the settlement, which is for a sickness of a month and more. I am not impressed with this generosity and I can hardly feel that the Company will make, and continue in, the mistake of being generous in this way. I have not met a capitalist of this type. But a possible explanation of this may be found later on in this minute of dissent.

Now coming to the circular itself, it is clear that the privilege leave of 15 days in a year has been split up into casual leave and casual sick leave, none of which figure in the terms of settlement, either at Kulti or at Hirapur, and a protest was lodged at the first opportunity in the letter referred to above (No 830/37A of 30th August 1937 for Hirapur and No. 903/37-A of September 3rd 1937 for Kulti). It reads as follows:

"Rule 2.—We are not in accord with the breaking up of the privilege leave as contemplated in article No. 4 of our settlement into these classes. Sick leave has been placed in a class by itself, *vide* Article No. 5 of the settlement and no differentiation should have been made in the privilege leave which has been meant to enable a workman to have a respite from the daily grind, etc., etc.

If this leave is to be whittled down by any temporary or short term of sickness, the privilege or benefit vanishes and the object of the scheme frustrated. As a matter of fact privilege leave and casual leave are two distinct things and your circular has obviously mixed privilege, casual and sick leave all together and the 15 days' privilege leave that we had put up as an issue was never contemplated to include casual sick leave."

In the same letter, observations have been made regarding special sick leave benefits, which are as under —

"Rule 1.—Should be omitted in the light of our observations on the score of casual sick leave. There should be no differentiation between casual and special sickness. A sickness is a sickness whether it lasts for a day or a month or even two and the sickness benefit that

we had contemplated in article 5 of our settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period "

The Kulti letter was in a similar vein and in identical language. Then followed a long and wearied course of correspondence and negotiations with Kulti and Hirapur between both the local and central unions and the management for the purpose of bringing about modifications of these rules to carry out the original intention and the principle behind it. The Federation wrote a letter No 121/38A on the 21st January 1938 to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to which a reply was received on the 24th January 1938 among others to the following effect — "I have your letter No 121/38A, dated 21st idem. I note the points you mention in your letter and have sent a copy to our Works Superintendents at Hirapur and Kulti with a request that they should personally look into these matters. I have further requested them to communicate with you direct in reply thereto "

Then followed interviews with Mr Thornton at Kulti, whereafter Mr Thornton, the Works Superintendent, writes to say that he is trying to get in touch with Mr Martin on these matters and hopes to let us know at an early date and followed by another letter, in which he states that he is glad to inform us that the matter has been settled and this was followed later on by a revised circular, dated 17th March 1938 wherein all mention to sickness for a period of 14 days and over entitling one to benefits under the scheme were omitted and the view point and the contentions of the Labour Federation were upheld. In other words, a belated justice was done and be it said to the credit of the Company that full amends were made and that some 2,000 persons who had qualified for the benefit but had not received same due to former interpretation were fully recouped.

But the position at Hirapur did not undergo any change. In other words, what was intended at Kulti, though withheld for a while were fully conceded but the Hirapur claims, modelled and based on Kulti settlement and put up with that intention, still continued denied to the workmen. A stand was taken by the Company that these sickness leave rules, even as they were, were very generous over anything existing, that they had led to malingering, an opinion hazarded by the Works Superintendent even when the cases were certified as unfit by the Company's Chief Medical Officer, an *ex-I* M S man, that Hirapur was more healthy than Kulti and on the Company taking the question of leave, sick and casual, as a whole, an entirely unwarranted and mistaken stand, since both these questions were put up, dealt with and settled separate and apart.

In the terms of settlement, the demand and the reply are as under

Sickness benefit — Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness—to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness, and thereafter according to the discretion of the management.

Reply of the Company — Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose.

It will be seen that what the Company had agreed to was the demand as framed and put up to it on 7th August 1937, *i.e.*, the principle of the demand. And the Company stated that it had prepared rules for the purpose on 6th August 1937, meaning for the

purpose of carrying out the principle in actual operation. It cannot be said for a moment that the demand was accepted by the Company subject to the rules already framed. The demand was agreed to and rules are framed for the purpose of carrying out the demand. One cannot agree to the rules that have the effect of nullifying the demand and yet say that the demand has been agreed to. The language of the reply does not seem to us to be open to the interpretation put upon it by the Company.

Even granting that the phraseology of the reply is disputable, without admitting same, the difference can be settled by finding out the intention underlying the demand and of this, in this case, there is no doubt, but that the Hirapur intention was the Kulti intention, for—

- (a) Sickness benefit originally existed at Kulti
- (b) Kulti settlement was first arrived at on 26th June 1937 and Hirapur settlement came afterwards on 7th August 1937
- (c) Identical and common circulars were issued by the Company at Kulti and Hirapur, being No W/Cn/4892 of 6th August 1937
- (d) Kulti circular was withdrawn and replaced by another dated the 17th March 1938, after an agitation that was identical at both Hirapur and Kulti

It is argued that the Kulti circular was modified in the light of the legacy received by it from the old Bengal Iron Company's Accident and Sick Rules of 18th February 1921. This circular or its contents was never produced by the Company nor seen by the President of the Federation when he conducted negotiations for settlement at both the places and it was produced for the first time during the deliberations of the Conciliation Board. But this circular has no meaning. Labour is concerned with the latest settlement with the Company and as arrived at on 26th June 1937 and on 7th August 1937. It is however significant that even in spite of the legacy received by the present Company from the old Bengal Iron Company, it tried to interpret its agreement of 1937—which is very clear—in a way not warranted even by the phraseology.

Article 21 of the Kulti settlement of 1937 says

“The present arrangements for sickness benefit will continue in operation, namely, on total unfitness for work when certified by the Company's doctor, a workman shall receive full pay up to one month of his illness and half pay for the second month of his illness.”

Was there any warrant for the Company for framing rules whereby “if any person (*vide* Rule 3 of its Circular of 6th July 1937) is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits —

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which the sickness commenced
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued.”

The question naturally suggests where did the Company get the clause “for a continuous period of over 14 days” from. It does not exist

even in the legacy, of which Rule No 3 of circular, dated the 18th February 1921, says

"Injury sustained by workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability entitles the injured person to—

- (a) Full pay for one month
- (b) Half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's Senior Medical Officer
- (c) Any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case

Rule No 9 extends the same benefit to workers returned as sick. It says "Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 5, provided the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients."

Here also it will be noticed there is no 14 day clause and that sickness even if it is for any period from one day to one week or up to one month entitles the workman to claim sick leave pay, for of course, the workman must be on leave during that period. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain wherefrom the Company secured this 14 day clause unless it be that it was found necessary to introduce this clause with a view to maintain the maximum period of leave benefits of all sorts within a period of one and a half month per year, which was the maximum allowable under the rules of the old Bengal Iron Company, to which it had succeeded, whereas under the new settlement with labour in 1937 at both the places the leave benefits of all sort had mounted to two months in a year as maximum. And yet this 14 day clause had been kept in operation from 1st August 1937 to 17th March 1938 until the march of events could no longer permit its retention at Kulti.

The Company has not placed before the Board any reasons for not carrying out the terms of its agreement—and the nature of the Hirapur agreement has got to be judged from the nature and history of the Kulti settlement—and the arguments like Hirapur being more healthy than Kulti, or that even the existing terms are more generous than what obtains elsewhere or that even at the plant of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., there are no sick leave rules, have little weight in explaining the failure to implement the terms agreed upon. There is nothing strange in an employer being sometimes under the dire necessity of agreeing to terms which are far in advance of any existing practices and the workman can only progress through the establishment of precedents where he finds the soil fertile and the employers amenable to reason or under stress of circumstances. The gratuity and the profit-sharing schemes were borrowed from the Tata's (the latter was the inspiration of the Labour Federation) and planted into Hirapur and Kulti and it may be, to-morrow the sickness benefit will be transplanted at Jamshedpur. If the negative argument was allowed to prevail that what does not prevail elsewhere need not be given anywhere, human progress will be at a standstill. In some cases a direct jump has got to be made without taking the intervening steps

and Hirapur had to jump on to full privilege leave and sickness benefits while Kulti merely stepped on to a mere extra 15 days privilege leave, with pay

I am unable to agree with my colleagues either in their arguments or in their conclusions. Indeed, on that basis, it would appear that only a continued sickness of one month and more and nothing less than that that can come within the meaning of Article 5 of the settlement—a position that is bound to land us in ridicule. The workers are fighting for getting more than what is conceded them and the Company is not fighting for less than what they are at present giving. It is this half-way house position of the Company that is at present under assault and the solution of the problem lies in the deletion of the objectionable clause relating to 14 days and over of sickness in the rules framed under Article 5 of the settlement and not in any extension of concessions under Article 4 thereof.

I, therefore, am of view that the Company has not implemented its agreement relating to "sickness benefit, Article 5 of its settlement" at Hirapur and urge that the rules framed thereunder should be so modified as to bring it in line with the Kulti settlement and thereby carry out the original intention behind the negotiations.

Issue No. 6 (Hirapur)—Fortnightly Payments.

I cannot agree with the views of my colleagues. The workmen have found from actual experience that "fortnightly payments" in the strict sense of the term have operated to their disadvantage and confusion. The workman is mostly illiterate and his natural intellect is slow. It confuses him when he is paid at any odd date of the month, say for a period from 3rd to 16th of a month or from 5th to 18th of another month or from 30th of one month to 12th of another month and so on, for the Company makes payments for periods varying in dates on fixed days of the week, which again may fall on any odd date. His credit with the shopkeepers and calculation of interest on loans are all in the doldrum. Without placing itself in the position of the workman, it is not possible for the Board to assess his mental processes and reactions. It is sufficient that he has raised an outcry and as early as December 1937, this matter had been brought to the notice of the Company, *vide* minutes of discussions of 28th December 1937, paragraph 8, between the Federation and the Company at Kulti. The Company agreed to look into the matter, but like many things, it has stood there ever since. It is essential that the wage period shall be fixed and in its simplest form, *i.e.*, two periods in a month, 1st to the 15th and 16th to the 30th or 31st of every month. Objections taken as to what happens if the month is of 28 days or 29 days as in some February or even 31 days as in alternate months have no substance. They simply form part of the wage period, one day more or one day less. The Company emphasises on its day of payment, regarding which the workmen are indifferent. Their proposition is fair and simple. For wage period from the 1st to the 15th, they want payment from the 22nd to the 25th of that month and for the wage period 16th to 28th or 29th or 30th or 31st, they want payment from the 7th to the 10th of the succeeding month. It is stated by the Company that it takes them two to three days for disbursement of wages and that it should have at least seven days to prepare their rolls. The demand of the

workmen exactly tallies with the Company's requirement and no special hardship is or would be entailed on it if it switches on to bi-monthly payments. At Kumardubi and elsewhere, such systems prevail and can be operated at Hirapur and Kulti as well. The Company's objections are academical. There can be no apprehensions from the provisions of the Factory Act and in fact, its representative admitted it was not an insuperable obstacle. The objection on the score of the day of payment falling on a Sunday is a really naive one—the solution is plain, payment can be accelerated or delayed by one day, provided always that the provisions of Payment of Wages Act are not infringed and no such infringement need ever arise. The objection on the score of difficulty in calculation of overtime or of the cost of printing new registers are equally feeble and cannot have been seriously put forth. It is a well known fact that capitalists are averse to any innovations and for them the *status quo* is an ideal form of existence. In any event, since the difficulties experienced as attendant on the system of fortnightly payments of wages could not have been foreseen at the time of the ballot, there is no reason for the continuation of a system that has undoubtedly operated to the workmen's hardships and confusion even if there has been a ballot thereon. A ballot on the amendment would be equally emphatic and unanimous.

I, therefore, am of view that the Company would be well advised to look to the facility and convenience of its workmen rather than take its stand on propositions that to us seem to have more argumentative value than substance. Bi-monthly payments are, therefore, unhesitatingly recommended.

Issue No. 7 (Hirapur)—Unskilled labour wages.

This issue has been urged in an alternative form, *i.e.*, should the wages of unskilled labour be raised for men from 8 annas to 10 annas or should the wages of these classes of worker be kept same at Hirapur as at Kulti?

I don't think much argument is needed over this issue. I will deal with the latter alternative only. At Kulti the cooly-labour is paid at the rate of nine annas per day and women at the rate of six annas per day. The rates at Hirapur are eight annas for men and six annas for the women. If the Federation had its way, it would have gone in for a straight fifteen rupees per month for women employees, as has been fixed at Cownpore and the rates of men employees varying in proportion. As it is, at Hirapur the rates are six annas for women, in line with Kulti. The only difference to be looked to is in the case of men employees. I propose that the rates at both Hirapur and Kulti should be the same, *viz.*, nine annas for men employees of this category. It is conceivable that the skill of one man may differ from the skill of another, but I have been at a loss to understand that there can be a difference even among unskilled labour. I rule out this argument. The same amount of energy is involved in shovelling or digging or raising an object at Hirapur as at Kulti or for that matter anywhere. And Kulti and Hirapur are two Works, only about nine miles apart, under the same management and in the same district, doing practically same type of work, so far as unskilled labour is concerned. There can be no reason for this difference. It has been suggested that the rate of Kulti coolies was raised at the time of the strike in June 1937 from 8 annas to 9 annas by a misapprehension or mistake that the rate at

Hirapur was 9 annas and the rates were then brought in line. I do not desire to dispute or say anything against this thesis. All I can say is that that was the first time I heard this during the proceedings of the Board. But as one having taken part in the settlement of both the Kulti and Hirapur strikes in 1937, I may be allowed to say that had the position been so, I would have still urged and taken the one anna increase for these people and brought the rate to nine annas, for I was determined to secure for these poor class of labour a raising of their minimum wage rate and would not have rested till I had received it. In other words, the strike would have continued on this issue with what results, we now cannot say. But I would not have advised resumption till satisfaction was obtained on it.

Further, the Company cuts the ground under its own feet by quoting this "mistake" for the basic principle or idea underlying its quotation was that the Company then agreed to make the rates at Kulti uniform with that at Hirapur. This is exactly what the Federation is asking for—a uniformity of wages for unskilled labour at both the plants. In 1937, it was a case of Kulti brought up in line with Hirapur. In 1938, it is Hirapur that we want to bring in line with Kulti.

I find no substance in the Company's objection that it can get all the labour it wants at a lesser rate than it gets now, for the rate of agricultural labour in the vicinity is lower. That is the case everywhere, industrial labour always earn a higher rate than the agricultural labour, but that has been no argument for giving less rates and ultimately, it has been found that industrial labour always goes up. It never stays on a level with agricultural labour and conditions also differ.

At the Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, cooly labour, women, get seven annas for the first year of service and thereafter seven annas six pies and cooly labour, men, get nine annas less three pies. But there has been a history behind this latter which does not affect our argument for a rise in the rates of men unskilled labour, at Hirapur.

I hold that the rates of men employees—unskilled—at Hirapur should be the same as at Kulti, i.e., they should be paid nine annas per day.

Issue No. 9 (Hirapur)—Sunday allowance.

I dissent from the views of my colleagues.

It is a noted fact that Sunday is a holiday all over the country, and is spent in marketing or recreation or relaxation. A large number of people can and do gather for every purpose other than of daily toil. If on that day, which is an "off day" for a workman (and it mostly affects general shift people, i.e., workmen who work from morning to evening) he is called upon by his employer to attend to the latter's necessity, which he can only do by sacrificing his convenience and his engagements, it is just and fair that the workmen should be compensated for such loss by way of an extra payment and it provides no consolation to be given some other day, either before or after such Sunday, as an "off day." On the evidence on record, Bansī Ghatī and Nathurī stated that they were paid overtime, meaning an extra payment or allowance for work on a Sunday, whereas Ojha, Budhu, Ghosal and Beroo said they received no allowance and Bansī Ghatī also says sometimes he did not get the allowance, but a mere "chuti" or leave later on. Evidently,

there is no uniformity of procedure and we will like to see a uniform system adopted of giving everybody, who falls within this category, an extra payment for such work on a Sunday, based on the Company's partly existing practice on the principle that the employer must pay extra remuneration if he calls upon his workmen to work in supersession of his scheduled timings as he has to do for work done beyond such time

It is true that there is no such allowance paid at the Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., but it cannot be overlooked that elsewhere in the Asansol area, there is a practice of paying double or one and a half times the usual wage when called upon to do so on a Sunday

I answer the issue in the affirmative and it is just and fair that the workmen should be paid for the loss of convenience comprised in his sacrifice of his engagements, associations, recreations and relaxations

Issue No. 10 (Hirapur)—Lady Doctor.

The Company's reply has been very vague—"a new hospital is being built and when this is completed, medical facilities will be extended." At no time during the deliberations of the Board, did it proffer to explain that this reply did contain such an assurance that a lady doctor will be appointed or that it had such a proposition in its mind. It resolutely refused to clear up what sort of investigation its Works Superintendent was conducting to ascertain the views and necessities of a growing town like Hirapur in respect of a lady doctor or whether a questionnaire was issued or the Chief Medical Officer was consulted and at what stage that enquiry had rested at the time it was discussed at the Board. It is also remarkable that such an enquiry had been vested not in its Chief Medical Officer but in the hands of a layman like the Works Superintendent, which with all due respect to the capacity and intention of this gentleman, it must be observed, could not be calculated to inspire any confidence in the ultimate result

The observations of the Royal Commission on Labour are explicit and hardly leave room for doubt or for any enquiry as to the need of a lady doctor in the place of the size and importance like Hirapur and that such an appointment should have been made long before the workmen took up the question. When an employer chooses to locate his industry in a virgin soil apart from the vicinity or proximity of an existing or established township, it is plain he is under a moral and material obligation, nay it becomes his primary duty and in his own interests, towards his employees to look after their health and that of their immediate family members. The witnesses before the Board have related their personal difficulties in cases of sickness of their womenfolk. Only three witnesses have been examined and I take it that was to save the Board's time and I have no doubt that many more could have been produced to repeat the same story. The statements of the witnesses have left no doubt regarding the appointment of a lady doctor —

"Indian women are generally unwilling to avail themselves of the services of a male doctor and wherever a hospital organization of any size exists, whether it be provided by an employer or a local body, the addition to the medical staff of a woman doctor is to be commended."

I am, therefore, extremely reluctant in view of the persistent refusal of the Company to clearly state its position to leave the matter of such an appointment to the discretion of the Company and I am of opinion that a lady doctor should be forthwith appointed and need not wait upon the completion of its new hospital extensions.

Issue No. 11 (Hirapur)—Strike Pay and/or Lock-out Wages.

The Labour Federation, Burnpur Branch, issued a notice on the 25th May 1938 on the Management of the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. to redress the grievances mentioned in the said notice within ten days' time of the issue of the notice, failing which there would be a complete cessation of work. The notice in the first instance was meant to be a strike notice, i.e., in case there was no redress of the grievances, there would be a strike. The time limit given was 7 a.m. of the 5th June 1938, Sunday.

On the 28th May 1938, the Works Superintendent of the Hirapur plant wrote to the Union the Company's considered reply to the points raised in the strike notice. A perusal of the reply will disclose the utter absence of any desire for understanding or even of a justification for not implementing some of the terms and conditions of the settlement of 1937, August 7th, which had been undoubtedly delayed or withheld. Both the sides thereafter rested, so to say, on their oars. For the Union it can be said that reply being so very unsatisfactory they could only wait for the day on which they were to demonstrate their determination to cease work, but it is difficult to understand the attitude of the Company, whose normal duty one would think would be to continue operation, resting quiet and making no move to avert the impending crisis. Either they were informed (or misinformed) that a strike would not take place or they were determined to face it, which would mean the normal and natural resolve to crush it. The ice was, however, broken on the 3rd June 1938 by the President opening negotiations at Calcutta pursuant to prior arrangements with the Managing Agents. That same evening the Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. B. N. Mukerji, another Director Mr. K. C. Mahindra, a partner of the firm of managing agents (our colleague on the Board) and Mr. M. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, all left for Kulti to confer on the spot. Negotiations were continued on the 4th and 5th June and up to 4 a.m. of the 6th June 1938, Monday, as is shown in the Company's statement of its case before the Board. Before coming to the course of negotiations on which something has to be said I want to apply my mind to the strike notice. The question that arises is—"Was there justification for the notice?" Looking to the events prior to and subsequent to the cessation of work, one would feel there was ample reason for not only this strike notice, which was meant to give to the Management an opportunity to carry out its undertakings, but enough justification as well to go on strike on failure to receive redress. If once the justification for striking is shown and established, the question of strike pay is automatically solved and answered in the affirmative.

Mr. A. K. Bose, Advocate for the Labour Federation, has stated that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike and therefore, should receive strike pay. I think this forms the crux of the situation and I desire to concentrate attention on this aspect of the question rather than on any

exaggerated nature of the claims put forward from either side from condemnation to justification. Several items of grievances have been enumerated some of which have been old and others that seem new, but which have no other significance than that in times of orisis, all the ills are sought to be cured all at once and would appear to be not a bad method either.

One of the items of grievance was provident fund. In the settlement of August 1937, the Company had approved of the principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workmen should contribute. The scheme was to be ready by September 1937. Instead of the provident fund, the Company substituted in its place a provident bonus scheme, which without entering into the question of its merits or demerits, was decidedly not the provident fund scheme, as agreed upon between the parties. The Company has admitted this, but has urged that its scheme was more beneficial to the workers—an assertion that is open to arguments. In this connection, the Board has observed: "The Board finds that whatever the merits of the provident bonus scheme may be, it does not implement the agreement of 1937 or carry out the principles of mutual contributions." Here, therefore, is a definite finding that the Company had failed to implement its agreement as has been asserted by the Union and consequently, a definite inference that the workers had a just grievance to take any action they considered fit and necessary to enforce the agreement. If strike was considered to be the only method, no argument can now be raised, nor with enough grace that negotiations should have first taken place or that the Union should have initiated same to afford the Company an opportunity to justify its departure from its undertakings. That position would be queer and I am struck by its naiveté and were it not seriously put forth, I would have hardly taken notice of it. The onus for justification for its one-sided departure from agreement rested with the Company, as also the initiation of negotiations for convincing the workmen that its scheme was superior to the one agreed upon. But as I have observed, the Company's attitude had not been one of accommodation and no grievance can be made that "all avenues to a settlement had not been fully explored."

I hold that the workmen have not violated the agreement, if it existed, of fully exploring all avenues to a settlement before a strike was resorted to, for the onus of initiating negotiations on matters which had been already agreed to between the parties, but not acted upon by the Company, rested and could only rest on the Company in whose mouth it cannot now lie that such a drastic action like a strike should not have been resorted to.

I further hold that the notice to strike was a proper notice, in that ten days time was given the Company as was arranged and agreed to between the parties.

I moreover further hold that since the Company had not implemented its undertaking given as long ago as August 1937, to institute a provident fund, the workers had a just grievance on that score.

An attempt has been made from the Company's side to show the various reasons which had prompted the Company to institute the provident bonus scheme in place of the agreed provident fund scheme but these have left me cold. Nothing can make up for the breach of agreement, however advantageous it may be urged such a breach was in the interests of labour and one cannot deny to the workmen the

right to take his stand on a principle when every day he is quoted some principle or other in justification of the employer's action. The primary responsibility for giving the workmen cause for discontent and quarrel on this score rests with the Company and it is useless to urge that the workman has not attached much importance to this breach or that he has acquiesced therein and so on, for labour once rebuffed cannot be expected to go from door to door endlessly and being poor, cannot every time stop work on individual issues. Labour has, of necessity to wait. I, therefore, hold that the workmen had a just grievance in this instance and that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike and, therefore, should receive strike-pay.

But as the strike-notice shows, there were more than one such just grievance under which the workmen were living and in support is urged another, besides the provident bonus scheme, the "fixing of a grade scale and the grant of acting allowance."

In the settlement terms of 7th August 1937, the principle for the establishment of a grade scale and standard and uniform rates of wages for various classes of work had been agreed upon and it was stated that a scheme was being drawn up by the Management. Nine months later (on 3rd May 1938) the President of the Labour Federation had to draw the attention of the Works Superintendent, Hiriapur, that this item of agreement had not yet been implemented. He was assured that the scheme would be out on the 18th May 1938. Yet in reply to the strike-notice of 25th May 1938, from Hiriapur, the Works Superintendent again replies—"Lists are in course of preparation and it is hoped to complete them and put them into effect within next 2/3 months." And yet in the same letter, elsewhere, the Union has been asked to accept the Company's statement "The Managing Agents now authorise me to state and their action has the approval of the Board of Directors that the Company has faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as announced in respect of the various points discussed at the request of Mr. Homi at Hiriapur on 7th August 1937." Before the Board the Company has admitted delay and the result of such delay during the intervening months has been well set out in the Union's Memorandum of the 23rd June 1938 to the Chairman. "My Committee regrets that though assurances were given from time to time in carrying out the undertaking, the enormous delay in this respect has had a very disturbing effect on the workmen in general, combined as it did with the difficulty in respect of getting acting allowances, as also to a continuous deferment of the hopes in the minds of some of the workmen of an advance in their wages on such fixation or revision of wages. The uncertainty from your side in this respect had put my Committee in the wrong and had made its task difficult in interpreting the Management to the workers."

In the matter of this grade scale, it is not difficult to realize and I hold, that the workers had a just grievance and their patience in waiting for 10 long months before they took action, cannot be now penalized by complaining that the Management did not get a further few months through the process of "exploring all avenues to a settlement." The action of the workmen was justified by the action or lack of action on the part of the Management, which had resulted in a patent breach of agreement and I hold that a case has been made out for the grant to the workers of their wages for the period of the strike. And the wages shall be paid in full.

I arrive at the same conclusion also in the case of the acting allowance issue. Here also the Company admits delay before the Board, which has felt that there is substance in the submission of the Federation that workmen may have been penalised in this matter (*i.e.*, in respect of its claims to receive acting allowance) by the failure of the Company to prepare the grade scheme earlier and has urged payments with retrospective effect from 1st April 1938.

The strike-notice of Hirapun contained in item No. 9 "Electric flood-lights arrangement between the blocks of quarters." This question was taken up in the settlement of 7th August 1937, in clause 23—"The areas occupied by blocks of quarters shall be flood-lit at nights or other arrangements made to light up the localities." The Company's reply had been—"A scheme is in hand for outside lighting of the areas." Ten months later the Company gives the same answer to this item in the strike notice—"The Management has in view provision of better lighting in the labour quarters areas, but this cannot be done until the power house extensions are completed and the town development scheme is put under operation." Before the Board, the Company stated that the new power house extensions will not be ready till June 1939 and that the areas would be lighted completely by September-October 1939. I have no hesitation to feel that few would venture to criticise the attitude of the Union or the workmen for permitting themselves to nurse a grievance in this respect. The areas have continued to remain in utter darkness to the discomfort and peril of the workmen living roundabout. It cannot be denied that the workmen had and have a just grievance in this respect.

The same complaint of failure to implement the terms of settlement is made by the Union in relation to the grievances of the establishment staff. From the agreement of 7th August 1937, it will be seen that the Company had agreed to discuss the question of the Gurkhas (Watch and Ward) and of the staff regarding their eligibility to join a labour union. Item No. 30—"Discussion arose as to the eligibility of Gurkhas for membership in the Union and this will be discussed again." Then again, the footnote to the agreement reads as under. "A list of grievances of staff which was handed over to Mr. Homi was delivered (grievances were not discussed and the question as to whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again."

But no effort was made by the Company to discuss on these matters. It might be argued that the Union did not do it either. But that makes no difference. The *status quo* did not go against the interests of the Union, whereas before any change was imposed in the *status quo*, the Company was bound, under these terms, to discuss with the Union. Instead, in about November 1937, the Company launched a drive to coerce the establishment staff to leave the Union without prior discussion on this subject with the Union and in the case of the Gurkhas, in about January 1938, definite rules were issued compelling the Gurkhas to leave the Union and never a discussion was held on the subject with the Union.

Other items of broken engagements can be cited from the strike notice and the terms of agreement and as we have stated, the onus of discussion to explore all avenues of settlement lay on those who have failed to implement express agreements. In such instances, it is not a case of negotiations for exploring avenues of settlement, but it is a case of discussions in justification for failing to implement the terms

of settlement and this burden falls on the Company and the Company alone, which, there is no evidence to show, it has ever cared to discharge

Besides, it would be manifestly unfair to the workmen to decide the arrangement regarding prior negotiations as meaning that the union or the workmen were under an obligation to correspond and converse *ad infinitum* while the employers were at liberty *ad libitum* to introduce any rule or take any action that adversely affected the earning powers of the workmen or their service conditions

Taking into consideration all the circumstances stated above on the subject of non-implementing the terms of settlement, a complete justification would appear to have been provided for the strike notice and that the notice having been drawn up in accordance with the arrangement between the Company and the Union viz. ten days notice, it would appear that the workmen have completely established their case for the payment to them of the strike wages

The Labour Federation has laid a claim that in response to the strike notice issued by it on the 25th May, the Indian Iron & Steel Co locked out the workers on the night of Saturday the 4th June before the strike became effective on the morning of Sunday, the 5th June

On the receipt of ten days notice, the Company began setting its house in order preparatory to a struggle. Its blast furnaces were not only banked but water-sealed and its coke-ovens luted up. It was in a position to face the united workers with equanimity and confidence. Its plant had been placed beyond damage and thus it was able to do, of course, with the help of the very workers with whom it was going to enter into a prolonged struggle. It took offensive against them on the night of Saturday, the 4th June, last shift and wanted to lock them out. The workmen, however, made a dash and entered the gate and thence to their respective places. There was no work for them, however, and they were given their attendance nevertheless. On Sunday, the 5th June, most of the general shift workers did not attend, being their "off day" and as a matter of fact, the whole plant having been put in a dormant state there was no necessity for the full complement of even the shift men. The Company could well afford to push them out. The general shift workers having finished by the evening of Saturday, the 4th June, came to work on the morning of Monday, the 6th June, and it is admitted that the Company drove them away

The negotiations were, in the meantime, proceeding and the Company's own statement of case admits that the negotiations continued at Kulti on 4th-5th and until 4 a.m. of the 6th June 1938 when Mr. Homi left. It is also admitted by the Company and in the words of the Board "It may be true and the Company does not deny it, that some workmen were turned away on the morning of the 6th June." There is clear inference and but one inference, as also the actual state of affairs, that the workmen had not left their work even though the strike notice was to expire and had expired on the morning of the 5th June and that could have been possible only because there were negotiations going on and no definite decision one way or the other had been reached. Until the negotiations had definitely terminated and it is admitted by the Company, that they were going on up to 4 a.m. of the 6th June, it cannot be said that they had failed and the hope was still there that they may succeed and as a natural

consequence, nothing can be done to jeopardise the chances of settlement. The Federation is not wrong when it stated that there was both an implied and straight understanding that the works will not be closed pending negotiations. It is unfortunate that the position and constitution of the Board led to a situation which has prevented bringing very vital evidence before the Board, since two of the most active participants in these peace negotiations are members of the Board and they could not appear as witnesses before it without breaking up the Board. Agreeing with the Federation Advocate Mr. A. K. Bose's contentions, I find there is enough documentary evidence and inference that the show-down did not take place till after Monday 6th June 1938 and prior to that every effort was made to arrive at a settlement. The Company's attitude on the morning of the 6th June determined the course of events. They turned away some of the workmen and the cessation of work—actual and real—took place from that date and owed it to the Company. A lock-out had ensued. In the memorandum of the 23rd June 1938, from Hiraspur to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Union had made its position perfectly clear and had given the last moment offer from the Union to keep the wheels moving. My Committee feels that had your Company accepted the offer of our President and even the last moment offer of early Monday morning, the 6th inst., when the show-down had not taken place, the situation could have still been saved, etc.

The Company has not contradicted this statement, neither in its reply to this memorandum nor at any other time and distinctly shows that the strike, whatever and whenever it was scheduled to take place, had been kept in abeyance pending negotiations, in which the Company's attitude proved very unhelpful. Here, therefore, the Board has enough evidence before it to come to the conclusion that the Company had locked out its workers and that without giving them ten days' notice as was agreed upon between the parties. Even one single man, when he presented himself for work, having been refused work, the action would be tantamount to lock-out or in the alternative to breach of agreement to serve 10 days' notice, in either case, being liable to payment of their wages.

The attention of the Board has been drawn to the two notices issued by the Works Superintendent of Hiraspur Works on the 5th June 1938 and with due respect for the opinions of my colleagues, I do not feel that there was no particular implication in the changed wording of the second notice. I hold that the second notice was issued to counteract the effect and in reply to the protests that the Company had locked-out as a counterblast to the strike threat from the Union. It is impossible to escape from that impression and no explanation has been forthcoming why a change was made in the phraseology of the second notice, if the first one was adequate and not defective.

I, therefore, hold that even as a lock-out contention, a case has been made out for payment of lock-out wages on the plea that the Company had locked out just as a case had been made out for strike wages, on the plea of there being justification to strike. But there also exists a third consideration, which unfortunately, I as a member of this Board, am precluded from stating in these notes as this is within my special knowledge but which has so far not been available to our Chairman and that is relating to the extreme reasonableness and solicitude of

the Federation offer to save a deadlock, but which received not the consideration it deserved. I can speak no further on this aspect in these notes until my colleague also takes the opportunity to do so, but I do claim that that would also go to establish the workers' claim to payment of wages for the period of enforced idleness.

Issue No. 3 (Kulfi)—Nandlal Gossain.

I beg to differ from my colleagues on the subject of justification of this man's dismissal and this I do with the utmost respect for the opinions of our Chairman, who has been a judicial officer almost all his life.

Lance Naik Nandlal Gossain of the Watch and Ward Department at Kulfi speaks of the incident of change duty as having taken place on the night of the 19th April 1938 and he is corroborated therein by Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur, who though a witness for Nandlal bears all the stamp of a witness for the Company in whose service he still is and whose statement that he changed duties on his own initiative **and not under instructions of Subedar Balbahadur** as was claimed by Nandlal, has been believed in by my colleagues. Lalit Bahadur **further corroborates** Nandlal's statement that he worked as usual on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April by stating in reply to the Chairman's questions that Nandlal worked for two or three days afterwards. This statement is enough (due to the fixing of the date of incident to the 19th April instead of the 21st April). No materials have been placed before the Board of a convincing evidentiary value and which makes difficult an exact ascertainment of the facts. Mr. Wickham (Assistant Labour and Welfare Officer)'s statement that "I called for an explanation from him (Nandlal). I held an enquiry next day on the morning of the 22nd April" meaning that the incident took place on the 21st April, does not help us much, since his recollection that the "selling of tickets took place before the 21st April. I don't remember if it was on a Saturday. It was definitely before the 21st" is open to contradiction by an entry in the Subedar's book produced by Mr. Wickham himself, where it is noted, presumably in the Subedar's own handwriting, which runs as follows:—

22-4—Mr. Wickham gave for collection A T Fund

Gurkhas Jats Madh	{	L/N Nandlal had the above previously and collected money from Gurkhas without permission. Nothing has been informed by N C O. In future no one is allowed to collect any subscription without permission.
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Mr. Wickham's memory cannot, therefore, be taken as a safe guide and the statements of Nandlal and Lalit Bahadur before the Board remain that the incident took place on the 19th April and that Nandlal worked for two or three days thereafter. This does not necessarily conflict with, in fact it coincides with, Mr. Wickham's statement that Nandlal was allowed to work pending receipt of orders from Mr. Gupta, the Labour & Welfare Officer who alone had the power to take disciplinary action in such cases. The delay of two or three days in passing an order on the spot and by an officer who could be instantly availed of would lead one to suppose that the so-called dereliction of

duties was not taken in seriously and probably no action have been taken but for another incident, which it is my view, finally determined the action and attitude of the authorities towards Nandlal.

On the 22nd April, Mr Wickham distributed among his Watch and Ward staff tin boxes and flags for collection of contribution towards the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. It was found by the Subedar, according to the entry by him of 22nd April referred to above and to his great chagrin that money had already been collected from the Gurkhas by Nandlal with boxes and flags received from the Secretary of the Labour Federation and this evidently set off Bal Bahadur and his superiors. It was a well known fact and had been admitted by Mr Thornton that it was somewhere in January 1938 that the Watch & Ward department was transferred from the daily muster roll on to the establishment section. It was presumed by the Company that a change in their rule or procedure, *ad libitum*, should also be automatically followed and accepted by the Labour Federation in so far as it affected the status of its members, who should on the introduction of this rule cease to be members of the Federation. The Federation, however, did nothing of the kind nor did the Watch and Ward resign as desired by its officers. In this incident of the collection of contributions by Nandlal, Bal Bahadur or may be the Company, saw a good opportunity of killing two birds with one stone. An obstreperous supporter of the Labour Federation like Nandlal would be disposed of and probably others would be frightened into resigning from the Union. Nandlal was marked down because of the collection incident of the 22nd April for dismissal on the ground of the incident of the 19th April. It may be remarked in passing that the Company did not examine Bal Bahadur Subedar, who was present all along during the hearing of Nandlal's case before the Board.

It is also a noteworthy fact and as admitted by Mr Wickham, that no formal written charge-sheet was drawn up against Nandlal. One would think that natural justice would call for such a procedure and it would have been in the best interests of the Company as well to have done so. Moreover, the Company was, under its own terms of settlement with the Labour Federation, bound to give every one of its employees in writing the nature of the offence for which it wanted to take disciplinary action against him and to receive in writing his explanation. This omission has been very serious and I feel that irrespective of the merits of the case, the failure to observe the procedure laid down for dealing with delinquents, is a sufficient ground, in my view, for setting aside the order of discharge upon Nandlal.

But as I have stated previously, it is patent that Nandlal collecting for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund under instructions of the Federation finally determined the attitude of the authorities towards him and as such Nandlal had a legitimate grievance against the order of discharge. Nandlal, being on the establishment staff, was besides entitled to one month's notice of discharge or pay for one month in lieu of such notice, but he was given only seven days' notice-pay, which was also against the arrangement with the Labour Federation in respect of employees on the daily muster roll, to whom 10 days' notice is allowed or 10 days' pay in lieu of the notice.

Nandlal's persistency in seeking justice seem to have further offended the authorities, who, in their efforts to eject him from his quarters, had obtained the assistance of the Criminal Courts and had him bound down to keep the peace. Nandlal had refused to vacate

the quarter on the advice of the Union, who had taken up the matter with the Company for adjustment, but the Company had flatly refused to discuss establishment questions with the Union

Issue No. 4 (Kulti)—Are the Kulti workmen entitled to strike pay?

On the 29th May 1938, the Labour Federation, Kulti Branch served the Company with a notice that unless certain of their grievances were redressed, by the 5th of June 1938, there would be a general strike. The immediate cause of discontent was the reduction at the end of May in the number of men enforced by the Company necessitating the loss of employment of some 800 odd men.

This reduction came very soon after a previous reduction of some 250 odd men towards the beginning of May 1938 and which had created a furore among the workmen. The President of the Labour Federation met the Works Superintendent of the Kulti Plant on the 13th May 1938, when to add to the existing discontent, he was informed of the Company's contemplated retrenchment of some 800 odd more men due to their being surplus to its requirements and of reduction of an additional 720 odd men on the score of their services not being necessary due to the shutting down for repairs and re-lining of one blast furnace and one battery of coke ovens. The President of the Federation on the 13th May 1938 drew the attention of the Works Superintendent to the frequency of these reductions and asked him why he had not thought of effecting all these reductions all at one time, since it would take exactly the same argument, energy and time to explain to the workmen the necessity of reduction if their number was 200 or 2,000, but it was decidedly impossible to help the Company ever and on as against workmen who were likely to be panicky and not likely to be always amenable to reason, the more so since neither the workmen nor their union had any hand in ascertaining or determining the necessity or otherwise of such reduction. It was further suggested that before the contemplated reductions were decided upon, an advance intimation was to be given to the Federation or its President so that they would be able to get in touch with the workmen over the matter.

A personal letter, undated (Appendix, page 164), from the Works Superintendent to the President, Labour Federation, expressed satisfaction at this "brain wave" and desired to know further in the matter, presumably when to enforce the contemplated reduction. Without waiting for a reply nor having ever stated when the proposed reduction was to be brought into operation, a few days later, on the 26th May 1938 notices of reduction began to be issued and a panic prevailed among the workmen. The local Union tried its best for two days to explain to the workmen the necessity for being patient, but it was mobbed by bands of infuriated workmen who continued to raid the Union offices, asking it to declare an immediate strike. On the 28th May, a wire was sent by them to the President at Jamshedpur as follows: "Thousand reduction. Come immediately. Labour terrified." On receipt of this message, the President wired to the Works Superintendent as under: "Kulti office alarmed 1,000 reduction. Urging circumspection. Times critical. Well advised delay programme." On the same day—28th May—the local Union wrote to the Works Superintendent protesting against this reduction to which

a reply No. X 1130 of the same date was received from the Works Superintendent. 'We now note that you are unable to accept these reductions and can only refer you to our X 1102 of the 26th May (Appendix, page 165) where the position was clearly explained and much regret we are unable to modify our action in any way.'

On the 29th May 1938, in sheer desperation in order to ward off a lightning strike, which the workmen were determined to stage, the Union officials issued a notice to the Company of its intention to strike on and from the 5th June on which date the bulk of retrenchment was to take effect. To the President's wife, a reply was received on 30th May complaining of breach of agreement not to strike before all avenues of negotiations had been explored and declaring the Company's inability to postpone reductions in principle. The Union officials also waited upon the Works Superintendent on the same date (30th May 1938) with a view to prevail upon him to modify his decision, but to no effect.

It will be clear from the foregoing that the Company showed no inclination to stop the reductions nor even to postpone same pending any adjustment that might be effected by negotiations or otherwise and that they were determined to push forward this reduction programme regardless of any protests or opposition. It is not known to what extent the Company inferred support to their reduction programme from the Works Superintendent's talk with the President of the Federation, but it was clear no action would have been advisable before further views had been exchanged and it is not enough to say that the Company had discharged its responsibility by merely passing a hint of some programme of future reduction it had in mind.

The position could, therefore, be summarised thus—That the Company started reduction notices from the 26th May 1938 and determined to carry it out in spite of efforts made through letters and interviews from Union officials—both local and central. It is difficult to feel what further negotiations were left open to the Union or could have been undertaken in face of a positive and persistent non-possimus. There does not seem to be any cogency in the Company's plaint that negotiations had not been exhausted. It is quite possible and that was what was felt at that time that any reference made to the Head Office at Calcutta would have been equally fruitless, since the Head Office could not but have supported the local officials, who would have been only acting with its concurrence—the more so in that notices had actually been issued and withdrawal could not have been done without implication of diminution of prestige, on which rock 99 per cent of negotiations are known to fail.

To our view there is no substance in the Company's plea of failure on the part of the Union to fully explore all avenues of understanding which it may be confidently put, were closed by first of all issue of notices of reduction without completely taking the Union into confidence (we expressly differentiate reduction between a mere hint of possible action from a full and complete statement and settlement of reduction, how many, when and why) and later on completely banging the door by plain refusal to be moved.

Further, one must feel that the obligation to "make every effort to arrive at a settlement" cannot be one-sided but must be reciprocal and the employers cannot merely reiterate a persistent NO to all advances and still claim that the labour side has not exhausted all means of understanding. So much, then, on the alleged failure to negotiate prior to taking action.

Coming now to the subject of breach of agreement regarding ten days' notice agreed upon between the parties, the position should be viewed from the attending circumstances. There is no doubt that such an agreement existed, but the situation was rendered beyond control of the Union by the action of the Company which should have known of the possible consequences of these notices for its experiences of only a few weeks previously when the other reduction had taken place should have wised it of the unfailing excitement that was bound to follow. The Union found itself, between two conflicting loyalties—on the one hand it had the insistent clamour of its constituents to declare an immediate strike and on the other hand, there was its obligation to the Company to give ten days notice. If it took no action on the demands of the workmen—its members—the Union exposed itself to the risk of being disowned by them as also of precipitating the very action it was anxious to avoid and on the other hand, the employers would be accusing it of breach of its agreement. The Union took the lesser of the two risks, viz., a strike on less than the stipulated basis, but still sufficient notice to the Company to take its precautionary measures, it turned the excitement and wrath of the workmen into constitutional channels of a proper warning notice to strike. Accordingly a notice was issued on the 29th May 1938 terminable on the 5th June 1938, i.e., of seven days' duration only instead of the stipulated ten. The objection of the Company to this notice seems to us to be mere academic for mere stand on the letter of the agreement will hardly help it. The object of every notice to the employers is to permit him time to take necessary precautionary measures for ensuring the safety of his plant which on a lightning strike or shut down without warning might suffer incalculable damage. (I have always personally refused to believe that any employer can, without much violence to his conscience, assert that he had no warning that the workmen will strike work. It is part of his business to find out the trend of the workmen's thoughts and feelings and possible action on their part as also to intelligently anticipate the consequences of his own action.) It cannot be said that seven days were insufficient to the Company to take these precautionary measures. As a matter of fact, the plant was put into condition to meet the threat of cessation of work in less than that time and it must be remembered that seven days notice was at one time agreed upon in the Kulti settlement of June 1937 and that could not have been done unless the Company had felt itself capable of managing its affairs within that period.

Looking to this aspect of the question, I feel that there is not much weight in the Company's argument that the notice was not proper except that it must be conceded that it fell short of a technical requirement, although it had all the meaning a notice is supposed to have. I therefore, find that the Kulti Union's notice to strike although not technically proper yet was all that the Union could do to give under the circumstances confronting it as a result of the employers' action and that the employers had all the time available to them, if not more to put their house in order for the purposes of meeting the threat.

Apart from the formality of an ultimatum the question now to be discussed is whether there was justification or valid reasons for issuing such notice. This question is answered in the affirmative. It is a well known fact that strikes or labour troubles in this country represent the explosion of pent-up forces of discontent on more than one disability or grievance and that one single cause, often of a very minor nature acts as a match on the accumulated powder. So it was at Kulti—the

strike notice itself indicates it. Paragraph 1 thereof says. "All the demands of the employees according to the settlement between Mr. T. L. Martin and Mr. Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, that have not been given as yet, must be given soon." In these were comprised "provident fund" instead of which the Company had given him a provident bonus—grade scale had not yet been established though it was nearly a year after the settlement—privilege leave and other privileges were reckoned as accruing on a service of twelve months from 1st August to 31st July of any year and not on straight twelve months' service of the workmen and so on. Even the sickness benefit scheme as settled was granted in full only after a persistent agitation of nearly nine months. These would go to show that the workmen were permitted to remain in a "continuous grouse" or another and all these have been admitted by the Company by later rectification. The workmen's minds were under a heavy strain when retrenchment was further added to these. The match was provided by the Company over the powder it had accumulated. The workmen had felt that the negotiation method had failed for it had led to nothing but endless arguments and procrastination. It will be noticed that all these grievances were later on conceded by the Company and even in the case of those involved into retrenchment agreement had been ultimately reached on the basis of the proposal put forward by the Union in the first instance during the negotiations prior to the expiry of the strike notice and later on in the terms of resumption arranged for through the mediation of the Honourable Minister for Labour, Bengal Government. The workmen had gained their point and it cannot be stated that there was no justification for their action. An earlier solution of these problems had lain entirely in the hands of the Company and would have prevented a lot of avoidable hardship both to the workmen and to the Company.

On these circumstances, I have no hesitation to find that—

- (a) the strike notice was justifiable in that negotiation method had failed,
- (b) the strike notice, though technically defective was correct under the circumstances, for a strike on 10 days' notice would have been meaningless since it would have meant cessation of work after retrenchment had actually been effected,
- (c) subsequent events indicate a complete vindication of the workmen's attitude in that his demands have been acceded to by the Company.

On these basis, I find that the workmen at Kulti have made out a case for the payment to them of the wages for the period of 45 days during which they had to stage a shut-down in order to obtain a redress of their grievances.

Issue No. 1 (Establishment)—Sick Leave.

I am in complete accord with my colleagues on the Board's considered finding regarding this issue with this proviso that I am in favour of allowing an accumulation of such leave up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years. This will bring it in line with Article 8 of the Kulti settlement.

MANECK HOMI

25th October 1928

Appendix.

I.—Settlement terms, Kulti, 26th June 1937.

1 *Restoration of 1932 cut*—It appears that there is considerable misunderstanding in the minds of the workmen. The cut in wages made in 1932 has been completely restored. It should be noted that this cut was made only in some Departments and did not affect all the labour in the works. For instance no cut was imposed on labour getting nine annas or less per day. Any specific cases of individual hardship may be reported to the Works Superintendent for necessary action.

2 *Sunday allowance*—The significance of this system is not yet understood by the present Management nor is it considered desirable to reinstitute a practice which is bound to lead to dissatisfaction.

3 *Notice*—In future labour with 12 months' service or over will be entitled to receive one week's notice of termination of service or one week's pay, that is six days' pay in lieu of such notice. It is understood that labour will likewise give similar notice of termination to the Company.

4 There shall be fixed a standard rate of wages for skilled and semi-skilled labour and a grade scale for every type of work done by this class of labour. This rate shall not be varied and no recruitment shall be done at a lower rate than the one fixed.

5 Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be automatically done without the workman applying for the same.

6 Workmen required to do overtime will be given full consideration should they express inability to continue the work. Provisions of the Factories Act in respect of hours and payments will be strictly in force.

7 It is the intention of the Management to continue their investigations into alleged cases of bribery and corruption and the fullest co-operation of the labour in rooting out this evil is invited.

8 The management has agreed to sanction to employees with an unbroken service of 12 months or more privilege leave on the following basis —

Fifteen days' leave with full pay shall be granted for every completed year of service. In addition the employees will also be entitled to leave without pay for another 15 days making a total leave period of 30 days per year. Unbroken service means a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation. Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years.

9 Denominational holidays with full pay consideration postponed.

10 The Management regrets they are unable to sanction any general increase of wages at present.

11 It is the declared policy of the Management that no women employee shall henceforth be paid less than six annas per day and no male unskilled labour shall be paid less than nine annas per day.

In the case of the sweeper staff the rate for male and female sweepers will be respectively not less than Rs 14 and Rs 11 per month

12 *Provident Fund*—It is the intention of the Management to constitute a provident fund for the workmen. The main principle in which it will operate will be on the basis that the workmen shall contribute a certain proportion of their earnings to the fund and the Company shall contribute an equal amount. The Company's contribution will be payable on completion of 12 months' service. Details are being worked out and the scheme will be announced later

13 *Gratuity*—The consideration of the gratuity system as presented has been deferred to a later date

14 The Management is agreeable to pay wages fortnightly instead of weekly if such is the desire of the workmen

15 *Maternity Benefit*—The existing maternity benefit rules will be extended to cover a period of four weeks before and four weeks after confinement

16 It is the intention of the Management to institute a bonus scheme under which the workmen will share in the prosperity of the Company. Details will be announced later. Representations from the workers will receive due consideration before the scheme is finally formulated

17 It is the policy of the Management to centralise the labour recruitment and as soon as they are able to make necessary arrangements the present system of departmental recruitment will be abolished

18 It is agreed that in cases of disciplinary action taken against a workman, the workman will be given an opportunity of knowing his fault and being heard in writing by the Departmental Manager. No rate shall be reduced as a disciplinary measure

19 The Management are already in communication with the Public Health Department in regard to the construction of rest houses for women employees.

20 Provision for improving the facilities in respect of drinking water will be made

21 The present arrangements for sickness benefit will continue in operation namely on total unfitness for work when certified by the Company's doctor, a workman shall receive full pay up to one month of his illness and half pay for the second month of his illness. Co-operation of the labour is invited to prevent malingering

22 The Management will assist in the formation of a Co-operative Credit Society which shall be registered and will be agreeable to assist in the recovery of loans from the workmen.

23, 24, 25 and 26 The Management have under consideration an extensive plan for improving the housing conditions of the workmen. This will embrace living quarters, latrines, roads, etc., etc.

27 *School*—The Management will endeavour to round off the existing inequalities between the workmen and outsiders in respect of their contributions to the school fees

28 The Management has never been averse to the formation of a union amongst the workers. The Company will recognise a properly constituted and registered union. The union shall have the right to individual and collective representation on behalf of its members.

29 The Company will assist in the collection of subscriptions for the union from the wages of members if permissible under the law

30 Recognition of the union by the Company implies that none of the executives of the union shall suffer any disability by reason of their connection with the union

All Company's officers will be instructed accordingly

31 Instructions have already been issued by the Management that there will be no victimisation of any sort for the recent troubles

32 All men who have been discharged within the period 12th to the 19th June inclusive shall be re-employed

33 The Management agree that no reduction will be made in any staff unless previous intimation is given or when the job is completed. The Works Superintendent has been instructed that no man shall be dismissed on the ground of reduction in staff when his place is to be filled by fresh recruitment.

34. The Management does not recognise that any payment is due to workmen who went on strike for the period they have kept away from work. It has been represented to the Management however that numerous cases of hardship and suffering will accrue and as a purely voluntary measure the Management will be pleased to grant a compassionate allowance to the extent of four days' wages to the workmen payable during the first ten days of July. In return the Management expect that the workmen will co-operate whole-heartedly and endeavour to make up for lost production

T Leslie Martin
M Homi,
President,
Labour Union, Jamshedpur

The 26th June 1937

II—Settlement terms, Hirapur, 7th July 1937.

Points discussed at the request of Mr Homi at Hirapur on 7th August 1937

PRESENT

Mr T L Martin

Mr H V Peeling

Mr M Homi

1 A general increment of 25 per cent over the present scale of wages shall be sanctioned

See Note later to 31 and 32

2 There shall be a uniform rate of wages fixed for uniformity of work done.

Agreed and already in practice.

3 There shall be a standard rate of wages fixed for various classes of jobs and a grade scale fixed for each class to which the workers will attain at stated periods

Principle agreed and being drawn up by Management

4 Privilege leave of 15 days with full pay shall be granted for every completed year of service instead of 14 days as fixed at present and another 15 days leave without pay during the same period

Already drawn up and put into practice

As regards clause 9 of Company's leave rules any man going on leave for seven days or more will state on the leave application form whether he wishes his outstanding wages to be paid before going on leave

As regards clause 8, the same is introduced with a view to discourage employees in overstaying leave without permission and not with a view to penalise them or to rob them of their privileges. However, in the light of objections raised, the Management desires to give this a trial after which the matter will be reconsidered in the light of its operation and effect

(a) Four days' leave with full pay shall be granted every year as holiday leave to every community on their respective sacred days

No decision reached at present

(b) Leave shall be granted within 5 days of an application for the same and no more or less leave shall be granted than is asked for

This does not state clearly what was intended and the following rewording was arranged and agreed to—

"Leave application shall be disposed of within five days of any application being made and leave shall be granted by Managers at the date and for the period asked for provided the applicant can be spared"

(c) No final settlement of accounts shall be forced on any worker unless he desires same at the time of proceeding on leave

This is dealt with under 4 above

5 *Sickness benefit*—Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness, to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness and thereafter according to the discretion of the Management.

Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose

6 A scheme be fixed for a provident fund on the following basis —

The workmen and the Company shall alike contribute 1-12th of the workmen's wages every month and the amount allowed to accumulate for a year when it shall become due for payment. Interest shall be paid on the whole amount if the workman does not withdraw it at the end of the year. The fund shall be a first charge on the assets of the Company. The fund shall not be subject to deduction or forfeiture when the employee leaves the service of the Company for any reason whatsoever.

7 A system of gratuity for old employees shall be established on the following basis —

To every employee of ten years and over of service, a payment of one month's wages for every completed year of service shall be paid to him on his leaving the service for any cause whatsoever or to his dependants in case he dies.

8 A system of bonus shall be granted depending on the profits earned by the Company during the previous year and shall be announced at the time of the yearly general meeting.

9 A system of departmental or production bonus shall be introduced.

10 Duty hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

11. Sunday off. If a man is required to work on Sunday, which is his off day, he shall be paid double the wages for that day.

12. Saturday half-day. The half-day shall mean work up to 11-30 a.m. and not up to 1 p.m.

The principle of some form of savings fund to to which both the Company and the worker contribute is approved. The proposal will incorporate some form of scheme for gratuity dependant on long service. The scheme is being worked out and will be ready by about the end of September 1937.

It is the intention of the Management to institute a bonus scheme under which the worker will share in the prosperity of the Company. The scheme will be ready by about the end of September latest.

Not applicable at Huapur.

This will be looked into, but no request of this sort has ever been made before. Further, it is generally desirable that the morning period of work should be longer than the afternoon period.

This is covered by the Factories Act and followed. The Factories Act provides for $1\frac{1}{2}$ times wages for Sunday work and this is being followed. The Works Superintendent is looking into the application of this.

Only affects the General Office and is outside the range of present discussion.

13 Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done without the workmen applying for the same, but shall be done at the time of taking attendance.

This has been adopted.

14 No one shall be compelled to work overtime and all over-time shall be paid for. No one shall be compelled to work more than 8 hours as his standard fixed duty hours.

Workmen required to do overtime will be given full consideration, should they express inability to continue the work. All overtime is paid for as provided for in Factories Act.

15 Disciplinary measures shall not be taken against any man without a charge sheet being given him stating in writing the offence he is charged with and asking him to show cause why action shall not be taken against him. The Departmental Head shall alone award the punishment after deciding. No fines shall be imposed under any circumstances and no rate shall be reduced as a disciplinary measure.

Principle approved.

Mr. Homi will send a sample of the proposed charge sheet. For offences not punished with discharge, suspension, demotions and fines are legitimate disciplinary actions in case of default by workmen. No rates should be reduced as a disciplinary measure.

16 Men who have been dismissed or whose rates have been reduced shall be reinstated.

Too vague for consideration.

17 Maternity benefits shall be granted at the rate of four weeks before and four weeks after confinement to every woman worker of one year and over of service on 1st June 1937 and who reports to the management about her claim.

Agreed to with effect from the 1st of August 1937.

18 Rest houses shall be constructed and located at suitable places inside the plant for women employees and they shall be fitted with sanitary latrines and good baths. Creches shall be located, if necessary, for taking care of babies.

No rest house has been found necessary for women inside the Works. The shed outside can have a portion screened off for women only. No babies are allowed inside the Works and creches are superfluous. Latrines are already provided. Plans are already in hand for bathing arrangements.

19 The Management will arrange for the location of a hotel for good, clean, cheap food for its employees inside the Plant.

The Management will look into this if it is shown to be necessary.

20 The Management will help in the formation of Co-operative Credit and Loan Societies and introduce a system of collection of loans from the wages of the workmen and pay them to the Societies concerned.

The Management will assist in the formation of a Co-operative Credit Society which will be registered and will be agreeable to assist in the recovery of loans from workmen.

21 A central employment bureau shall be established through which all recruitment shall be done. No departmental or direct recruitment should be done by the foreman or boss.

Preference shall be given in recruitment to old employees, then to relatives of employees and then to new raw hands.

No reduction of staff shall be made a reason for dismissal if that place is to be again filled up.

22 All wages shall be paid fortnightly instead of weekly as at present.

23 The Company will arrange for a programme of building more quarters for the employees and shall construct special double units for family accommodation.

Water connection shall be fitted up in quarters. The quarters shall be fitted up with electric lights. The areas occupied by blocks of quarters shall be floodlit at nights or other arrangements made to light up the localities.

Quarters shall be built with raised and higher plinth levels so as to prevent rain-water from entering the rooms.

There shall be more windows in each quarter and the height of the ceilings shall be increased than at present.

For the size of the plant recruitment is not on such a scale as to necessitate a central employment bureau. The Management propose to advertise at the gates vacancies available and let the Departmental Manager choose from candidates available.

Agreed that when engagements are being made old employees with good records should receive preference to new raw hands. Any cases of corruption brought to the notice of Management will be severely dealt with. Cannot consider employment of relatives as such, but only on merit.

The Works Superintendent will arrange for a vote of labour and, if they favour fortnightly payment instead of weekly payments, fortnightly payments will be adopted.

The quarter question is not an acute proposition at present and the Management have in mind the provision of further blocks of labour quarters.

Putting in water taps in all quarters is out of the question with the available water supply.

The Management have in mind the provisions of additional hydrants near quarters which will be in as early as possible.

The Management has under consideration plans for the location of bathing places at suitable places in the town. Attention is already being paid to this item.

As regards lighting all quarters there is not adequate current supply at present.

A scheme is in hand for outside lighting of the areas.

Extra windows are already being put in.

24 Workers engaged in hot jobs shall be provided with ice and soda and shall also be given shoes and gloves free of cost

These are already arranged and ice and soda and boots are already provided. Gloves are not necessary—hand leathers are provided.

25 The Management will arrange for the establishment of a free night school for their employees

Fees of Re 1 and Rs 1-8 per month are charged but a student will be permitted to continue free in case he puts in an attendance of 80 per cent and has passed his examination satisfactorily

This fee is not for purposes of revenue, but is to stimulate interest and value in minds of the students. If it can be shown that the fee has acted as a deterrent, the Management is prepared to consider other alternatives

26 The children of employees of the Company shall be admitted free of cost in schools

Further details are required and it will be further discussed

27 The Company will recognise a branch of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, as a representative trade union of their employees and will not set up or encourage or connive at the formation of any other trade union amongst its workmen. The union shall have right to collective and individual representation

The Company will recognise a properly constituted and registered union. The union shall have the right to individual and collective representation on behalf of its members

28 The Company will collect subscriptions on behalf of members of the union from the wages of their employees on receiving a suitable authority on that behalf from the workmen and pay over same to the union

The Company will assist in the collection of subscriptions for the union from the wages of members if permissible under the law

29. The Company will see to it that none of the executive of the union suffers any disability by reason of his activities in connection with labour organisation and neither the Company nor its officers shall carry on any subversive propaganda against the union. The union shall be given a suitable quarter for its office

Recognition of the union by the Company implies that none of the executives of the union shall suffer any disability by reason of their connection with the union. All Company's officers will be instructed accordingly.

A suitable quarter will be allotted for the union Office

It is necessary, however, that the Company should still maintain direct contact with its workmen

30. Among the Gurkhas durwans all promotions shall be made from the ranks and no outsider shall be brought in for that purpose. The pay of the Gurkhas shall be restored to the previous level.

As far as possible this is the Management's policy in respect of promotions. Previously Gurkhas were employed with Army certificates at Rs 23-8 and Gurkhas without certificates at Rs 21. It has now been decided that only Gurkhas with Army certificates will be employed and the standard rate for this will be Rs 23-8.

Discussion arose as to the eligibility of Gurkhas for membership of the union and this will be discussed again.

31. No woman shall be employed at a lesser rate than annas seven and no coolie labour shall be employed at a lesser rate than ten annas.

32. The rates of pay of the Sanitary Staff shall be raised and shall not be less than the pay given to unskilled men and women labour.

Will be considered again along with Item 1 when the details of the proposed bonus scheme are known. It should be possible for the scheme to be prepared by the end of September at the latest.

33. The workmen complain of lack of proper medical assistance as also of proper medicines prescribed to them. This shall be attended to.

Extra compounders and medical attendants are taken on as required as sickness increases. Proper medicines are always in stock and prescribed.

34. Vacancies in higher ranks shall be filled up by promotions from the lower ranks as a rule.

Principle agreed to and has been followed for years.

35. Good roads shall be built in between and towards the approaches of quarters.

Being arranged under new general town planning scheme.

36. The weight of materials lifted by women employees shall be limited to a fixed maximum average and no sardars shall be permitted to use coercion to get more lifted.

Care will be taken to see that there is no overloading and sardars will be instructed accordingly.

37. A system of attendance bonus shall be introduced to encourage and reward regular attendance.

Does not arise at the present juncture as it is the duty of the person who takes a job to put in regular attendance.

A list of grievances of staff which has been handed to Mr. Horni was delivered. Grievances were not discussed and the question as to whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again.

T. L. Martin
H. V. Peeling
M. Horni

III.—List of grievances of Establishment Staff, Mirapur, 7th July 1937/8th August 1937.

Grievances of Staff

- 1 Dealings of officers towards staff to be polished and civil
- 2 Grade and rate of increment to be revised and improved
 - (a) Minimum salary should be Rs 35 per month
 - (b) Lowest rate of increment should be Rs 4 only and not Re 1 Rs 1-8, Rs 2 and Rs 2-8 as at present
 - (c) Increment should in no case be stopped
 - (d) No degradation should be made
 - (e) Promotion to the higher grade should be considered immediately on completion of lower one
 - (f) Minimum starting of the higher grade should be given in case of promotion
- 3 Leave --
 - (a) Sick leave to be first month with pay, second month half pay, third and fourth month lump sum, and rest without pay
 - (b) Privilege leave should be one month, and casual leave 14 days
- 4 Provident Fund contribution to be increased to one month's salary in a year. The same contribution to be given by the Company, notwithstanding any dividend declared by the Company
- 5 One month's salary bonus at the time of Poojah to all staff
- 6 Gratuity at one month's salary per year to be paid by the Company to the retiring employee on completion of 10 years' service
- 7 Staff to be paid for the overtime worked
- 8 Acting allowance to be paid
- 9 General office to close at 11-30 a.m. on Saturdays and it should be treated as half day when included in leave
- 10 Allowance for working on Sundays and holidays or leave in lieu
- 11 Grace of 5 minutes in daily attendance
- 12 Quarters—same class of quarters to be provided to staff in general and special quarters for senior staff. Quarters to be provided to staff for working more than two years to familymen
- 13 Inside water taps to be provided
- 14 Same medical aid as to the covenanted staff
- 15 Preference to be given to sons and relatives of staff at the time of new appointment
- 16 New appointment should not supersede old ones
- 17 24 hours off to be given to shiftmen every week
- 18 Employees passed from Company's Technical School should be taken in staff establishment roll

IV.—Strike Notice, Hirapur, 25th May 1938.

No L F 287/B, dated Burnpur, 25th May 1938

From—Mr T C Ghosal, Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Burnpur Branch,

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., Hirapur Works, Burnpur

I am sending herewith the resolution of a mass meeting of the workers of Hirapur Works held on the 23rd May 1938, at Burnpur at 5-30 p.m.

Please acknowledge and oblige

Copy forwarded to (1) Mr T L Martin, Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., and (2) Mr Maneck Homi, President, The Labour Federation, Burnpur

Extract of the resolution of the general meeting of members of the Labour Federation, Burnpur, held in the maidan at Burnpur on the 23rd May 1938, at 5-30 p.m.

Resolved that this mass meeting of the workers of the Hirapur Works condemned the action of the Works Superintendent in trying to ignore the "Terms of Settlement" made between the President, Labour Federation, and the Chairman and the Works Superintendent of this Company on the 7th August 1937, and hereby calls upon this Company to sanction and bring in force all the demands (specially mentioned below) of the employees at once, and also it is resolved that the Company should recognise the establishment employees as the members of this Labour Federation which is interposing by the Works Superintendent at present, and it is further resolved that the employees never wish to have any reduction by the whims of the Works Superintendent in such flourishing condition of the Company.

Therefore this mass meeting is of opinion that the resolved demands should be fulfilled at once, failing which a complete shut down of the Works should be staged as a demonstration. That a notice be and is hereby given to the Company for 10 days to this effect from the 26th May 1938.

The points of special demands --

- (1) General increment of 25 per cent over the present wages
- (2) To establish grade scale and uniform rate of wages
- (3) Sickness benefit—first month full pay and subsequent month half pay
- (4) A scheme for a provident fund as asked previously
- (5) Acting allowance should be on the present rate and not the minimum one
- (6) Rest house for both male and female workers fitted with lights and water taps

- (7) Fortnightly payment should be on every 15th and 30th day of each month
- (8) Accommodation of sufficient quarters
- (9) Electric flood lights arrangement between the blocks
- (10) A passed lady doctor is urgently required
- (11) The wages of sanitary staff and unskilled labour should be raised
- (12) Wages should be paid to the durwans, office chaprasis and staff for the overtime work
- (13) To settle all the grievances of the establishment staff which was submitted to the Works Superintendent by the President Labour Federation, on the 8th August 1937
- (14) Nine discharged hands of the Laboratory Department should be reinstated from the date of dismissal

V.—Strike Notice, Kulti, 29th May 1938.

No 344 dated Kulti, the 29th May 1938

From—Mr Amadulla, Vice-President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Kulti Branch,

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Kulti

We have the honour to inform you that to-day all the employees of this Company passed the following resolutions in the general meeting —

(1) All the demands of the employees according to the settlement between Mr T L Martin and Mr M Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, that have not been given as yet, must be given soon

(2) The recent reduction that you are giving notices to the labourers for the termination of their service is quite unjustified, for you are retrenching the workmen whose service is more than 7 or 8 years but keeping those whose service is only 8 or 10 months and one week also

(3) If the Company has got no work then why it is so that when a workman applies for leave is not granted, saying that if you will go on leave the work of the Company will suffer. We are ready to go on leave for three months but not ready to see the break in our services. It is mentioned in our settlement that a man having service of 12 months is entitled for his leave wages and sick wages, but the Manager refused to pay these benefits to those workers whose service is more than 17 months or 18 months saying that he is not entitled to these benefits as his service is not of 12 months

It is mentioned in settlement that no Committee member will be discharged then why is it so that our Committee members have been discharged?

The Management exercises tyranny over the employees by shortening the services of the workmen—one whose service is 18 or 19 years his service is reduced up to 9 or 10 years.

When you are going to reduce men as the result of closing down No 5 furnace for normal repairs I have to say that you will require more men than at present to repair it for the work will be increased. Then why there arose the necessity of reducing men? In your letter No X 1102 it is mentioned—"When this reduction has been completed it will be not necessary to make any further similar major reductions". But you promise such in every reduction but even then you made reduction in every month.

In the first reduction of the workmen of the Extension Department it was also promised that they will be taken within a month but up till now they are idle. Now we hope that they also be taken to their works.

When the Company has got no work in reality at its disposal and stands in need of reduction and there is no one whose service is of one year and wishes to reduce such men whose service is 3 or 5 years. In that case we are ready to go on leave for three months one by one but not ready to see break in our service in any way.

You effected this reduction of 800 workmen according to the advice of Mr. Harnam Singh, attached more importance on the advice of a single man, then why is it so when all the employees of this Company do not agree to this reduction and you are going to reduce the workmen?

In conclusion we have to assure that if you will settle our all the above-mentioned grievances favourably up to the 5th of June 1938 otherwise all the employees will sit idle with those workmen who have been retrenched and this is our final notice.

Hoping the above-mentioned grievances will be favourably dealt with.

VI.—Settlement of the Kulti and Hirapur strike.

Joint statement by the Labour Federation and the Managing Agents of the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.

The parties to the dispute agree to the appointment of a Board of Conciliation by Government to settle their differences and to abide by the decision of the Board.

Pending such adjudication, work shall be resumed simultaneously at Hirapur and Kulti. In the case of men retrenched at Kulti owing to surplus labour, numbering some 820 odd, the Company will compensate them at the rate of one month's pay for every year of completed service put in by them, besides all other payments which the Company has already notified to pay under the Service Rules.

In the case of some 700 odd men of the Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens at Kulti that have been retrenched due to repairs, the Company undertakes to take back as many of them as it requires when this Blast Furnace resumes operations and if this resumption takes place within nine months of the shutting down of the plant their services shall be counted as continuous, with the exception of the period they have been out of service due to repairs. In case of those men who will not be taken back, the Board will decide what compensation should be paid to them.

Without in any way whatsoever prejudicing the contention of the Company that the Establishment Section cannot be members of the Labour Union, the Company has agreed that the six Chemists and the three Laboratory Assistants at Hirapur, who have been discharged, will be taken on the pay roll of the Company as from the date of resumption and their case will be decided by the Board as to whether they had been rightly discharged or not. In case the Board finds that there has not been sufficient justification for discharging them, they will be restored to their jobs and paid for the period they have been out. Should the Company decide not to take them back the amount of compensation, which should be paid to them shall be ascertained by the Board.

In other matters comprising the points raised in the strike notice or those arising out of the strike, the Board shall adjudicate and give its decision.

The Board will consist of one representative from labour, one from the employers and one nominee of the Government of Bengal.

Biren Mookerjee

M. Homi

1938

VII.—Terms of resumption of Work, 17th July 1938.

The following are the agreed conditions leading to the resumption of work at Kulti and Hirapur on Thursday morning 21st July 1938:—

(1) The Government will constitute a Board of Conciliation to go into the various points in dispute between the parties.

(2) Work shall be resumed both at Kulti and Hirapur at the same time. The men will be allowed seven days' time from the date of resumption to rejoin their work.

(3) As regards Kulti, the 700 and odd people, who have been discharged owing to the blowing out of furnace and the closing down of coke ovens, are held to have their services terminated from the date of discharge. It is agreed that when work starts on this furnace and the coke ovens, they will be re-employed. The Management will maintain a list of persons who have been discharged and they will be appointed by the Management in order of priority according to the period of service put in by them. The Management will supply a copy of the list to the Federation. If more persons have to be employed they will be employed from the list of hands who have been now retrenched or have been retrenched in the past. These 700 and odd men will get no wages or compensation for the period of time that they will be out of work, but in case of those who will be re-employed, their continuity of service (less time that they have been out of work) will be recognised, together with all the privileges to which they are entitled. This clause shall apply if the furnace starts within nine months from the date of resumption of work. If the work starts after nine months, these workers shall be paid such compensation, if any, as the Board shall determine.

(4) As regards the 800 and odd men who have been discharged on the ground of retrenchment, they will be paid by the Company besides the following sums which the Company has already notified to pay, namely, (1) 10 days' pay in lieu of notices, (2) provident bonus;

(3) profit sharing bonus, and (4) gratuity if a man has earned it, an additional sum ex-gratia equivalent to one month's wages (26 days of existing wages rate) for every completed year of service put in by him as compensation for loss of service

(5) It is agreed that above compensation will not form a precedent but it will be paid in case of the major reduction of a similar nature which the Company has in view

(6) As regards Hirapur, the six Chemists and three Khalasis who have been dismissed, will be placed on the pay roll of the Company as soon as the work starts. It is open to the Company not to give them any work. If the Board finds that they have been rightly discharged, the Company will be entitled to discharge them from the date of the Board's findings. If the Board finds that there was no reasonable justification for their discharge, the Company will take them back in their service. If these persons are found to have been wrongfully dismissed, they will be held to have been in the service of the company all along and shall be paid their wages accordingly. If the Management proposes to discharge them, the Management shall pay such compensation as the Board shall determine.

(7) All men will be taken back to work in their original jobs. There are, however, some men at Hirapur, their number not exceeding six—in the establishment staff inside the Works who are holding position of trust and responsibility and who have not in the Company's opinion discharged their obligations towards the Company and whom the Company does not feel it can put back in their original positions, regard being had to the safety of the plant. The cases of such men will be put before the Board for approval of the Management's action in not reinstating them in their original positions. This procedure will also be applicable in the case of certain men of the clerical staff whose number will not exceed six and who are also in the same category of positions of trust and responsibility.

(8) The Board shall frame all issues which it considers necessary for a proper adjudication of the dispute between the employers and the Labour Federation, as well as take into consideration the case of the six Chemists who have been discharged and the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff. It shall come to a finding on these issues and make its recommendations in addition to the question of compensation referred to above.

(9) It is agreed that these terms are being arranged for the purpose of immediate resumption of work. The fact that the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff are also being considered will not be taken to mean any concession on the part of the Management on the question as to whether the establishment staff (less those who are actual workmen, if any) can be members of the Labour Union.

(10) It is agreed that in future in case of disputes arising between the Management and the Federation, the Federation through its President shall first discuss the matters in dispute with the Management and vice versa with a view to arriving at a settlement. If no settlement is arrived at, the matters in dispute will be submitted to Government for conciliation and mediation. No strikes or lock-outs shall take place, or notices of strikes or lock-outs served as long as the conciliation proceedings are in progress.

17th July 1938

Points which may be raised before the Board of Conciliation by one or other of the parties

- 1 *Provident Fund* —Is the present scheme satisfactory and as advantageous to the workmen as the ordinary scheme?
- 2 *Sickness Leave* Same terms at Hirapur as at Kulti
- 3 Establishment Section grievances
- 4 A worker put on the Establishment Section to be allowed to continue to remain a member of the Federation unless he has ceased to be a labourer and has been put in the supervisor's grade
- 5 When a worker is put on the establishment, he will be given the option to refuse
- 6 Whether compensation is payable to any of the 700 odd men who may not be taken back within nine months, if so, what?
- 7 Was there any reasonable ground on the part of the Management for terminating the services of the six chemists and the three khalasis? If not, and the Management still desires to terminate their services, what compensation should be awarded to them?
- 8 Is there any justification on the part of the employers for not reinstating certain members of the establishment staff not exceeding 6, inside the Works in their original positions?
- 9 Is there any justification on the part of the employers for not reinstating certain members of the clerical staff, not exceeding 6, in their original positions?
- 10 Are the strikers entitled to strike pay? The cases of Kulti and Hirapur labourers, and the establishment staff on strike individually or collectively to be considered separately
- 11 Were the Management justified in terminating the services of certain members of the clerical staff holding key and responsible positions?
- 12 What compensation, if any, is payable to members of the clerical staff whose services the Management desires to or has terminated?
- 13 Has the Federation carried out its obligations towards the Company? Was it the duty of the Federation to inform the Company of the rules and regulations governing it and its composition, if so, has it done so?
- 14 Should the Federation's branches in Bengal be registered in Bengal?
- 15 How, when and by whom should strike notices be served? Should there be a system of ascertaining the wishes of the members of the Federation by ballot? If so, what percentage of the members must be in favour of a strike before a strike is called on?
- 16 Generally, on any points raised in the correspondence

VIII.—Statement of the Labour Federation, Hirapur.

No L F 332/B, dated Burnpur, the 13th August 1938

From—Mr T C Ghosal, Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Burnpur Branch,

To—The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Government of Bengal

With reference to the notice issued by your Board calling upon us to state our case before it, I have the honour to submit the same herewith attached

The case of the workers of Messrs Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., Hirapur Works, Burnpur

1 General increment of 25 per cent over the present wages or in the alternative to restore the wage cut imposed upon the workmen during the period 1930-32 and which has not yet been restored though the trade position had undoubtedly improved

2 Establishment of grade scale and standard and uniform rate of wages for various classes of work, in accordance with the Company's agreement with the Labour Federation on 7th August 1937, being clauses Nos 2 and 3 thereof

3 *Sickness Benefit* --As agreed to by the Company in the agreement referred to above being clause No 5 thereof

4 *Provident Fund* --As embodied in clause No 6 of the above agreement

5 The payment of acting allowance in accordance with clause No 13 of the agreement and the same to be made with retrospective effect as and from the date of the agreement (7th October 1937) and payment to be made on the existing rate of wages of the vacancy

6 Fortnightly payment periods to be fixed as 1st to 15th and 16th to 30th or 31st of each month

7 The raising of wages of unskilled labour

8 The construction of rest house for male and female workers outside the Work's premises and fitted with electric light and water taps

9 Settlement of the grievance of the establishment staffs as per list handed over to the Company by the President, Labour Federation, on 8th August 1937 and which will be construed further to include payment of wages for work done beyond 8 hours by the durwans, chaprasis and the staff and reinstatement of 9 laboratory hands

10 The appointment of a lady doctor

11 Construction of more and better type of quarters and arrangements for lighting the areas and roads nearby

12 Sunday allowance and festival leave—

A Strike pay, and/or lock-out wages

B Employment on higher rates of wages than fixed for existing jobs of persons engaged during the labour dispute

C And any other matters arising out of the dispute as may be submitted to the Board.

X.—Statement of the Labour Federation, Kulti.

No 450/K, dated Kulti, the 13th August 1938

From—Mr. Amadulla, Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
Kulti Branch,

To—The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Government of Bengal

With reference to the notice issued by your Board calling upon us to state our case before it, I have the honour to submit the same herewith attached

*The case of the workers of Messrs Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.,
of Kulti Works, Kulti*

1 Uniformity of rules of procedure and dealings to obtain at Kulti as at Hirapur and *vice versa*. This shall include the changes of different rules, etc

2 Provident fund as in accordance with the terms arranged with the Steel Company in June 1937

3 The cases of—

(a) Nandalal of Watch and Ward Department

(b) Gopal Singh Gurung of Watch and Ward Department

(c) Chandrabir Khettry, Lalsing Punna, Sumansingh Gurung,
Tej Bahadur Gurung, Durga Ram Gurung, Lachman
Thappa, Somiasing Thappa, also of the Watch and Ward

4 (i) Strike pay

(ii) Reinstatement of those who have not been taken back yet on the resumption of work and on or about the 31st July 1938

(iii) The replacement by so-called apprentices of places of helpers who have been retrenched as surplus staff to the prejudice of the retrenched men

(iv) And any other matter arising out of the strike as may be placed before the Board

XI.—Preliminary Statement of cases of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.

*In the matter of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929,
And*

*In the matter of a trade dispute between Indian Iron & Steel Company,
Ltd., and certain of its employees*

Preliminary statement of case.

1 *Introductory*—The Company was incorporated in the year 1918.

Until the year 1937 it carried on business at its Works at Hirapur near Asansol, which consists of two large modern blast furnaces, having a total capacity of about 43,000 tons of pig-iron per month.

The management is in the hands of Messrs Burn & Co of No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, who have been the Managing Agents since the incorporation of the Company

The Company is now also the owner of the Kulti Iron Works, situate about 7 miles from Hirapur. These Works were formerly owned by the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd. Until 1931 Messrs Martin & Co who are closely associated in business with Messrs Burn & Co were the Managing Agents of the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd. They ceased to be Managing Agents on 31st December 1931 and during the period 1932-36 neither Messrs Burn & Co nor Messrs Martin & Co were concerned with the management of the Kulti Works. In 1936 an amalgamation was put through and the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd., ceased to exist and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., became the owners of the Kulti Iron Works. Since January 1937 the management of both Works has been in the hands of Messrs Burn & Co.

The approximate number of persons in the employ of the Company at the Works are as follows —

Kulti—

9,500 Industrial workmen, 600 establishment staff, and 210 Watch and Ward

Hirapur—

2,200 industrial workmen (at present 4,000 are employed which is above the normal roll)

370 establishment staff, and 180 Watch and Ward

Establishment staff comprises supervising, operating staff and clerks

2 *Labour conditions*—On 19th June 1937 the labour at Kulti went on strike. The immediate cause was the suspension by the Acting Foreman of a workman employed on a moulding machine. The strike was settled after eight days.

On 16th July 1937 the labour at Hirapur also went on strike owing to the suspension of a workman. This was settled after three days.

Prior to this, there had been no strikes at Hirapur.

Both were lightning strikes. No attempt was made by the workmen to submit their grievances.

Mr K C Mahindra, on behalf of the management went to Kulti and interviewed the labour. They informed him that Mr Homi would represent them. Mr Homi came to Kulti and the workmen held a meeting and appointed him as their representative. The labour were not members of any trade union.

Mr Homi represented that the workers had various grievances, and discussed them with Mr Leslie Martin, the Chairman of the Company, and Mr K C Mahindra, and on 26th June 1937 terms of settlement were signed. A copy is annexed (See page 83 onwards.)

The same procedure was followed in the case of the Hirapur strike, except that Mr Mahindra was not present at the discussion. Terms were signed on 7th August 1937. Copy annexed. A list of grievances of the establishment staff of Hirapur was also submitted. These were not discussed. Copy annexed (See page 92.)

In the second half of the year 1937 the Labour Federation, of which Mr Homi is President, established branches at Hirapur and Kult, and the labour joined the Union. The Company encouraged the formation of a trade union so that labour could have proper representation, *vide annexures*

From July 1937 until the beginning of June 1938 normal conditions prevailed at both Works. Interviews and correspondence took place from time to time between Mr Homi or the local officials of the Union with the Works Superintendents, but no major question arose.

3 *The recent strikes*—On 25th May 1938 the Secretary of the Burnpur Branch of the Labour Federation forwarded to the Works Superintendent of Hirapur a copy of a resolution of the Hirapur labour passed at a meeting held on 23rd May 1938 making various demands and giving 10 days' notice of a strike in the event of non-compliance. A copy is annexed. (See page 93.)

The reply of the Works Superintendent was sent on 28th May 1938. Copy annexed. (See page 107.)

On 29th May 1938 the Vice-President of the Labour Federation (Kulti Branch) wrote to the Works Superintendent of the Kulti Works reporting resolutions passed by the labour and threatening a strike on 5th June 1938. (See page 94.)

The Works Superintendent met the Secretary of the Union and certain members of the Committee on 30th May 1938 and on that date replied by letter. Copy annexed, page 109.

In November 1937 the Schemes for retiring gratuity, provident bonus and extra wages were framed. These were discussed with Mr Homi, and it was agreed that no strike should take place except after all possible means to adjust genuine differences had been exhausted, and if these efforts failed 10 days' previous notice of intention to strike must be given to the Company.

On 6th April 1938 the agreement was confirmed at an interview between Mr H. V. Peeling the Works Superintendent of Hirapur Works and Mr Homi.

The Branches of the Labour Federation in giving the strike notices violated the first part of the Agreement. In the case of Kult, the notice was contrary to the second part of the agreement, as the notice given was less than 10 days.

In the letters, dated the 28th May 1938 and 30th May 1938—copies annexed (pages 107 and 109)—the Works Superintendents of both Works protested against the breach of the agreement, but no notice was taken of the protest.

4 *Cause of recent strikes*—The Company decided to reduce the cost of the Laboratory Department at Hirapur and to dispense with the services of six chemists and three khalasis. This was purely a matter of retrenchment.

The chemists are members of the establishment staff, and as the Company will not recognise the Union as entitled to represent members of the establishment staff, the chemists may have reported to the union that they had been dismissed on this account and that it was a case of victimisation.

It will be noted that the dismissal forms the *last item* on the list of grievances.

It is not known whether the chemists and khalasis, or any of them, were members of the Union

In the case of Kultı, the Management had decided early in the year 1938 that it was necessary to effect a reduction in the labour. Notices were served on the men in May 1938

On reference to the letters at pages 93 and 94, it will be seen that the Hirapur meeting was held on 23rd May 1938 and the Kultı meeting on 29th May 1938. The Kultı strike was to commence on the same date as the Hirapur strike

The Company is in a position to prove that the Union was aware long before 23rd May 1938 that the Company intended to retrench at Kultı.

5 *The negotiations—3rd June 1938* —Mr. Homi discussed terms with Mr. Biren Mookerjee and Mr. K. C. Mahindra at Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Office, Calcutta

All three left Calcutta for Kultı

4th to 6th June 1938 —Negotiations continued at Kultı on 4th-5th and until 4 a.m. on Monday 6th June. Mr. Homi left on 6th June. He expected to return on 9th June. Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra remained at Kultı

9th June 1938 —Mr. Homi arrived at Kultı and addressed meetings of the labour. He left again without communicating with Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra

11th June 1938 —Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra left for Calcutta

At this stage it should be pointed out that the officials of the Burnpur and Kultı Branches of the Labour Federation, although they had issued the strike notices, took no part whatever in the negotiations. In the absence of Mr. Homi, no progress could be made

11th to 20th June 1938 —No negotiations took place

20th June 1938 —Mr. Homi telephoned to Messrs. Burn & Co. and offered to come to Calcutta on 21st

21st June 1938 —Mr. Homi arrived and discussed matters with Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra. He left in the evening and it was arranged that further discussions should be held at Burnpur and Kultı at which the members of the Executive Local Committees should be present

22nd June 1938 —Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra went to Hirapur and a meeting was held and subsequently a meeting was held at Kultı. The local executives were present, but no advance towards a compromise was made

23rd June 1938 —As arranged at the meetings on 22nd June both branches of the Union submitted memoranda of the points at issue (*vide* pages 111 and 113). Mr. Homi called at 7 p.m. and discussed the memoranda with Messrs. Mookerjee and Mahindra. In the case of the labour, the issues were reduced to five, namely —

- (1) Provident fund
- (2) Acting allowance and grade scale
- (3) Privilege leave (in the case of Kultı)
- (4) Sickness benefit (in the case of Hirapur)
- (5) Reduction (in the case of Kultı).

Messrs Mookerjee and Mahindra offered to refer these points to arbitration

At about 9-30 p m Mr Homi telephoned that the labour would not agree to arbitration unless the Company would accept arbitration upon the question of the establishment staff joining the union

Mr Homi returned at 11-30 p m and the discussions continued until 2-30 a m on 24th June

24th June 1938 —Mr Homi left and Messrs Mookerjee and Mahindra returned to Calcutta

27th June 1938 —Company sent replies to the two memoranda, *vide* pages 112 and 117

16th July 1938 —Negotiations were re-opened in Calcutta at the instance of the Government of Bengal, meetings were held on 16th and 17th July at which the Minister was present

17th July 1938 —Terms for resumption of work agreed and signed (See page 96)

21st July 1938 —Work resumed at both works

6 *The Grievances* —(a) *The grievances of 1937* —On reference to the first few pages of the Annexures, pages 83 and 85, it will be seen that the grievances raised in 1937 were very numerous and of every possible kind. Many of them were granted by the Company

Items 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 23-26 of the Kulti list, page 83, were granted. No 4 is not yet in effect but will be introduced very shortly. All the others have been introduced. With regard to No 5 Acting allowance—there is a dispute as to the correct interpretation of the procedure, and with regard to No 12 the Company has instituted a provident bonus scheme instead of a provident fund

As will be seen from the Annexure, page 85, the Hirapur demands of 1937 were granted in the case of items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 35. These are in operation except in the case of the following items —

(3) Standard rate of wages (this will be introduced very shortly)

(23) A Building programme is in hand

There are disputes with regard to items (5), (6), (13), and (22).

(5) Sickness benefit. The dispute concerns the meaning of the terms agreed

(6) Provident fund. The same dispute as in the case of Kulti

(13) Acting allowance. The same dispute as in the case of Kulti

(22) Dates for payment of wages

(b) *The grievances of 1938* —The grievances of the Hirapur labour as submitted prior to the strike and those of the Kulti labour are annexed. Appendix, pages 93 and 94

The demands of the Hirapur labour were a repetition of items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 18, 22, 23 and 24 of the grievances discussed and settled on 7th August 1937. As already stated there was no cause of grievance, except possibly in the case of items 3, 6, 13 and 22 for the reasons already given

In addition the following new demand was made —

No 10—A passed lady doctor was urgently needed

On behalf of the Establishment Staff the following demands were made.—

No 14—The nine discharged men to be re-instated

No 12—Wages should be paid to the durwans, office chaprasis and staff for overtime work

No 13—To settle all the grievances of the establishment staff submitted on 8th August 1937 (Appended, page 92)

The Hirapur demands were formulated at a meeting held on 23rd May 1938. The Kulti meeting was held on 29th May 1938.

In 1937 the demands at both Works included increases in wages and additional benefits of various kinds. There was little difference between the demands. Yet, in May 1938 the Kulti labour, apart from requiring the Company to introduce benefits promised in 1937 which according to them had not been fully brought into effect, made no complaint whatever on the ground of wages and made no demands under the various heads included in the Hirapur notice.

Apart from item No 1, which is a reference to the benefits promised in 1937, the Kulti demands had reference only to the question of retrenchment.

(c) *The items still in dispute*—During the prolonged negotiations, the demands of the labour were reduced to those set out in the two memoranda, dated 23rd June 1938, which are annexed hereto (Pages 111 and 113)

They were the following —

Kulti—

- (1) Provident fund
- (2) Acting allowance
- (3) Grade scale of wages
- (4) Retrenchment

Hirapur—

- (1), (2) and (3)—the same as above
- (4) Sickness benefit

7 *Matters for consideration of the Board of Conciliation* — (1) Presumably, the representative of the labour will raise the matters detailed in paragraph 6 (c)

(2) The points mentioned in the resumption terms agreed on 17th July 1938

(3) Paragraphs (3)—(5) of the resumption terms relate to retrenchment at Kulti

The Company has agreed to the principle of compensation. The Union must officially recognise the Company's right to retrench and undertake not to raise any complaint or to call the labour out on strike when further retrenchments take place.

(4) Paragraph (6) of the resumption terms relates to the six chemists and three khalasis discharged from Hirapur.

The Company has replaced the men on the pay-roll as from 21st July 1938, but has not required them to return to work.

There are certain points for the decision of the Board

(5) Paragraph (7) of the resumption terms relates to matters arising out of the strikes

There are various points under this heading which the Company wishes to raise for the consideration of the Board. The Company will file a supplementary statement in this connection.

(6) Establishment staff—The Members of the establishment staff are not allowed to be members of the same Union as the industrial workers, and the Company will not employ any clerks and, particularly Watch and Ward Staff, who become members thereof.

In October 1937 the establishment staff at Hirapur were notified that membership of a labour union was not permitted and that any of the staff who had joined a labour union should resign membership. Sixty-one of the staff signed a form of resignation of membership which was sent to the Labour Federation. The latter refused to accept the resignations.

The Company then notified the staff that resignations from the Union must be effected by a specified date or, in the alternative, they must resign their post with the Company. The Company received no resignations and again circularised the staff that the Company assumed that all persons who had been members of the Union had resigned and had accepted, as a condition of their continuing in the service of the Company, that they would not join a labour union.

The Company has not in fact received information to the effect that any members of the establishment staff have joined the Labour Federation, save and except statements to this effect in letters from the branches of the Labour Federation.

The grounds of objection are obvious and need no elaboration.

Item 5 --Establishment staff of the Kulti Labour Federation's letter, dated the 23rd June 1938, annexed, page 111, explains the difficulty in which the Labour Federation is placed in connection with the establishment staff at Hirapur.

Grievances of Establishment Staff.

The conditions of service relating to the clerical staff at Hirapur Works are extremely good and the Company is satisfied that they have no cause for complaint.

Mr. Homi handed in a list of alleged grievances on 7th August 1937. They were not discussed. A copy is annexed. They were also referred to in the memorandum of 23rd June 1938 but merely as a passing reference.

In paragraph (8) of the resumption terms it was agreed that the Board should take into consideration the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff. The Company awaits details before making any statement.

Without prejudice to the objection that the Labour Federation is not legally entitled to represent the establishment staff, and in order to enable the Board to deal expeditiously with all matters which may be raised, the Company will not object to the Labour Federation making submissions before the Board on behalf of the establishment staff.

**Annexure to the Preliminary Statement of case of the
Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.**

Settlement terms, Kulti, dated 26th June 1937

(See page 83 onwards)

Settlement terms, Hirapur, dated 7th July 1937.

(See page 85 onwards)

List of grievances of establishment staff, Hirapur, dated 7th July 1938.

(See page 92)

Strike Notice, Hirapur, dated the 25th May 1938.

(See page 93)

**Letter from Works Superintendent, Hirapur, to Labour Federation,
Burnpur Branch, dated the 28th May 1938.**

No W/5178, dated Hirapur the 28th May 1938

From--The Works Superintendent, The Indian Iron and Steel Co.,
Ltd., Hirapur

To-- The Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur

I am in receipt of your letter No. L.F. 287/B of 25th inst. enclosing a copy of the "resolution of a mass meeting of workers". I have also to confirm your visit to me on 26th May intimating that your letter under reply constitutes ten days' notice from the workmen to strike.

I am directed by the Managing Agents to reply that the notice to strike is a contravention of the conditions agreed to by your President, Mr. Homi, inasmuch as it was arranged with him at a meeting held here on 6th April that "before a notice of either a strike or lock-out is given, every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement". Your letter of 25th May is the first intimation to me of your present alleged grievances and, therefore, the union and/or the labour have made no attempt to put forward and discuss their alleged complaints with me before the notice to strike has been given.

The Managing Agents now authorise me to state, and their action has the approval of the Board of Directors, that the Company has faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as announced in respect

of the various points discussed at the request of Mr. Homi at Hiraspur on 7th August 1937. In regard to your "points of special demands", I am directed to observe as follows:—

1 *General Increment of 25 per cent over the present wage*—The Company has already announced the extra wages bonus scheme under which the workmen have received in October last two weeks' wages as an on account payment for the year 1937-38. On the completion of accounts for this year and the announcement of final dividend further payments as per scale will be made to those workmen who will be entitled to receive the same. The Company cannot consider any further general increase in wages.

2 *To establish grade scale and uniform rate of wages*—This principle has already been agreed to. Lists are in course of preparation and it is hoped to complete them and put them into effect within next 2/3 months.

3 *Sickness benefit*—Rules embracing this principle have already been announced and are at present in force. There can be no further alterations.

4 *Provident fund*—The Company has already announced the Provident Bonus scheme—a scheme which in the opinion of the management is most suitable and practicable to work from the workmen's point of view and is already working satisfactorily.

5 *Acting allowances*—The present system of acting allowances will become clear when the scale of wages is introduced.

6 *Rest houses*—There is already a rest shed outside the Works gate. The Company will investigate the position and, if necessary, will construct another rest shed.

7 *Fortnightly payments*—Fortnightly wages payments are made on fixed days every two weeks. There is no point in the demand for payment on fixed dates, as 15th and 30th may fall on Sundays.

8 *Accommodation of sufficient quarters*—During the past two years the Company has spent large sums of money and constructed 37 blocks of 370 units of quarters. They have also in hand at present the construction of quarters for the sweepers class. The position is continuously being reviewed and when necessary, further construction will be taken in hand.

9 *Electric flood lights*—The Management has in view provision of better lighting in the labour quarters areas, but this cannot be done until the power house extensions are completed and the town development scheme is put into operation.

10 *Lady doctor*—A new hospital is being built and when this is completed medical facilities will be extended.

11 *Wages of sanitary staff and unskilled labour*—This is covered by paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Sections 12, 13 and 14—With regard to these paragraphs in your letter, this is not the concern of the Labour Union, as one of the essential conditions of employment of the establishment staff, the Watch and Ward, darwans and chuprasis is that they can under no circumstances join the Labour Union. The Company cannot deviate from this policy.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. M. Homi, your President at Jamshedpore.

Strike Notice, Kulti, dated the 29th May 1938.

(See page 94)

**Letter from Works Superintendent, Kulti, to Labour Federation,
Kulti Branch, dated 30th May 1938.**

No X1140 dated Kulti, the 30th May 1938

From--The Works Superintendent, Kulti Branch,

To--The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti Branch

Your 334, dated 29th May 1938

1 We are in receipt of the above containing copy of resolution passed at the general meeting of your Federation on the 29th instant and have to confirm your visit to us to-day accompanied by your Secretary and certain members of your Committee when you intimated that your letter under reply constituted 7 days' final notice from the workmen to strike on the 6th June, that is after termination of work at 4 p.m. on 5th June

2 We have now to point out that this notice of a strike is a contravention of the terms of settlement agreed to by your President Mr. Homi—in that before notice of either a strike or lockout is given every effort should be made to arrive at a settlement—it was further agreed that any notice so given would be of 10 days' duration. Your letter of the 29th instant is the first intimation to the Company of your present alleged grievances and therefore the Union and/or the labour have made no attempt to put forward and discuss their alleged complaints before the notice to strike was given

3 In regard to your alleged grievances we have to state that the Company have faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as agreed in respect of the various points announced and in regard to the particular items which you mention we have to observe as follows

(a) To the best of our knowledge all the terms of settlement as between the Company and your President Mr. Homi have been given effect to. If the Company have inadvertently acted in any way contrary in any specific case and you give us details, the matter will receive our full consideration and adjusted as may be found necessary

(b) We cannot agree that reductions which we are now in the process of making both on account of surplus labour as well as that necessary in consequence of the relining and repairs to blast furnace and auxiliary plant so affected is unjustified and in this matter the Company is the sole judge

(c) In regard to the dismissals of long service workmen we shall be glad if you will give us names of the men and departments in which they work but we would point out that though the Company will as in the past so in the future always give special consideration to men having long service, any action they take in this matter is entirely at the discretion of the Company. We shall be glad however to look into this in the case of any men whose names you care to place before us. At the same time we must remind you that broken service cannot be taken into consideration

(d) We have no knowledge of any statement having been made of the nature you describe for postponement of leave. Granting of leave must of necessity be based on consideration of certain factors which include the average total absentees on account of normal leave, absence without leave, sickness and accidents, etc. The total absentees under these heads alone average between 1,100 and 1,200 per day. We regret it is not possible to grant three months leave as suggested in lieu of discharges. In this connection we would remind you that the Company have on their own initiative granted a period of one month's grace when calculating workmen's service.

(e) There is no condition in the terms of settlement providing for men of less than 12 months service being entitled to leave wages or sick rules and for this purpose the prescribed year is the basis of calculating service under the Leave and Sick Rules as also in the case of provident bonus and extra wages scheme.

(f) There is no mention in the terms of settlement that members of your Committee will not be discharged.

(g) You are perfectly well aware that owing to the inadequate records maintained by the Bengal Iron Co. Ltd., it is not always possible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact period of employment of long service employees and in calculating retiring gratuity we have invariably computed the amount to be paid calculated on a generous basis and we have on no single occasion deliberately deprived any employee from receiving the maximum which the circumstances of his particular case warranted.

(h) We are fully aware of the labour strength required to carry out the Blast Furnace and refining repairs as also repairs to the auxiliary plant and the point you raise has been taken into consideration when making reductions in labour.

(j) In our letter X1102 we wrote -

"We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate."

We have no knowledge of ever having made any promise or any statement of the nature you outline nor are you correct in saying that we have made reduction of this nature every month.

(k) No statement was made at the time of the reduction of the Works Extension Department some months ago that men would be reinstated within one month. In actual fact, however, a number of these men were taken back.

(m) The question of termination of employment of men over one year's service has already been dealt with in paragraph (c) and that of three months' leave in paragraph (d).

4 Your statement that the reduction is being made at the instigation of Harnam Singh is absurd.

5 We confirm having advised you at our meeting today referred to above that we hope to give you details of labour required to maintain the essential service during the strike and you promised to arrange accordingly.

Letter from Labour Federation, Kulti Branch, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, dated the 23rd June 1938.

No 623/38B, dated Kulti the 23rd June 1938

From—Mr Amanatullah, Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti

To—The Chairman of the Board of Directors The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd

I have been authorised to communicate to you as under—

My Committee has very carefully considered the present situation obtaining at the Kulti Works in the light of the exhaustive discussion we had last morning with you and your brother Director Mr K C Mahindra and the Works Superintendent Mr Thornton and my Committee is of view that in this discussion we have not brought the situation any nearer solution than when the matters were first discussed between you and our President, before the strike notice terminated

My Committee has desired to recapitulate the position for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view point and for record which I am hereby doing

1 *Provident fund*—My Committee, for brevity's sake, refers you to the representation made in this behalf by our brother workers of Hirapur with which my Committee is in complete accord. Here is also the Company's definite agreement in this matter at the time of the settlement between our President and your Company on the 26th June 1937 at Kulti and which we once again put up to you for your earnest consideration

"It is the intention of the Management to constitute a provident fund for the workmen. The main principle in which it will operate will be on the basis that the workmen shall contribute a certain portion of their earnings to the fund and the Company's contribution will be payable on completion of twelve months' service. Details are being worked out and the scheme will be announced later."

The workmen feel that the original scheme so unambiguously agreed to, if put into operation, will afford them greater satisfaction

2 *Acting allowance and grade scale*—The same representation holds good regarding this as made to you by our Hirapur brothers and the position regarding establishment staff, though not so complicated as at Hirapur, still in essence remains the same

3 *Privilege leave*—My Committee deeply appreciates the relief granted to the workmen by rectifying the previous error in insisting on a workman completing twelve months' service from 1st August of a year to 31st July of the succeeding year to enable a worker to draw his privilege leave by substituting any 12 months' service of an individual worker for drawing such benefit as is usually and normally done elsewhere and indeed at Hirapur even. My Committee hopes that those whose leave had been delayed or refused may be satisfied in this respect

4 *Reduction*—My Committee feels that as one of the most potent reasons for unsettling the minds of the workmen which has precipitated the present crisis. My Committee has not desired to dispute the right of the employers to regulate the number of men

needed for its operations but considers itself entitled to represent on the methods and pace of reduction and in this connection once more urges upon you the necessity and desirability of solving this problem by generously agreeing to compensate them for loss of services and prospects brought about without any fault of their own by some mutually agreed upon sum proportionate to every year of service put in if it has been found impossible to reduce only men who have put in one year and less in service. As an instance we may cite the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., who in 1928 had permitted the scheme of voluntary reduction on the basis of payment of one month's wages, for every completed year of service. In the case of the men involved in the Blast Furnace and Coke Oven Departments during the period of repairs my Committee feels that the same privilege should be extended to those men who have no chance of being restored to their services on resumption of the operation of the blast furnaces within a prescribed period—say six months or a year—the balance who will resume work to be permitted a continuity of service with the exception of the period involved in repairs.

We commend the scheme for your earnest consideration.

5 *Quarters*—My Committee feels that there is a very acute shortage of quarters for your employees at Kulti, the position is really aggravating and we urge and desire careful and immediate solution at your hands.

In conclusion, my Committee earnestly hopes that good will and sympathy, of which we assure you of ample proportion from our side, will be brought to bear for the solution of the problems that have presented themselves at this juncture in which effort my Committee assures you of full co-operation.

Reply of Messrs Burn & Co., dated 27th June 1938

The 27th June 1938

From—Messrs Burn & Co., Managing Agents,

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti

Referring to your letter No 623/38-B of the 23rd inst., addressed to the Chairman of the Board of this Company we have to advise you that after the receipt of your letter we held conversations with your President Mr. Homi on the same afternoon. We offered to submit the issues detailed in your letter under the headings—

- (1) Provident fund
- (2) Acting allowance and grade scale
- (3) Privilege leave
- (4) Reduction

to independent arbitration either by a nominee of the Government of Bengal or a High Court Judge.

In respect of quarters the Company has already sanctioned new quarters, work on which will commence soon after the rains.

In regard to the establishment staff including the clerks and Watch and Ward men, your Union has been repeatedly advised in the past that it is an essential condition of employment of this staff that they are not to join a labour union.

If any of the employees of the Company ranked under the establishment staff have joined your Union they have violated an essential condition of their service

Late on Thursday night (23rd instant) your President Mr. Homi declined, on behalf of the Union, to accept the offer of the Management

Letter from Labour Federation, Burnpur Branch, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, dated 23rd June 1938

No. 623/38-A, dated Burnpur, the 23rd June 1938

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Secretary, The Labour Federation, Burnpur,

To—The Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti

I have been authorised by the Managing Committee of the Labour Federation, Hirapur Branch, to communicate with you as under—

My Committee has very carefully considered the present situation obtaining at the Hirapur Works in the light of the exhaustive discussions we had yesterday morning at Hirapur with you and your brother Director Mr. K. C. Mahindra and your Works Superintendent Mr. Peeling and my Committee is of view that these discussions have not brought the situation any nearer solution than when the matters were first discussed between you and our President before the strike notice terminated

My Committee has desired me to recapitulate the position for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view-point and for record, which I am hereby doing

I. Provident fund—My Committee is of opinion that the scheme of provident bonus as adumbrated by your Company, whatever merits the scheme may have and we do not deny their existence, does not conform to the terms of settlement arrived at between our President and your Company last August in that your scheme only takes care of the Company's contribution and do not provide for the workmen's share of the saving, which is half the essential part of the scheme, if not the most vital one, agreed upon. We beg to quote the demand as put forward and the agreement made thereon by your Company—

Demand—A scheme be fixed for a provident fund on the following basis—

The Workmen and the Company shall alike contribute one-twelfth of the workmen's wages every month and the amount allowed to accumulate etc., etc

Company's reply—The principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the worker contribute is approved. The proposal will incorporate some form of scheme for gratuity dependent on long service. The scheme is being worked out, etc

The position appears very clear from the above quotation. In regard to the observation made this morning that the scheme as agreed upon involves considerable cost in the maintenance of the accounts some 14,000 of them—we may be permitted to state that this consideration

never arose during the course of discussions in August last nor we feel would it be fair to ask the workmen to contribute wholly or in part for the maintenance of such accounts or for the Company to abandon the original scheme on the score of the cost involved. We may draw your attention, as has been previously done to the fact that the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., is maintaining 27,000 separate Provident Fund Accounts and all the formalities attendant thereon and yet the workmen have not been called upon to contribute wholly or in part towards the costs of maintenance nor have their costs, we are informed, been so prohibitive. The workmen feel that the original scheme as contemplated by both the parties will afford them greater satisfaction and will bring the situation nearer solution.

2 *Sickness benefit scheme*—My Committee is of opinion that the rules as framed have had the effect of practically nullifying the benefits intended to be conferred upon the worker during the time of his sickness. The demands and the agreement in August last were as follows—

Demand—Sickness benefit. The workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness, to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness and thereafter according to the discretion of the management.

Company's reply—Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose.

It will be observed that the Company agreed to the scheme as put forward on behalf of the workmen. The rules that were stated to have been framed for the purpose were made on August 1st, 1937, six days before the settlement and had no chance of being either carefully examined or of being watched for their effects in actual operation. Even then a reservation was made for further representation on these rules if they failed to carry out the original intention. Correspondence and representations have since then been continuously made for amendment of these rules but to no purpose. It may be interesting to note in this connection that similar rules were framed for Kulti and that they were ultimately modified in about January last after strenuous representations when these rules were found to have nullified in precisely the same way as at Hirapur the original intention but no alterations have been made up till now at Hirapur with the result that though a workman is entitled to get full wages for any period of sickness from one day to one month, in actual operation for sickness less than fourteen days at a time his absence on account of such sickness is debited to his privilege leave instead of being credited from the sickness benefit, with the result that at the end of a year of service, a workman finds his privilege leave all gone and is further mulcted by loss of pay in respect of sickness of a total more than fourteen days but less than one month, when it occurs in periods less than fourteen days at a time. You will agree, we hope, that this was never contemplated when the settlements were made either at Kulti or at Hirapur and the workmen felt gratified when the original intention was restored at Kulti by necessary modifications of the rules, which, however, to the great detriment of the workers' interests still continue to be in operation at Hirapur.

My Committee suggests that grateful as the workmen are for the concessions in this direction which probably obtain in very few places in this country, the bringing of the rules in line with those obtaining

at Kultu will go a great way in restoring confidence and will implement fully the original intention behind the demand

3 *Acting allowance*—My Committee feels that the workmen have a genuine grievance in this respect in that practically no benefit is received by them even though their representatives had agreed to accept the minimum wage of the grade in which a vacancy arose though they could have insisted on the carrying out of the actual wording of the agreement, which runs as follows —

“Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done, etc , etc ”

“This has been adopted.”

In actual operation, there has been no such result and we have been informed that the acting allowance arrangement could not be fully put into operation as no minimum rates of wages have been fixed because the grade scale of wages of all the workmen have not yet been completed. My committee feels that during the interval there could have been no difficulty in granting such allowances on the existing scales of wages and that the discontent on this basis has been one of the contributing causes for the precipitation of the present crisis

4 *Grade scale and standard rate*—My committee regrets that though assurances were given from time to time in carrying out the undertaking—Principle agreed and drawn up by Management—the enormous delay in this respect has had a very disturbing effect on the workmen in general combined as it did with the difficulty in respect of getting acting allowances as also to a continuous deferment of the hopes in the minds of some workmen of an advance in their wages on such fixation or revision of wages. My committee appreciates the reasons advanced by your Company for such delay and a definite time limit given earlier would have dissipated all doubts and disappointments in this respect. Even as late as on the 31st May, when our President called on your Works Superintendent, we were informed that these grade scales would be published on the 18th May, and yet on the 28th May we were informed that this would take about two or three months more. The uncertainty from your side in this respect had put my Committee in wrong with the workmen and had made its task difficult in interpreting the management to the workers

5 *Establishment staff*—My Committee feels that the position in this connection has become very complex and complicated by your Company's insistence that all establishment staff, Watch and Ward and clerks should dissociate themselves from the Labour Federation—nay, it goes still further and asks the Federation to deprive them of their existing membership and wants the Federation to give an undertaking that it will not have any employees of these classes on its membership roll. The position may be recapitulated as under —

When the Kultu settlement took place on the 26th June 1937 no controversy arose on this subject. The question cropped up at the time of the Hirapur settlement on August 7th, 1937. The position then remained as under—

"A list of grievances of staff which was handed to Mr. Horn was delivered. Grievances were not discussed and a question whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again."

During the interval several workmen on the muster roll were transferred to establishment section while they were already members of the Federation, as also a large number of establishment staff, Watch and Ward and clerks enrolled themselves as members of the Federation so much so that at the present moment nearly all office chaprains, establishment staff and clerks and nearly 70 per cent Watch and Ward can be claimed as members of the Federation who have voluntarily joined and subscribed to the funds of the Union. While my Committee appreciates the reasons behind your view point it cannot help observing that your attitude at present is neither necessary nor urgent and that it constitutes in the first instance an intolerable interference with an individual's freedom of association and any acquiescence by the Union will amount to an acceptance of outside dictation on the Union as to the type or class of affairs of the Union. My committee hopes your Company will appreciate the legal and moral difficulties and obligation of our Union in respect of these members. In the first instance, the Union cannot legally call upon these members to resign or to cast them out and in the second instance if your Company coerces them into resigning at the risk of their jobs (which is problematical) or if your Company dismisses them against their will for continuing to be members of the Federation, the Union will without escape under the legal and moral obligation to stand by such members and in either case, the situation can come no nearer solution the more so that at the present moment all this section has joined in a common cause with the workmen. My Committee feels that had your Company accepted the offer of our President—and even the last moment offer of early Monday morning the 6th instant when the show down had not taken place—the situation could have still been saved but after that date situation has been beyond recall. My Committee feels that you will appreciate the Federation's attitude in that it has not called out Watch and Ward staff considering them as an essential service the same as employees of power house, boiler and pumping plants without, as in the latter case, ceasing to represent their interests through the Union. My Committee feels that insistence at the present moment by your Company on the adjustment of relations of this section of employees with a labour union would but postpone mutual understanding and this would be deeply deplored all round, the more so without restoration of the *status quo* in respect of certain employees of the Laboratory Department whose dismissal has left an impression of their having suffered on the grounds of conscientious objections and principles.

In respect of other materials placed before you alongside of strike notice my Committee feels that an assurance from you for a satisfactory solution would prove of valuable assistance in paving the ground for an understanding which, I am assured by the Committee to assure you, is uppermost in the minds of the Union.

In conclusion may we hope that the present dead lock may be solved to mutual satisfaction by methods of conciliation and good will that have so far prevailed with both the parties.

Reply of Messrs Burn & Co, dated 27th June 1938

The 27th June 1938

From—Messrs Burn and Co, Managing Agents

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur

Referring to your letter No 623/38-A of the 23rd inst addressed to the Chairman of the Board of this Company we have to advise you that after the receipt of your letter we held conversations with your President Mr Homi on the same afternoon. We offered to submit the issues detailed in your letter under the headings—

- (1) Provident fund
- (2) Sickness benefit scheme
- (3) Acting allowance
- (4) Grade scale and standard rate

to independent arbitration either by a nominee of the Government of Bengal or a High Court Judge

In regard to the establishment staff including the clerks and Watch & Ward men your Union has been repeatedly advised in the past that it is an essential condition of employment of this staff that they are not to join a Labour Union

If any of the employees of the Company ranked under the Establishment staff have joined your Union they have violated an essential condition of their service

Late on Friday night (24th instant) your President Mr Homi declined, on behalf of the Union, to accept the offer of the management

Terms of Resumption of Work, 17th July 1938.

(See page 96)

XII.—Evidence recorded by the Board.

Vand Lal Naik (on solemn affirmation)—

I used to work in the Watch and Ward Department

On 19th April 1938 my Subedar, Balbahadur, told me to work from 10 a m till 12-30 p m and from 2 p m till 8 p m. Between 6 p m and 8 p m I was allowed two hours off to go and take my meal, but I was told to resume my duties before 8 p m

I returned from my meal at 7-30 p m. As soon as I came back Lalit Bahadur told me he had been deputed by the Subedar to take my place, as the Subedar intended to change our duties next morning. So Lalit Bahadur asked me to make over charge to him and to go away, as I had been on duty so long. I made over charge to Lalit Bahadur and then went home.

Next morning I was called by Subedar Bal Bahadur to explain why Dham Singh had been found asleep on night duty, when I was supposed to be in charge during the night. My belt was taken away from me, I was confined in the guard room for an hour, and was then taken before Mr Wickham along with Dham Singh and Lalit Bahadur. I stated in my defence the explanation I have given here, and was then allowed to go.

I worked as usual on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April.

On the 22nd April I was given a card and a tin box to collect subscriptions for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. I was given them by the Secretary, Amanatullah. This is the card I got (shown). I collected subscriptions from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m.

When I had almost finished, Subedar Balbahadur came and asked who authorised me to collect subscriptions. I said I had got the tin box from Amanatullah. At this he got angry and threw away the box and the coins inside it. I picked up the box. The Subedar told me to report to Mr Wickham next morning in office.

On the 23rd morning when Mr Wickham came to office, my Subedar complained that, in spite of his orders, I was not disassociating myself from the Labour Union. He stated that he did not want such a man in the Watch and Ward. I claimed that I was innocent, but was asked to go away. At 3 p.m. I received a notice of discharge.

Before this the Subedar had twice asked me to sever my connection with the Labour Union, and threatened me. I petitioned the Labour Union on that account.

Cross-examination —I did say that it was on the 19th that the incident over the change over in duties took place.

It was on the 19th that Lalit Bahadur came to me and ordered me to change over duties. It was not on the 21st.

I was on my way back from the bazar and met Lalit Bahadur in the bazar. It was there that he told me that the Subedar had changed the guard.

I served four years in the Army.

It is not true that I was on duty at the main gate on the 21st. I was on duty on the 19th. I was in charge of the Strong Room on the 19th. I had never been in charge of the main gate before.

I got no written order from Lalit Bahadur releasing me from duty on the 19th. It is not the custom to give such written orders.

Before I was on duty at the main gate I used to sell ice in the morning and evening for the Company. I did this for 15 days. I used to make over the money to Balbahadur. This I did as part of my duty in the Watch and Ward. Before this I was on patrol duty.

I do not know what time Lalit Bahadur was on duty before.

Lalit Bahadur told me it was the order of the Subedar. Lalit Bahadur is not my superior officer, but I acted on his order when he said it came from the Subedar. I did not ask the Subedar Balbahadur if the order had been changed, but I did ask Balbahadur Naik.

I served in the Assam Frontier Rifles.

It is not a fact that I ever took thumb impressions on a blank sheet of paper to frame a petition against the Subedar

Lalit Bahadur said the Subedar had made the change because I had worked double time

My daily duty is eight hours

That morning I sold ice from 10 a.m. till 12 noon. When I went to the Subedar to hand in my money at noon, he ordered me to go on duty till 4 a.m.

On the 20th the Subedar asked me why I did not return to duty. He said that it had been his order that I was to go on duty till 4 a.m. next morning, but I had gone off at 8 p.m. the previous night. Lalit Bahadur said he had changed with me at 8 p.m. The Subedar said he had given no such order to Lalit Bahadur. I said that the quarrel lay between the Subedar and Lalit Bahadur.

I would accept a statement from a man who came and said he had orders to relieve me. I would accept it without question.

The Subedar took away my belt, and the belts of Lalit Bahadur and Dhan Singh. We were all put in the guardroom. The Subedar complained to Mr. Wickham. I was put on duty at No. 5 gate.

I was dismissed for collecting money without the permission of the Subedar.

To Chairman—I am 26 years of age, and am a native of Nepal. I enlisted at the age of 15 or 16, and was in the army for three years. I have lost my certificate of discharge. I lost it crossing a river. I left the army of my own accord after serving the term for which I enlisted.

After leaving the army I went home. I did nothing between leaving the army and joining this company. I joined the company for the sake of my belly. I came because some of my fellows told me about the company. I did not show my certificate when I was engaged. I had lost it before.

Lalit Bahadur actually did my duty on the 19th.

In the army a man has to stay on duty till relieved under an order of his superior officer. It is not so under this company.

After my discharge I submitted a written complaint to the Federation.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Lalit Bahadur (on solemn affirmation)—

On the 19th April last I met Nanda Lal in the bazar at about 7-30 p.m. I was guard of the Treasury. Arman Singh Havildar had given me orders to relieve Nand Lal at 4 a.m. I got the order at 4 p.m.

I was about to start when Subedar Balbahadur asked me where I was going. I said that though my duty would not commence till 4 a.m. I was going to sleep at the gate as I had no one at home to wake me up in the night. Balbahadur said that as I had this difficulty, he would change my duty from the next day.

Nand Lal and I changed duties that night. I told Nand Lal that I was there and would do his duty, and he could go home. I did not tell him it was the Subedar's order. I did Nand Lal's duty for him.

Next morning I was summoned before Mr Wickham. I was questioned why we had changed our duties. I answered that I had gone there for my duty, and that, as there was no point in two men remaining there, and as I had to stay at the gate, I did Nand Lal's duty.

Both Nand Lal and I were given work that morning.

I do not know on what day Nand Lal collected. I gave him two annas and got a ticket. I do not know if Balbahadur took him to task.

Cross-examination—Nil.

To Chairman—I am 40 years of age. I served in the Army in a Frontier Regiment for six years.

I am not sure about the date on which this happened. I do not know if it was the 21st and not the 19th.

Next morning Nand Lal, Dhani Singh and I were deprived of our belts from 7 a.m. till 9 a.m. Then the three of us returned to duty.

Nand Lal worked for two or three days afterwards.

Nand Lal collected subscriptions after this incident.

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Din Ali (on solemn affirmation)—

Aziz Mistri went on leave. He is a mason. I worked for him for 15 days. He used to get Rs 1-6. My pay is 12 as 6 p. I did not get the pay drawn by Aziz, though I asked for more. I got no more than my own pay.

Kartick Mistri also went on leave in the same month, and I did his work for 15 days. He was drawing Rs 1-3. I was not given any more than my own pay though I told the Sahib about it.

Cross-examination—I never worked for a man called Farukh. Farukh was working in a different place from me.

To Mr Mohindra—Farukh was there along when I was working. He used to get 12 as, two annas more than I was getting.

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman

The 2nd September 1938.

Amanat Hossain (on solemn affirmation)—

I worked in the machine shop and get Rs 1-3-3 as my pay. When Hamid was away I got no more than my ordinary pay. I cannot say how much Hamid drew (witness says 5½ annas—which is taken as meaning Rs 1-5-9)

I worked for Hamid for 15 days. I worked on the same machine as he did, only his is a big lathe and mine a small one.

Cross-examination —Nil

T H Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Dham Singh (on solemn affirmation)—

My home is at Pratappgarh in the district of Allahabad

I went home when the strike was on

On the 15th July I came back again. I went to Barakar and there fell sick. My whole body was swollen, and my eyes as well. On the 2nd August I came to my foreman with a doctor's certificate, but I was not taken on again.

I used to be a hammerman in No. 4 rivetting shop.

Cross-examination —I have been staying at Kultī from the 2nd August up to yesterday. I sent these two letters (shown) from Barakar. I sent one in a registered cover on the 17th August. I dated the letters from Barakar as I was staying at Barakar.

To Mr. Homi —Barakar is 2 miles from Kultī. I used to reside at Barakar when I was working at Kultī, and used to attend my work from there every day.

T H Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Haman Ojha (on solemn affirmation)—

I am working in the Electric Department at Hirapur as a lineman. My ticket is No. 452.

I have often had to work on a Sunday. When I have worked on a Sunday my ticket is not punched on the Sunday but is punched on the following Monday. If I work on a Sunday, then I get Monday as an off day.

My ticket used to be marked "E", now it is marked "EC". It has been marked "EC" for the last two weeks.

My "EC" ticket has been punched for Sundays since 18th August.

I have received no allowance for working on Sundays.

Cross-examination —Nil

N.B.—Mr. Peeling explains that "EC" denotes "Electric Construction" and has no sinister connotation.

T H Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938.

T C Ghosal (on solemn affirmation) —

I am employed in the Electric Department. I am on the Re 1-12 rate. My ticket is No. 240E. Sunday is my "off" day. I am working every Sunday, but get no allowance. I only draw the single rate, and my ticket is not punched on Sunday.

I have been married 10 years. I have two children. Three brothers are dependent on me. One brother is married and I support his wife too.

We are in great need of a lady doctor, and the need has been acute from 1934. Sometimes I get medical attention from the Company's doctors, and sometimes I call in outside doctors. I want a lady doctor to attend to my wife and to my brother's wife.

In November 1934 my wife suffered from internal complaints during the time of her pregnancy. She was then in the 6th or the 7th month. I consulted the Company's doctors, but got no satisfaction from their treatment of the case. So I consulted the wife of Dr. Choudhury at Asansol. She is a lady doctor. I called her in as my wife was troubled with excessive bleeding. I then had to take my wife to the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta. I took her in June 1937 when she was again pregnant, and bled excessively. Since then she has been all right.

I have taken prescriptions from the Company's dispensary. I have also had to procure medicines from outside at my own expense, such as injections and tonic mixtures.

Cross-examination — I would rather have my wife treated by a lady doctor with L M F degree, than by the Company's doctors.

T H Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Buddhu Ram on (solemn affirmation) —

I work in the blacksmith's shop on a pay of Re 1-9. My ticket is No. 355. I get an "off" day on Sunday. I have to work on Sunday though it is an off day, but I do not get any allowance for it. My ticket is not punched on a Sunday. I leave it at the gate and it is punched on the Monday. I do not have to work on Monday. I go on Tuesday and get the ticket back.

Cross-examination — Nil

T H Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Banshi Ghata (on solemn affirmation) —

I am an outdoor mistry, working in the blacksmith's shop. I am a fitter. I draw Rs 2-4. My ticket is No. 354.

I now get off on a Sunday. Before the strike I used to have to work on Sundays. I used to get overtime or else get "chhuti" on Monday.

When I worked on Sunday I used to get an overtime slip When there was less work I used to get "chhuti" on Monday

Cross-examination —Nil

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Beroo (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the T B H Department I draw Re 1-5 I am a tindal serang My ticket is No 783

Sunday is my "off" day Sometimes I have to work on Sundays but I get no allowance for it My ticket is not punched on Sunday for Sunday work, but on Monday

Cross-examination —Nil

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Nathuni (on solemn affirmation)—

I am a Boiler Fitter, working in the C O Boiler My rate is Re 1-8 My ticket is not punched till Monday

Cross-examination —Nil

*To Chairman (on an examination of his ticket which he carried in his breast pocket)—*My ticket has not been punched for Wednesday afternoon as I went out by a different gate I get my "overtime" for Sunday on Wednesday and that is why I went out by a different gate I get the overtime separately

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

Nabha Khan (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the C O B Department My ticket is No 9 I draw Rs 70 per month I am a "ganger" in charge of the boiler gang

Last year my wife fell ill at Burupur I spoke to the Chief Medical Officer about her He sent the nurse My wife was suffering from some internal complaint The nurse told me to take my wife to hospital for a medical examination I did not allow my wife to go as I observe strict *purdah* I called in a lady doctor, Mrs Choudhury I paid her Rs 4 for each visit, with Rs 2 as taxi hire She paid seven visits to my wife

Cross-examination —Nil

To Mr Mohindra—Under no circumstances will I allow my wife to be examined or treated by a male doctor

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

The 2nd September 1938

S N Gupta (on solemn affirmation)—

I draw a salary of Rs 43-8, and am working in the L W O Department

In 1933 I had occasion to call in a lady doctor. My wife was pregnant and there was excessive bleeding. I was advised by the Chief Medical Officer to call in a lady doctor from Asansol. I did call in the lady doctor from the Government Hospital at 9 p.m. She stayed till 5 a.m. In the meantime my wife was delivered of a dead child. There was a lady doctor then in the Government Hospital but I cannot say if she is there now. I paid the lady doctor's taxi hire.

Cross-examination—I have had no occasion since to call in a lady doctor. I have 3 sons and four daughters. I call the company's doctor whenever my wife and children are ill. I have been in the company's service for 11 years. Two daughters and one son were born in my native village. The other children were born here in Hiraapur. I have only had to call in a lady doctor on this one occasion.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938

H P Goswami (on solemn affirmation)—

I am employed in the Establishment. I get Rs 63 per month as pay. I go to the Company's Hospital when I am sick.

In 1934 I was ill for a long time. I had to take medicines which were not available in the Company's dispensary. I had to procure them from outside. I was ill for more than two months. I suffered from some internal complaint. I was on leave. Employees on leave get medical treatment from the company's doctors if they are in the station.

The Company pays all the medical bills of the covenanted staff. It pays their bills even for treatment in Calcutta. It pays bills for treatment in the Presidency General Hospital.

I do know this as all the bills pass through my hands.

I do not know if the uncovenanted staff get the same treatment.

Cross-examination—I am the Day Book Clerk. I enter the bills in the register. I can only speak of the bills that come up to me. I can speak of some of the bills that have been paid by the company for the medical treatment of the covenanted staff. Other clerks handle the bills but they finally come up to me.

All the bills finally come to me and so I can say that the Company pays all the medical bills of the covenanted staff.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Ajt Mukherjee (on solemn affirmation)—

I joined the Company on the 21st July 1938 in the Bill Section of the Accounts Department I draw Rs 80

I do not know in whose place I was taken on Abhay Mitra is still a bill clerk I do not know what pay he draws There are five bill clerks including myself I cannot say what pay is drawn by the other bill clerks I don't know what is the highest pay drawn by a bill clerk None of the other four bill clerks were recruited after me I can't say if it was made a grievance that Abhay Mitra was superseded by me

At present I am a probationer I am on three months' probation. I passed the Intermediate Examination I was with Williamson Magor before I applied in Calcutta for my present post I was interviewed by Mr Mahendra He engaged me

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938

Witnesses examined on the 5th September 1938.

Kapildeo (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Office I get Rs 18 a month My hours are from 6-30 till 11-30, and then from 1-30 till 4-40, 5 or 6 p m there being no time limit

In November 1934 I came late by two minutes one day when I was rejoining at 1-30 I was fined Re 1 and was threatened with discharge when I wanted to argue the point

Cross-examination —Nil

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

Dakshina Lal (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Office I draw Rs 16 a month I joined on Rs. 14 and have had a rise from that sum of Rs 2

In November 1934 I was once late by two minutes I was fined Re 1.

On 7th December 1935 I was fined 4 as I do not recollect what my fault then was, but it was not for coming late

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

S K Roy (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Department I get Rs 43 per month

In 1936 I used to be late two or three times each month I used to be one or two minutes late, but not more than that I was warned for a time and then I was fined I was fined 8 as a time for three or four months I had my family living with me, that, and the fact that the railway crossing was often blocked used to make me late I have checked my fault since then

Cross-examination —Nil

T H Ellis,
Chairman

G C Sadhu (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the General Stores, and draw Rs 63 per month I have been working for the Company for the last 20 years

I am generally late in attendance I have been late ten or twelve times a month I have been ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes late I live at a distance, that is why I am late Sometimes I was fined 8 as, sometimes 4 as

Cross-examination —Nil

T H Ellis,
Chairman

S Ghate (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Maintenance Shop I get Rs 1-3 a day I am still on the muster roll I was in the Establishment till October 1936, then I was put on the muster roll

I was once late I cannot remember in what year it was, but it was between 1931 and 1933 I was late by about five minutes I was fined 6 as At that time I was getting Rs 15 per month as an apprentice

Cross-examination —Nil

T H Ellis,
Chairman

Captain Wickham (on solemn affirmation)—

To Chairman—I am Assistant Labour Welfare Officer I have been in the job since 4th November last I am in charge of the Watch and Ward

Nand Lal Naik was in the Watch and Ward He was dismissed on the 23rd April for disobedience of orders He had been ordered to remain in charge of the main gate from 4 p m till 4 a m He changed his duty with another man, Lalit Bahadur, without reference to any of his superior officers.

I called for an explanation from him. I held an enquiry next day, on the morning of the 22nd April. I think he admitted the charge. After my enquiry I sent him back to work again, as I had to send the papers to my immediate superior Mr Gupta. Orders were finally passed by Mr Gupta. Nand Lal was sent back to work pending receipt of orders.

It is not true that he was dismissed for selling Anti-Tuberculosis tickets without the permission of the Subedar.

To Mr. Kitching —The selling of tickets took place before the 21st April. I don't remember if it was on a Saturday. It was definitely before the 21st.

To Mr. Bose —The Subedar is Nand Lal's immediate superior.

The report that Nand Lal had changed his duty was made the following day.

I have no power to suspend a man pending enquiry.

I sent a report in writing to Mr Gupta on the day after the offence. It was Subedar Balbahadur who reported against Nand Lal.

It is not usual to report such offences during the night.

I did not ask Balbahadur why he had not reported the offence to me during the night.

I did not take any written explanation from Nand Lal. The Subedar's report against Nand Lal was a verbal one.

There is an order of the Company that no member of the Watch and Ward can be a member of the Labour Federation.

Nand Lal made no allegation against the Subedar in his explanation.

I took no written explanation from Lalit Bahadur.

I took the statements of no persons save those of the Subedar Balbahadur, Nand Lal and Lalit Bahadur. Lalit Bahadur corroborated the statement of the Subedar.

I did not suspend Lalit Bahadur at all. He went back to his duty that day.

I suspected no conspiracy between Lalit Bahadur and the Subedar.

To Mr. Home —I took down in writing the statement made by Balbahadur, and sent it to Mr Gupta with a covering letter from myself as my report. I also sent down my record of the verbal statements of Nand Lal and Lalit Bahadur. I will produce all those papers before the Board to-morrow if required.

I did not ask for any action against Lalit Bahadur. I don't remember if Lalit Bahadur said that it was at his instance that the guard was changed.

Obviously Nand Lal was the chief offender because he should have been on guard and was not. Lalit Bahadur was not so much to blame for he did double duty.

Mr Gupta issued orders on the 23rd April.

The Anti-Tuberculosis collection was made before this incident of the guard.

I can produce books showing the posting of the guard. They will show the date on which the guard was changed.

I keep no personal diary.

I do not remember if a third man, Dani Singh, was put in the guard room. I did not confine them in the guard room.

To Chairman—Nand Lal's belt was taken from him by the Subedar.

To Mr Homi—The guard room is an open place. I don't know if the men were asked not to go away.

No written charge sheet was drawn up against the men. They were marched up and told verbally what the charge against them was. I wrote down their explanations and sent them to my superior.

I don't remember if Nand Lal has appealed to Mr Gupta or to the Company for reconsideration of his case.

I don't remember if he was given notice that his services were terminated. He was given pay up to the end of April and told to go at once.

One month's notice is not given in case of offence.

I consider changing duty without orders is an offence.

T H Ellis,
Chairman.

Mr H V Peeling (on solemn affirmation)—

[On being shown letter No I F 180/B (page 141) of the 1st February 1938 from the Federation Secretary to the Works Superintendent, Hirapur]—

I don't remember having received this particular letter but I certainly admit having discussed the subject to which the letter refers on many occasions with the representatives of the Federation. I have discussed the subject on several occasions.

I have received these two letters, No I F 155/B of the 16th November, and its reminder, No 162/B of the 23rd November 1937 (page 144).

I also received a copy of this letter, dated the 31st January 1938, to Mr Martin. I did not reply to it. Normally I should not reply to any letter sent to the Head Office, of which only a copy had been sent to me.

In regard to the letters of the 16th November and the 23rd November, I arranged with the Labour Department Manager for Mr T C Ghosal to come and see me—which he did on the 30th November.

I replied to the letters in my letter No W 8381 of the 30th November 1937 (page 140).

After February 1st, I discussed the matter with Mr Homi on February 6th.

Cross-examination—So far as I recollect my discussion with Mr Homi on the 6th February was the result of a more or less casual visit, and was not pre-arranged.

I think my Directors would approve of my discussing with Mr Homi any matter which might ultimately require their approval.

On the 7th August a joint meeting was held between Mr Martin, Mr Homi and myself. That discussion was certainly not made with regard to conditions both at Hirapur and at Kulti, for the Kulti settlement had been reached before we had that discussion.

I knew there had been an arrangement with regard to sickness benefit at Kulti. I have nothing to do with Kulti. As to the arrangement, I knew what was published, and no more.

To Mr. Homi—I have had it reported to me by representatives of the Federation that there has been very serious discontent amongst the workmen on the subject of sickness benefit, but I have never had it personally reported to me by any of the departmental manager.

There has been a lot of correspondence with the Union on the subject.

I should say that the question had definitely never assumed an acute form.

There is definitely no justification for the strike on the sickness benefit issue. Labour have not gone on strike on that issue.

I do not agree that there has been enough discussion of this issue. I had verbally assured the Federation that I was prepared to discuss any case put up to me on its merits.

I am of opinion that such discussions would have been of advantage, because, as the rules have now been in operation for 12 months, statistics would have been available for quotation.

My point is that labour should not have gone on strike on this issue. There was a lot of correspondence, but I should have liked more correspondence and discussion.

Finality in the discussion would have been reached between Mr. Homi as President of the Federation, and the Directors of the Company.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman

Witnesses examined on the 6th September 1938.

Murabbi (on solemn affirmation)—

I used to work in the Laboratory on ten annas a day. I held ticket No. 50.

I committed no fault and do not know why I was discharged. I got no notice.

There used to be 35 or 36 of us in the same department. We carried samples. I had been in the department for 18 months this time. Before that I had been for 1½ years.

Two or three men were taken in after I was discharged. Two of them have since been discharged. The other man who has been discharged worked for 15 or 16 months.

There was no diminution of work in the department. I used to powder the samples and then make them over to the chemists.

All of us were members of the Federation.

Cross-examination—It is not true that I received a letter of discharge. Just after I had been discharged I went home, and there I was told by some men that I had been discharged. No notice was ever served on me.

I did not go to my native village. I remained in my own quarters.

It is not true that the Company has offered me any work.

It was at the gate that I found a notice which showed that some men had been taken on in my department after my discharge. It was not in my own department, but in some other departments that these men had been appointed.

To Mr. Homi —Men were taken in other departments, not in my department.

I take samples of coal and limestone.

I went to work one day and was told by some men I had been discharged. I did not take my pay. I have not taken it yet.

To Mr. Mohendra —I have not taken my pay as I still want work.

T H Ellis,
Chairman

Bhadai (on solemn affirmation) --

I want work.

I used to take samples of coal, iron ore to the Laboratory.

I worked in the department for 15 or 16 months.

I do not know if any man was taken in the department after I was discharged. I committed no fault. I don't know why I was discharged. I was given no notice of discharge. I did not take my salary.

I am a member of the Federation. There has been no decrease of work. In fact there is too much to do.

Cross-examination —I never refused a letter of discharge. I fell sick and went to hospital. It was there that I came to know I had been discharged because the doctor told me so and refused to give me medicine.

The Overseer told me to go and draw my pay, but I did not take it. I am not working so how can I go and draw my pay? If I take my pay how shall I get my job back? I hope to get my job back. Mr. Gupta never offered me another job. He never saw me at all. No one in his department ever came to me. I did not go to the gate for work. It is not true that I was offered a job as a khalasi on the same pay.

To Mr. Homi —The Labour Office told me I would get my job back again, and that I had been discharged without any fault.

I was never offered any other work by the Company. I was sick for three or four days. I went sick on the 12th and on the 14th the doctor told me I had been discharged. I was not in hospital.

T H Ellis,
Chairman

XIII.—Documentary Evidence.***Notes by the Company on the discharge of six Laboratory staff and three khalasis***

It is alleged that these were discharged on account of their being active in the Labour Federation. This statement is absolutely false and the following points should be noted —

1 We had no information that these staff were members of the Labour Federation

2 If they were members they had no right to be and were acting contrary to their conditions of service with the Company, Vide W/Cn/7618, dated the 6th November 1937

The fact of the matter is that the six establishment staff (5 Chemists and 1 Sampler) and the three labour were discharged as it was necessary to reduce the cost of the Laboratory through which a large amount of unnecessary and unprofitable work was passing. This is a common failing of an industrial laboratory, particularly when a plant is busy, for operators develop a tendency to send in for analysis samples which may be of interest, though not essential, for operation. A statement is attached showing the cost of running the Laboratory, the staff employed, the work done and the plant production covered, from 1929 to 1938. The following should be noted —

(1) In 1929 which was our best operation year, as far as regular operation goes, the number of Chemists employed was 12 and the cost of running the Laboratory was approximately Rs. 30,000

(2) We have tried out the policy of doing increased sampling with a view to bettering operation and in 1935-36 the number of operation samples for the Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens Departments had increased from 190 and 155 in 1929 to 756 and 1,717. This definitely did not improve operation, but the Laboratory cost had increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. The number of Chemists at that time was 14

(3) In 1936-37 we greatly reduced furnace operation sampling, but with no loss of plant efficiency—in fact furnace operation greatly improved. On the Coke Ovens plant we were experimenting regularly as regards coal mixtures and deliberately increased our operation sampling. Further, in order to spread the work over a longer period than the day shift only, more Chemists were engaged and the number increased to 18

(4) During the year 1937-38 we decided to reduce the number of samples taken and did so without any loss of efficiency, and we are during the current year reducing laboratory work still further to make the Laboratory do what it has been found necessary that it should do to assist operation, and nothing more

The above deals with the case for reduction. As a matter of fact, the Chief Chemist considers that we could reduce by a further two chemists, but we have not done this as we consider it advisable to have sufficient staff to deal with sudden rushes of work and to cover cases of sickness.

As regards the way in which it was decided to reduce Laboratory staff, we decided on the following —

Three Second Grade Chemists, one Third Grade Chemist one Junior Chemist, one Sampler and three Khalasis

The men who were discharged were chosen strictly according to their period of service in their respective grades. As regards Second Grade Chemists, there were two men—N G Datta and S N Ghosal—whose services had commenced on the same date and we decided on discharging Datta because, according to the Chief Chemist, S N Ghosal is the better worker.

As regards the khalaasis, these are labour and would in the normal course of events have been transferred to another department as khalaasis of their type were required. Actually two of these men were offered work in other departments later and refused.

Dated Burnpur, the 5th September 1938

From —Babus Pramatha Nath Mukherjee and others, Chemists

To —The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Asansol

We beg to submit the statement that we realise that the action of the Company in connection with our case is perfectly justified and we have nothing to say against it.

We beg submissively to tender our unqualified apology for any wrong that we might have done to the Company with or without our knowledge.

We, therefore, pray that the issue in connection with our case be dropped.

We maintain that the person absent also shares the same view with us.

Thanking your honour

Statement by the Federation Advocate

(In respect of the men referred to in Issue No 13)

I have no instructions Sir from these gentlemen to represent their case.

From the Union side I have been asked to state that the present proceeding is not in order so far Issue No 13 is concerned, because what is the Board deliberating upon? Issue No 13 says whether the Company's action is right in not reinstating these men in their original positions on the resumption of work, when everybody else was to be taken in their original positions.

These men have no grievance to prefer before the Board as they are already in their original positions and there is nothing for the Board to decide on that score.

Since the time of resumption up to date, i.e., for 2 months and 17 days the plant or the positions have been in the keeping of these gentlemen and no occasion has arisen for the Company to feel or let these gentlemen know that they have not discharged their obligation to the Company in the manner the Company envisaged when they put them in those positions of trust or responsibility nor has the Company's plant been one whit insecure or unsafe in their hands. The ground has been completely cut under the company's feet during the period and it has completely falsified the company's apprehension on that

score Neither therefore before the strike took place nor after resumption of work have these gentlemen fallen short of the expectations of the Company and I put it to the Board that their action in going on strike cannot be counted as an argument to penalise them at the present moment, now that there has been a solution found of these tangle and relations between the parties are one of accord and not of discord

A K Bose,
Advocate

The 7th September 1938

Dated Burnpur, the 7th September 1938

From—M N De, Esq, Head Assistant Chemist, Hirapur Works,
To—K C Mahindra, Esq, Director, the Indian Iron & Steel Co.
Ltd, Hirapur Works

I very much regret that owing to fear or probable assault or personal injury, etc. I could not attend duty during the recent strike. Occupying as I am a key position in the Works, I have since realised that the step that I had taken was neither right nor what could be expected of me

I hope that the Company will please overlook this first offence, and I beg to assure that I will not commit a similar offence in the future. On the other hand will make every endeavour, by loyal and faithful devotion to duty, to redeem the confidence of my employers

The Indian Iron & Steel Company, Limited (Kulti Works)

NOTICE

The Labour Federation have given us a notice of strike which ends on the 5th instant

We wish to advise all our employees that the Works will be open as usual and all loyal workers are requested to report to duty

Arrangements have been made to provide Police protection in the Works. Food will be supplied, free of charge, throughout the strike period and those of the workers who wish to stay in the Works at night should report to their Departmental Managers at any time between 6-30 a m and 4 p m each day

All men reporting to duty will receive their normal daily wages

B Thornton,
Works Superintendent,

The 4th June 1938

NOTICE

Owing to the strike declared by the Labour Federation the Works is closed as from 7 a m to-day

H V Peeling,
Works Superintendent

The 5th June 1938.

NOTICE

In view of the recent notice given by the Labour Federation to strike with effect from 7 a.m. to-day 5th June 1938, the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant until further notice

H V Peeling,
Works Superintendent

The 5th June 1938

No 830/37-A, dated Burnpur, the 30th August 1937

From—M Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Burnpur Branch),

To—H V Peeling, Esq., Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur

At the time of our general discussions on matters relating to labour on the 7th instant at Burnpur, I had stated that we would carefully examine the Leave and Sickness Leave Rules that you had made and make our considered representation thereon, since I had these rules given to me at very short notice. I am taking the opportunity to do so now as under—

Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave

Rule No 2—We are not in accord with the breaking up of the privilege leave as contemplated in Article 4 of our settlement into these classes—*Sick Leave* has been placed in a class by itself, vide Article 5 of the settlement and no differentiation should be made in the privilege leave, which has been meant to enable a workman to have a respite from the daily grind, affording him an opportunity to return to his work healthier and fitter every year for the change. If this leave is to be withheld down by any temporary or short term of sickness, the privilege or the benefit vanishes and the object of the scheme frustrated.

As a matter of fact privilege leave and casual leave are two distinct things and your circular has obviously mixed up privilege, casual and sick leave all together. If you look to Government, Railway, Tata or other Leave Rules, you will find them existing side by side and apart but not merged into one and the 15-days' privilege leave that we had put up as an issue was never contemplated to include casual sick leave.

Rule No 5—On the matter of option, having regard to the prevailing ignorance and illiteracy among the workmen, it is our opinion that the Management should undertake to get the workmen at the proper time to give his decision as to how he desires to have his privilege disposed of. A written (printed) circular should be issued to each workman through his departmental manager with a printed reply in alternative terms for compliance by him.

Rule No 8—We had previously expressed our disagreement with this clause and now take the opportunity to repeat it. But as already arranged, we are prepared to give the matter a trial, although it is our confirmed view that it is not going to promote the object aimed at to ensure regular attendance—but rather aggravate our apprehension of hardship on the workman

Special Sick Leave Benefits

Rule No 1—Should be omitted in the light of our objection on the score of casual sick leave. There should be no differentiation between casual and special sickness. A sickness is a sickness whether it lasts for a day or a month or even two and the sickness benefit that we had contemplated in Article No 5 of our Settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period

Rule No 5—The differentiation in the nature or type of sickness in this rule is not understood nor do we agree with it. A sickness as contemplated during our conversations was any ailment that puts a man completely out of fitness. It is not the workman's fault that any epidemic of, say, cholera, influenza, small-pox breaks out and he is laid up. These are matters beyond his control and as a matter of fact, there is no ailment to which a man voluntarily desires to succumb, say even pneumonia, which many regard as preventible by reasonable and proper care but which even nobody desires to court. The differentiation is bound to lead to acute discontent and as there was no discussion along these lines at all we propose that you delete same

Rule No 6—It should not be made obligatory to undergo operation at the hands of the Company's Medical Officer both in the interests of the workman and in that of the Company

With these modifications as suggested above, the Privilege and Sickness Leave Rules may be adopted

Copy of letter No 6092-D-O, dated 13th September 1937, from Mr H V Peeling to M Homi, Esq, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

I have received your official letter 830/37-A of the 30th ultimo with comments on leave rules. I have been very busy lately, but will let you have a reply regarding this in the course of the next few days

In the meantime will you please let me know the position as regards registration of the Federation. I understood you to say that the registration would go through in August, but I understand from the local representatives that the registration has not yet materialised, but that some hitch has occurred

No 929/37-A, dated Jamshedpur, the 29th September 1937

From—M Homi, B A, LL B, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,

To—T L. Martin, Esq, Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd

As already informed you on the day of our discussions (24th September 1937) at Calcutta on the subject of the profit sharing and

gratuity and provident fund schemes as prepared by your Company, I am sending you our considered views and which have already been voiced by me during our discussions —

Profit Sharing Schemes

We agree with the preamble. The principle enunciated is correct and your Company deserves the workers' support and thanks.

Paragraph 1 —A small correction is needed in this paragraph by the insertion of the words "he or she" in place of the word "he" only in line 2. "All labour engaged on the plant" was stated to exclude clerical staff at the general office. We still feel their exclusion is undesirable even when a separate Puja bonus is going to be paid to them. A uniform treatment would save many a complication, especially in view of the fact that the influence for good or bad of this section on the working force cannot be minimized.

Paragraph 2 - The workers, who are anxiously looking forward at present to increases in their wages, are going to be terribly disappointed if the scheme is to come into operation from the 1st April 1937, in other words, if they are to wait till about June 1938 for some sort of relief in this direction.

Your Company, to our information, has paid a dividend of 20 per cent for the year 1936-37 and already there is a talk of an *ad interim* dividend going to be paid for the current year. As the outlook and the prospect are bright (and we hope they ever continue such) some relief should be granted the workers right away, a point on which we have mutually agreed. We had proposed that a percentage increase should be granted on the present rates of wages to all workers and commensurate with last year's profits. Your suggestion was that an *ad interim* bonus under the present profit sharing scheme may be granted now and the balance at the end of the current year on the current year's working.

We repeat as follows —The workers have not received any increases for the last several years. It may be the shareholders' misfortune but not the workers' fault that the former have not received any dividends either. The present times are bright for both. A percentage increase (mutually agreeable) on the present rates of wages should be immediately granted on last year's working and the present profit sharing scheme to come into operation on current year's working or the scheme may be applied, without prejudice, right away on last year's working.

We again repeat the workers otherwise are going to be terribly disappointed, and that risk should be avoided.

Paragraph 3 —All right.

Paragraph 4 —All right except that the words 'or are absent from duty except on sick or other leave sanctioned in accordance with the Company's Rules' should be deleted. It is enough that the worker is in continual service and on the Company's roll and not discharged or leaves his service.

Paragraph 5 —We cannot subscribe to the views contained in this paragraph except to the extent that we do agree that all possible means to adjust genuine differences between the Company and the labour must be first exhausted before taking direct action. On a

failure of negotiations, it is right and meet and both moral and legal, that the Company should be entitled to just as much notice of intention to strike as the Company gives to its workmen before terminating their services and no more. I was told during discussions that this clause was framed in order to secure to the Company enough time to make arrangements to save its plant from damage. We assure the Company and there could be no two questions on the subject, that the workmen never desire, nor ought ever to do, to put the instrument of his living to any damage. But the workman cannot put the employer in a position of greater advantage than what he himself is *vis-a-vis* his employers, in other words, he can give to the employer as many days' notice as what he himself receives, in the present case, six days' notice and if your Company feels that six days is too short a period to make its *bandobast* let the workmen have ten days' notice or even fifteen in order to receive a like period for itself.

In the case of lightning strikes, we do agree that they are unjustified, but looking to the present day development of Trade Unionism in this country and the spirit of hostility (we exempt you from the charge) generally shown by employers towards them (and which has retarded their progress) and the appalling illiteracy of the workmen, the only remedy for preventing lightning strikes lies in the employers' hands and that is to refrain from giving provocation that precipitate such action, in other words, any action on the part of the employers that adversely affect the earning capacity of the workmen or their conditions of employment should be taken with circumspection, i.e., with full and sufficient notice to enable them to examine their implications and after consultations with their representatives. These are the surest safeguards against lightning strikes and in our view, the remedy lies entirely in the employers' hands.

As it is difficult to decide the ultimate responsibility for lightning demonstrations, no trade union can agree to a forfeiture of privileges of any kind, since this would constitute a further penalty the workmen would have to pay over and above that empowered the employers to exact under the Payment of Wages Act and obviously, the Legislature did not contemplate vesting the employers with any additional powers in this direction besides the forfeiture of eight days' wages for striking without notice.

This clause, in our view, should be entirely deleted.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 — All right

Paragraph 8 — We do not know what amount is payable to the workmen as wages per week and consequently are unable to estimate the return to the workmen under the scheme as prepared by you, but we are prepared to give it a fair trial to ascertain its exact implication. In the absence of information, we are unable equally to make any definite suggestions, which we can only reserve for a future day.

Paragraph 9 — All right

Paragraph 10 — We are unable to comprehend the significance of this clause, which practically renders the scheme good only for a year, leaving the field open for further and future recriminations, which we had felt was sought to be avoided by creating in the minds of the workmen not only a sense of satisfaction but an incentive to greater efforts at profits both for himself and for the Company.

Retiring Gratuity and Provident Fund.

We are not impressed with the difficulty encountered in opening and maintaining a large number of accounts equivalent to the number of employees on your roll. The present scheme, besides, fails to be a provident fund both in the sense in which we had discussed at the conference held at Hirapur on the 7th August 1937 as also under the Provident Fund Act, in that it does not take into consideration nor provides for the workmen's contribution.

The terms of settlement provide for "The principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workers contribute is approved", whereas the tentative scheme is only one sided and the *raison d'être* of the scheme, i.e., to provide for the workers needs in old age is lost sight of. The scheme does not encourage thrift nor compulsory saving.

In the light of observations made herein, we commend the improvement of the scheme. We trust our suggestions will meet with your earnest consideration and approval, for therein lies the essence of satisfaction since we have various precedents to quote in our favour and the generality of practice supports our contentions. We again emphasise the necessity of conciliating the workmen by a generous gesture at this juncture.

No. 6849-D-O, dated Burnpur, the 8th October 1937

From— H. V. Peering Esq., Superintendent, Hirapur Works (Burnpur Branch),

To— M. Homi, Esq. President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

Leave Rules

Your letter No. 830/37-A of 30th August 1937

I note your views regarding the leave rules. It seems to me, however, that the subject should be viewed from a *different angle*. The new rules, as issued, constitute a very great advance, not only as regards labour conditions in India, but they also compare very favourably with leave conditions for labour in other countries.

You raise the point that casual leave and casual sick leave should be considered separately, i.e., that a man should be entitled to 15 days' casual leave irrespective of any absence on account of sickness. You also suggest that *casual* sickness should be covered by additional leave, which may amount to as much as two months per year. In other words, the proposal is that the man who is a good workman, and who does not take advantage of every little ache and pain to absent himself from work is to be penalised in comparison with the workman who does do so, and under such a proposal the latter would have, not only opportunity, but definite inducement for malingering. The principle of leave with pay is that, when a man has served an employer for a specified period, he should be entitled to receive pay for a certain

number of days during which he does not work. Payment for the non-productive period has to be borne by the employer, but from a strictly business standpoint the cause of absence, or the way in which the period of absence is spent, is absolutely immaterial. What is material is that all employees who have the same service qualification should receive the same privileges as regards casual absence with pay, irrespective of whether the cause of absence may be casual sickness or anything else and any other system for casual leave with pay would be unfair.

In the application of a rule such as the above to a large body of workmen exceptional cases which require exceptional treatment must arise, and to meet such cases, i.e., cases of *serious* illness the special sick benefit rules have been drawn up. From their very nature they are designed to assist deserving cases of sickness which is not casual, and also to render such assistance on a scale which it would be impossible for a commercial undertaking to apply to its employees generally. It is not possible, therefore, that such special sickness benefits should apply to casual sickness.

Rule No. 5—On the matter of option in Rule No. 5 of Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave Rules, I entirely agree with you.

Rule No. 8—I have already explained our views on this to you and statistics will be compiled to show whether the rule realises its object.

Special Sick Leave Benefits

Rule Nos. 1 and 3—The object of these rules has already been explained above.

Rule No. 5—In any scheme for payment of benefit due to sickness there must be a limit to the type of sickness for which benefit can be paid, and the diseases which the benefit does not cover are all diseases which, though they may not be avoidable in every case, can be avoided by the majority of persons taking proper care. You mentioned cholera as a case in point. As a matter of fact during the past ten years we have had three cases of cholera in the Company's area and each of these cases has been imported from outside. We have had one case of plague in the last eleven years. This case was brought in from a plague stricken area by a man who knew perfectly well what he was doing.

Rule No. 6—The benefits under the rules can only apply to cases which are being treated by the Company's Medical Officer. If the Medical Officer considers that an operation which he is perfectly capable of performing is necessary, then this operation is necessarily a part of the treatment, and I cannot see any other way of viewing this point.

As regards the leave rules generally, in my opinion, they constitute such a marked advance that I consider that they should be left as they are, at any rate, until we see how they work. If, however, you wish to discuss them further, I will be glad if you will please let me know when you are next in this district.

Copy of letter No L F 154B of 16th November 1937, from the Secretary, Labour Federation, Hirapur, to Mr H V Peeling, Works Superintendent (An unsigned copy)

As per the clause No 13 of the settlement between Mr T L Martin, Mr M Homi and yourself the point of acting allowance has been agreed that the scheme has been already adopted. But sorry to inform you that several complaints have been made in this office that they are not getting any acting allowance though they are working in place of one in higher rate. I will be highly obliged if you will send me the full scheme of the acting allowance, and further I suggest to you that the acting allowance should be paid on the present rates of wages.

I come to know that the casual and sick leave has been altered in our Kulti works. I am sorry to remind you that the rule has not been published here yet, will you please do the needful as soon as possible and oblige?

Thanking you in anticipation

No L F 155B dated Burnpur, the 16th November 1937
From—T C Ghosal, Esq, Secretary, Labour Federation,
To—Mr H V Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works

Issue No 4—Sick and Casual Leave

In continuation with our letter L F 154B, dated 16th November 1937, I draw your attention to the paragraph for changing the Casual and Sick Leave Rules.

By to-day's mail we received a copy of letter No 830/37A, dated the 20th August 1937, which has been sent to you on 30th April 1937, by our President Mr Homi, regarding the alteration of Casual and sick leave rules. So I request you to change the leave rules as early as possible according to the suggestion given in that letter by our President and will thank you for an early reply.

No L F 162/B, dated Burnpur, the 23rd November 1937
From—T C Ghosal, Esq, Secretary, Labour Federation,
To—Mr H V Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works,
Burnpur

Issue No 4—Reminder

I draw your attention to our letter No L F 155/B, of 16th November 1937 for changing the casual and sick leave rules and will thank you for an early reply on the matter.

No W/8381, dated Burnpur, the 30th November 1937
From—Mr H V Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works,
To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur

Leave Rules.

With reference to your letter L F 155 B of the 16th instant, I note that you have received from Mr Homi a copy of his letter

No 830/37A of 30th August 1937 In the interview which you have had with me to-day I confirm having pointed out my views regarding the leave rules and, as promised, I am sending you a copy of my letter 6849-D O of 8th October 1937 to Mr Homi If there are any points regarding the leave rules on which you are not clear and on which you would like to see me I shall be pleased to arrange an interview

No I F 180/B, dated Burnpur, the 1st February 1938

From—T C Ghosal, Esq, Hono Secretary, Labour Federation,
Burnpur,

To The Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur

Issue No 4—Reminder—Sick Leave Benefit

I draw your attention to the clause No 5 of terms of settlement dated 7th August 1937, between yourselves and our President, regarding the Sick Leave Benefit Though the scheme has been accepted separately along with the privilege leave but it is a matter of great regret that yet it is not in practice I could point you out that nearly 600-800 people have been deprived of this benefit till this rule is enforced, which is not desirable

Therefore, would you be pleased to alter the present process of Sickness Benefit by framing the new rules as per the settlement at an early date?

Thanking you in anticipation

No L F 195B, dated Burnpur, the 22nd March 1938

From—T C Ghosal, Esq, Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation,
Burnpur,

To—The Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur

I draw my attention to my interview with you on 11th February 1938 regarding grade scale, acting allowance and sickness benefit scheme. You had promised that these schemes will be ready and announced after three or four weeks from that day Will you please look into the above matters and settle at your earliest convenience?

Sunday Working—Those who are working on Sunday which is their off day are getting the single payments which are not desirable it should be double of their wages, and it should be paid along with the pay envelope and not in the additional pay sheet Many labours have not yet got the Sunday payments as it is not yet settled So, I draw your attention in this matter also that if it is not reconsidered the labourers are not willing to work on Sunday

Privilege Leave—In accordance with your circular No 1357, dated 22nd June 1937, the leave rules effected from 1st June 1937, and we are enjoying the said rules from that day But you have issued another circular No 4892, dated 6th August 1937, that the sick leave and casual leave will have effect from 1st August 1937, which is not desirable by any means Further, many labourers will be deprived of if this rule be effected from 1st August 1938

So, I request you to look over the matter and an early rather favourable reply will much oblige

The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Extra Wages Scheme.

1 A scheme based on yearly profits of the Company has been approved by the Board under which workmen may earn extra wages.

2 The scheme will come into operation from the 1st April 1937

3 All labourers and/or workmen engaged on the plant at Hinapur and Kulti Works (whether male or female) in whatever capacity who have been in continuous service for a complete period of twelve months from the 1st April of any year to the 31st March of the following year will be entitled to participate under the scheme. The scheme does not apply to the Executive and Establishment staff, but only to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls

4 Persons in service for only part of such a period or who are dismissed or are absent from duty (except due to sickness or on holiday under the Company's rules) during such a period will have no claim

5 In the event of there being a lightning strike all claims for extra wages are automatically forfeited. In the case of any other strike all possible means to adjust genuine differences between the Company and its labour must be first exhausted. If all these efforts fail ten days' previous notice of intention to strike must be given to the Company. Strikes in any other circumstances will be treated as unjustified and all claims to extra wages will be forfeited

6 Commencing with the Company's financial year 1937-38 and for every year thereafter in which, after providing for the extra wages on the following scale, a dividend of not less than 10 per cent is paid on ordinary shares, persons coming within the scope of these rules and complying with the provisions hereof will be paid extra wages in accordance with the following scale —

- (a) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent per annum is paid, the equivalent of one week's pay
- (b) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 10 per cent per annum and not more than 15 per cent per annum is paid, the equivalent of two weeks' pay
- (c) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 15 per cent per annum and not more than 25 per cent per annum is paid, the equivalent of three weeks' pay
- (d) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 25 per cent per annum and not more than 40 per cent per annum is paid, the equivalent of four weeks' pay
- (e) Finally, where a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 40 per cent per annum is paid to shareholders, the equivalent of six weeks' pay

7 The above scale is based on the present ordinary capital of the Company of approximately Rs 2,57,00,000 and is subject to revision in the event of any alteration therein

8 All sums payable under these rules will be paid as soon as possible after dividends have been declared payable by the Company. If any person entitled to receive extra wages under this scheme leaves the Company before he has received payment of any amount payable

to him or her, payment will be made on application being made within three months of the date of declaration of the payment concerned

9 Any extra wages payable will be calculated on fixed wages, and no bonus, allowance, or overtime payments will be taken into account

10 In the case of a person entitled to receive extra wages under this scheme who may die before payment is received, payment will be made on application to his widow or to his proved dependents

The above has been sanctioned by the Company and is published for the information of all concerned

H V Peeling,
Works Superintendent

The 10th November 1937.

The Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd —Retiring Gratuity and Provident Bonus Schemes

The Board has been pleased to sanction the following scheme for the benefit of the workmen employed at the Hirapur and Kultu Works of the Company

1 The scheme will come into operation as from 1st April 1937, and all labourers and/or workmen engaged on the plant (whether male or female) in whatever capacity will be entitled to benefit under this scheme

2 The scheme does not apply to the Executive and Establishment staff, in particular to those who are members of the Company's Provident Institution but shall apply only to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls

3 On retirement a workman shall be entitled to receive—

(a) As retiring gratuity a sum equivalent to half a month's wages for every completed year of continuous service

(b) As Provident Bonus a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of the total wages earned by a workman in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of whole completed years of service

4 "Continuous Service" means a period of service unbroken by discharge or resignation but shall include all periods spent on leave duly authorised under the Company's rules, deputation on special duty and service during a period of paid apprenticeship or probation

5 "Retirement" shall mean termination of service by reason of any cause other than removal by dismissal or discharge due to misconduct

6 "Wages" as used in paragraph 3 above shall mean fixed wages excluding any allowances, commission, bonus or over-time payments

7. Retiring Gratuity will be based on the wages earned by the labour in the last month of active service.

8 Retiring Gratuity will only be granted provided the employee has rendered a period of continuous service for not less than fifteen years. Workmen who may retire on attaining the age of 55, or are compelled by the Company to retire because of age over 55 years, will be eligible for Retiring Gratuity provided they have rendered at least ten years' continuous service.

9 Persons who have been and are still in the continuous employ of the Company for a number of years prior to the inception of this scheme will be eligible under this scheme.

10 Workmen whose wages at the date of retirement exceed Rs. 200 shall not be eligible for the Retiring Gratuity but will be eligible for the Provident Bonus.

11 In the event of death, while in service, of an employee who is eligible for the benefits of the Provident Bonus and/or Retiring Gratuity under these rules, the amounts due under these rules assuming retirement at the date of his death will be paid to his widow or to proved dependents.

12 In the event of there being a strike, or collective refusal to work in any section of the plant without ten days' previous notice being given to the Company, the labour concerned will be liable to forfeiture of their rights to the benefits provided by these schemes.

The above Scheme has been sanctioned by the Company and is published for the information of all concerned.

H V Peeling,
Works Superintendent

The 16th November 1937

No. W/Cir/4892—The Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd
Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Kulti Works

Labour with less than 12 months' unbroken service are not entitled to any leave with pay except in case of accident for which separate rules will apply.

The following rules will have effect from the 1st of August 1937 —

Casual leave and casual sick leave

1 The rules of this section apply to labour with over 12 months' unbroken service, i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation.

2 Labour with over 12 months' unbroken service are entitled to a total of fifteen calendar days' casual sick and ordinary casual leave per year with full pay.

3 In addition to the above, such labour will also be entitled to leave without pay up to a total of 15 calendar days per year, making a total of 30 calendar days' leave per year.

4 As this is a continuous operation plant, only a limited number of labour can have leave at one time, and leave must, therefore, be taken in rotation as arranged by Departmental Managers.

5 Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years only, or a worker may, at the end of the prescribed service year, draw cash in lieu of leave due to him, this option must be exercised within two weeks of the closing of the prescribed service year

6 If a man with a balance of leave due from one year and carried forward to the next year is discharged through no fault of his own, he will receive pay in lieu of the balance leave which is due to him from the previous year

7 Leave can only be taken subject to continuation of service, i.e., leave due cannot be taken on termination of service

8 Any absence without leave will render a worker liable to be discharged, and any man absent without leave for a total of fourteen days in any year will be considered as automatically discharged. Over-staying leave will be considered as absence without leave

9 A worker going on leave for seven days or more will receive his leave pay in advance

10 When a worker is given leave he will be given a leave ticket by his department, and this ticket must be produced on his return

Special sick leave benefits

1 This section deals with special cases of sickness not covered by the rules for casual leave

2 This section applies to persons with over 12 months' unbroken service

3 If any person is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits —

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which sickness commenced
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued

4 These benefits will only apply to cases where—

- (1) The case is being treated throughout by the Company's Medical Officer
- (2) The person concerned is unfit to follow any form of employment whatsoever during the period of sickness

5. These rules will definitely not apply to cases of contagious or infectious disease, to prenatal or postnatal maternity cases, to accident cases either during or not during the course of employment, to venereal cases, or to any cases of illness which are the result of lack of reasonable and proper care on the part of the patient

6. Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusing to undergo operation, refusal to obey hospital discipline or to remain in hospital if this is necessary in the opinion of the Chief

Medical Officer will render the sick person liable to forfeit all these benefits

7 Malingerers will be dismissed from the Company's service at once

General—Leave with pay is in all cases a privilege and not a right, and it is to the interest of all labour to see that the privilege is not abused

H V Peeling,
Works Superintendent

The 6th August 1937

Circular Letter No 317/38—The Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Kulti Works

Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, at Kulti Works

Privilege Leave—The expression "Prescribed Year" in the Leave Rules, dated 17th March 1938, will with effect from the 1st August 1938 be interpreted to mean any 12 months' "Unbroken" service and this period is to be calculated from the date of engagement

Service prior to 1st August 1937 will not be taken into account

It is to be noted however that as the labour were on strike from the 6th of June to the 20th of July inclusive, this period is to be excluded from all calculations in computing leave

B Thornton,
Works Superintendent

The 28th July 1938

Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd, at Kulti Works

1 Labour with less than 12 months' unbroken service are not entitled to any leave with pay except in case of accident for which separate rules will apply. These will have effect from the 1st of August 1937

Privilege Leave

1 The rules of this section apply to labour with over 12 months' unbroken service in any one prescribed year ending on 31st July of any calendar year i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation

2 Labour with over 12 months' unbroken service are entitled to a total of fifteen calendar days' privilege leave per year

3 In addition to the above, such labour will also be entitled to leave without pay up to a total of 15 calendar days' per year, making a total of 30 calendar days' leave per year

4 Leave can only be granted at such time and in such numbers from respective departments to suit manufacturing requirements and will be arranged in rotation by departmental Managers

5 Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years only, or a worker may at the end of the prescribed service year, draw cash in lieu of leave due to him, but this option must be exercised within two weeks of the closing of the first or second of such prescribed service year

6 If a man with a balance of leave due from one year and carried forward to the next year is discharged before completion of the second year through no fault of his own, he will receive pay in lieu of the balance leave which is due to him from the previous year only

7 Any absence without leave will render a worker liable to be discharged, and any man absent without leave for a total of 14 days in any year will be considered as automatically discharged. Overstaying leave will be considered as absence without leave

8 A worker going on leave for seven days or more will receive his leave pay in advance

9 When a worker is given leave he will be given a leave ticket by his department, and this ticket must be produced on his return

Sick Leave Benefits

1 This section deals with cases of sickness not covered by the rules for privilege leave

2 This section applies to persons with over 12 months' unbroken service in any one prescribed year ending on 31st July of any calendar year, i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation

3 If any person is certified sick and is recommended for leave by the Chief Medical Officer, he shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits --

(a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of 30 days per year

(b) Half pay for a further period of 30 days per year

4 These benefits will not apply to cases where --

(a) The case has not been treated throughout by the *Company's* Medical Officer

(b) The person concerned is fit to follow any form of employment whatsoever during the period of sickness

(c) In prenatal or postnatal maternity cases, to accident cases either during or not during the course of employment, to venereal cases, or to any cases of illness or extension of illness which is the result of lack of reasonable and proper care on the part of the patient or arising wholly or partially through the misconduct and or negligence of the employee. The decision of the *Company's* Medical Officer to be final

(d) Failure to report immediately in case of contagious or infectious disease

- (e) Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusing to undergo operation, refusal to obey hospital discipline or to remain in hospital if this is necessary in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer

5 Malingerers will be dismissed from the Company's service at once

B Thornton,
Works Superintendent

The 17th March 1938

The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti—Circular Letter No 40

Sick benefit

Cases have been brought to notice that the sick benefit extended by the Company is being abused by reason of men and women being employed and almost immediately reporting sick claiming sick pay. It is apparent that the idea is abroad that it is easily possible to get employment here, and be cured of illness in addition. This of course, cannot be permitted and as a means to check this evil, it is notified to all concerned, particularly time-keepers, that sick benefit will not be considered in any case where the length of service is less than six months.

Accident cases are of course, on a different footing, and are dealt with as such.

The medical clerk will submit daily to departmental time-keepers a list of men appearing for first treatment. The time-keeper will return this list during the course of the same day showing thereon opposite each name the length of service.

R H Nichols,
General Manager,
The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.

The 11th November 1922

The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti

Accident and Sick Rules

1 These rules apply to workmen and women only and replace rules existing to date.

2 Benefits accrued from these rules apply only to persons directly in the employ of the Company. Contractors and their employees, visitors, school teachers and children are exempted from these benefits.

3 Injury sustained by any workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of

the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability entitles the injured person to—

- (a) Full pay for one month
- (b) Half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity, together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's Senior Medical Officer
- (c) Any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case

4 The pay mentioned in the preceding clause will be paid only on the production of a medical certificate signed by the Senior Medical Officer

5 Injuries sustained through contravention of "Safety First" rules existing at the time of injury may nullify the benefits herein mentioned at the General Manager's order

6 All injuries will be treated by the Company's Medical staff unless written consent to the contrary from the Company is obtained

7 Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusal to undergo operation, or to remain in hospital or obey the hospital discipline will render the injured person liable to a forfeiture of benefits herein

8 Patients may be returned to duty as medicine and duty patients, in which case the Senior Medical Officer will issue a note to the departmental manager showing the duty the patient is capable of fulfilling, viz "Light" or "Ordinary" and will state thereon the hour at which he should report to the dispensary for dressing or other treatment

9 Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 3, providing the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients,

10 Such benefits will only be paid to those who are temporarily *totally* incapacitated vide clause 4

11 Clauses 6, 7 and 8 apply equally to sick as to injured persons

12 Malingerers will be dismissed without further reference or notice

13 Departmental heads will keep an indexed register of persons, receiving sick benefits recording therein name, rate of pay, length of time absent from duty and amount of benefit paid. The Senior Medical Officer will keep a similar register including record of ailment. Recurring cases of illness of the same person in the same year will be brought to notice

R. H. Nichols,
General Manager.

The 18th February 1921

Copy of letter No 3576-D-O, dated 12th April 1938, from Mr H V Peeling to Mr Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

NOTICE

For Cessation of Work

Further to your letter No 311/38B of the 11th ultimo and my letter 2613-D/O of the 14th ultimo, I confirm our discussion as follows when you came here on the 6th instant —

1 Before a notice of either strike or lockout is given, every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement

2 If after the above any notice of strike or lockout is given, such notice shall be in writing and the period of such notice shall be ten full days. (As definition of "day" I would suggest 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. which is our "Works day". I also suggest that we should agree that such notices of strike or lockout should be delivered not less than twelve hours before the period of notice commences.)

3 Any notice of strike or lockout shall state clearly the date and time at which the period of notice expires

4 During such period of notice every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement

5 In the absence of formal notice in writing to the contrary, notices will be considered as having expired at the date and time named in 3 above, but wherever it is considered advisable to extend or re-extend the period of notice, such extension or re-extension shall be for a period of not less than 48 hours from the time at which the notice or extension of notice expires

We have both agreed in principle that either strike or lockout should only be resorted to settle industrial disputes and then only when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored and it is, therefore, desirable that the Company and its labour should have a clear understanding and agreement as to the procedure which should be involved in the case of industrial disputes

I have written you above to place on record the lines of our discussion on the 6th instant. As I then told you, however, my opinion is that, if a notice is found to be defective, it should be re-issued for the full period. You advised me that you had taken legal opinion on this point and that your information was that such re-issue was not necessary. The point is an important one and I am obtaining legal opinion, after which I will write to you again. In the meantime, however, the arrangement above can stand and I will be glad to have your confirmation

No 414/38-C, dated Burnpur, the 14th April 1938

From—M Homi Esq. President Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.
To—H V Peeling Esq. Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works,
Burnpur

I acknowledge the receipts of your letters No 3574-3575-3576 D-O all of the 12th instant confirming our conversations on the 6th instant,

on the subject of telephone installation at our Burnpur office—a bungalow for our use—Discussion on the nature, type and duration of notice of Cessation of Work

I also further confirm having discussed with you the subject of installation of electric lines for three lights and one table fan in our Burnpur Office, a proposal towards which you expressed a hope to consider favourably

I also further confirm having discussed the necessity of separation of rules of Casual Leave of 15 days with pay in a year from Rules of Sick leave of one month on full pay and another month on half pay, as had been settled between your Company and the Federation after the strike at your plants in August last. Your view point was that the rules as framed at present were in accordance with the intention behind the settlement, and we disagreed with the view. It was agreed that the matter will then have to be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta

We are doing so now

Workmen's votes in favour of fortnightly payments— August 1937

	For	Against
Electric	143	67
Town and Works Engineering	Unanimous	
Stores	All except 9	9
Laboratory	Unanimous	
Maintenance Department	Ditto	
Medical and Sanitary	Wanted monthly payment	
Blast Furnace	Unanimous	
Traffic	Ditto	
Coke ovens	Practically unanimous	

Note by the Management

(1) It is represented by the Labour Federation that the undermentioned persons were compelled to bring in a lady doctor from outside —

S. N. Gupta	(L. W. O. Office)
Answar Hossain	(C. O. B.).
T. C. Ghosal	(Electric)
K. P. Banerjee ..	.. (B. F.).
Naba Khan	.. (C. O. B.)
Abdul Khaliq	. (T. B. H.)

(2) Inspection of our hospital records from August 1937 to August 1938 shows treatment to have been given by our doctors as follows —

S N Gupta	Himself 2nd August 1938 Wife, 14th April 1938, 11th April 1938, 26th September 1937, 29th September 1937 Children, 27th November 1937, 28th November 1937 (son), 28th November 1937 (baby), 1st December 1937 (son), 21st December 1937 (baby), 7th January 1938 (son), 7th January 1938 (daughter), 24th December 1937 (baby), 8th January 1938 (daughter), 15th May 1938 (baby), 11th July 1938 (daughter), 16th May 1938 (daughter), 19th April 1938 (son), 11th August 1937 (son) and 11th August 1937 (daughter)
Ansari Hossein	Himself, 11th July 1938 Wife 23rd October 1937, 26th October 1937, 28th October 1937, 13th April 1938 12th April 1938, and 16th July 1938 Baby 11th May 1938 twice, 10th May 1938, 12th May 1938 and 12th July 1938
T C Ghosal	Himself, 31st May 1938 and 26th June 1938 Wife, 23rd March 1938 27th October 1937 and 30th April 1938 Children, 1st August 1938 (daughter).
K P Bandyop	Himself Wife Children, 30th January 1938 (son)
Nabi Khin	Himself Wife Children, 25th October 1937 (daughter)
Abdul Khaliq	Himself, 27th April 1938 21st April 1938 and 26th April 1938 Wife, 13th April 1938 and 15th April 1938

Dated Barakar, the 17th August 1938

From Dhant Singh, Ex-Hammerman (Ticket No 674) c/o Allabox,
Fitter, Sitarampur,

To—The General Manager, Indian Iron & Steel Co Ltd, Kulti

With due respect and humble submission I beg to bring to your kind notice that I was serving as a hammerman in rivetting shop under your kind control since 2 years and 3 months but owing to outbreaking of strike in the workshop I could not appear on duty from 5th June 1938. The strike was over on 22nd July 1938 and every striker was granted 11 days grace for late attendance on duty but owing to my ill-luck all on a sudden I fell ill with some serious eye disease from 15th

July 1938 to 1st August 1938 and I was so feeble that I was quite unable to walk a step. I have already submitted a medical certificate in this connection but my case has not yet been decided.

The fault of appearing late on duty was nothing but a illness which is natural, hence the mistake was not done by me wilfully.

As I am a very poor man having a large family members to support so I beg to throw my poor case on your mercy and hope that your honour would be graciously pleased to allow me to take up my duty at an early date in order to save one of your poor servants from miseries and poverty. If no chance be given to me, I fear, I shall have to starve for want of food.

Hoping to hear your kind and favourable orders early.

No 1179 L & W O, dated the 19th August 1938

From Mr S N Gupta, Labour and Welfare Officer,

To—Dhani Singh, c/o Allabox, Fitter under I C W, Sitarampur, Barakar

With reference to your application dated the 17th instant, we regret we are unable to reconsider your case.

Dated Sitarampur, the 23rd August 1938

From -Dhani Singh, Ex-employee of I I & Steel Co, Ltd, c/o Inspector of Works, E I Railway, Sitarampur,

To—The Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Kulti Iron Works

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 1179 L & W O dated the 19th August 1938 and have noted its contents with regret thereof. I shall be glad if you kindly arrange to issue me a service certificate as long as I served your Company as a hammerman, in order to produce it where necessary for my future livelihood.

M E —Please issue the discharge certificate?

S N Gupta 24-8

No 184A, dated Kulti, the 21st December 1937

From—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Kulti Branch)

To—The Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Kulti

Din Ali of Coke Oven, Bricklayer, acted for Aziz Mistry who was working on the upper, did not receive his acting allowance. This time he is acting for Katik Mistry, who is on leave for 15 days. His acting allowance should be paid to him.

Murti Kamin of L P F has got a right to enjoy maternity benefit, she has taken leave since the last two weeks but sorry to say that she did not receive her two months wages as yet. I request your honour that such cases should be decided by your honour without my request.

No 288 L & W O , dated Kulti, the 27th December 1937

From—S N Gupta, Esq , Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co , Ltd

To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti

Reference your letter No 184A of the 21st instant, I find that there are a number of bricklayers in the Coke Oven Department who are paid according to their capacities and qualifications. The men are put to do certain jobs by the Manager and at no time is the designation changed and there is, therefore, no question of acting for anybody else.

Sometimes a lower paid man is working on a job which was previously done by a higher paid man and sometimes a higher paid man does the work which was the job of a lower paid man.

Din Ali who is getting 12as -9p per day is now doing a job which was previously done by Fatukh who gets 11 as per day only.

It will, therefore, be realised that there can be no question of acting allowance.

Murti Kamin of Large Pipe Foundry was engaged on 14th April 1937 and as she went on leave at the beginning of this month, it will be realised that she is in service for 8 months only and is thus not entitled to maternity benefit.

No L F 159B , dated Burnpur, the 22nd November 1937

From—T C Ghosal, Esq , Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur,

To—The Labour Department Manager, The Indian Iron and Steel Co , Ltd , Hirapur Works (Burnpur)

Acting Allowance

I draw your attention to the case of acting allowance of Budhoo T No 355 B S of M S F Department. He stated that he has been acting from the 10th October 1937 in place of Babu B Prasad Welder but he is getting annas seven as an allowance per day.

The system of acting allowance is that one shall get the actual rate of a man in whose place he will work. The man applied to M S F for this but the remark of A M S F on his application is not cleared and satisfied. So, I request you to enquire about this case and an early reply will much oblige.

Dated Burnpur, the 27th October 1937

From—Buddhu, Welder, Ticket No 355 B S ,

To—The Maintenance Shop Manager through the A M S M

Acting allowance

Most respectfully and humbly I beg to submit that I have been working under kind control since 12 years and have been elevated to a post of a welder at a rate of Re 1-2 per day. Now I am discharging my duty with my best attention and care. Moreover when the welder

Mr B Prasad remains absent I have to do all the orders He is absent now and I am doing all the works But sorry to say that I have not been favoured with any increments since three years I esteem a great favour if your honour kindly allow me some increment to this poor man and for which act of kindness I should remain grateful

Endorsement by Management—Arranged rate, Re 1-9, 10, 7 as acting allowance—D D

M S M—You spoke to him yesterday—A M S M

Report of the Assistant Welfare Officer, Kulti against Lance Naik Nand Lal Gossain.

Labour and Welfare Officer—

- 1 Lance Naik Nand Lal Gossain
- 2 Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur Chattri

Lance Naik Nand Lal was posted as N C O in charge of the Main Guard from 4 p m on 21st April 1938 to 4 a m on 22nd April 1938 He should have been relieved at 4 a m by Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur

Nand Lal was given 2½ hours' leave from 5 p m to get his food He met Lalit Bahadur in the bazar and they arranged to change duties at 8 p m

When the Subedar came to know what these men had done he reported the matter as being contrary to discipline

Nand Lal is a man who is not amenable to discipline as is shown by the attached papers

It may appear a small matter to have arranged their own duties, but orders must be carried out

I would recommend that Lance Naik Nand Lal be dismissed and Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur be severely reprimanded

W Wickham—22-4-1938

He should be dismissed and paid up to the end of the month

S N Gupta—23-4-1938

Reason for discharge—Disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline

W Wickham—23-4-1938

Dated Kulti, the 23rd April 1938.

From—S N Gupta, Labour and Welfare Officer, the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd

To—Lance Naik No 17 Nand Lal Gosain, Kulti

You are hereby informed that your services are no longer required from date You will receive pay up to the 30th April 1938 on appearing before the cashier

You will forthwith hand over all Company's property to your Subedar and vacate the Company's quarters occupied by you

No L 243, dated Kulti, the 29th April 1938

From—Nanda Lal, *Chaprasī*, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd

I, Nand Lal, Department Watch and Ward Chaprasī hereby beg to state as under —

I was collecting the Anti Tuberculosis Fund. Our Subedar Bal Bahadur asked me who has ordered you to collect this fund. I replied him that the Secretary, Labour Federation, has given him this box to raise this fund. At this he asked me not to collect this fund. I requested him to excuse me for this as I am unable to close this fund. At this the Subedar asked me that I will show you for this, any how, I must see you dismissed.

The Subedar fulfilled his promises and discharged me.

I therefore urged upon you kindly to see my case and allow me to continue my duty.

No X 846, dated Kulti, the 29th April 1938

From—B Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd,

To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti

Re Nand Lal, Chaprasī, W and W Department

In reply to your L F 243 of the 29th instant we must express our regret if any member of our staff objected to the abovenamed collecting funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. The collection of funds for this purpose was as you know made in the Kulti area at the request of the Subdivisional Officer, Asansol, who is the Chairman of the Asansol area under which Kulti operated for the purpose of this collection and I am sure in due course we shall receive an acknowledgment of our efforts in this connection when our funds will be deposited with the Treasurer which we hope to do sometime next week.

The fact that Nand Lal collected funds at your request has really nothing whatever to do with this man's service with the Company. So far as the Executive Committee of the Kulti area of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign is concerned I am sure that all members were only too glad to have the assistance of those who kindly came forward for this purpose.

In regard to Nand Lal's dismissal from the service of the Company we trust you will now appreciate that it has no connection whatever with the collection of funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

We have explained this position purely as a matter of interest to you and in regard to your official endorsement on this man's application, we would refer you to our letter No X 691 of the 11th April 1938 (below).

No X 691, dated Kulti, the 11th April 1938

From—B Thornton, Esq, Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co, Ltd,

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti

In reply to your letter No 199 of the 9th instant the conditions of service of members of our Establishment do not permit them to join any labour union and in the circumstances we regret we are unable to discuss this matter with you

As a matter of interest however we would add that we had very adequate reasons for terminating this man's services

No 944 L & W O, dated Kulti, the 28th June 1938

From—S N Gupta, Esq, Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron and Steel Co, Ltd,

To—Sepoy No 78 Tej Bahadur, Watch and Ward Department, Kulti

Reference our conversation when we explained that you were too old for active service in the Watch and Ward Department, and your willingness to retire, we shall terminate your service on 30th June 1938

Will you hand over all Company's property in your possession to your Indian Officer and vacate the Company's quarters occupied by you

The service at your credit does not entitle you to a retiring gratuity as per the rules but on presenting a clear receipt from the Subedar to the Cashier you will receive one month's pay in lieu of notice

Copy of letter No 121/38-A Personal, dated 21st January 1938, from Mr M Homi, President Labour Federation Jamshedpur, to Mr Martin

I trust you are well

The situation at Kulti and Burnpur is causing me anxiety Reports received from these two places show a very unsatisfactory situation I shall mention briefly the salient points —

Burnpur

Sahadeoprasad, Assistant Yard Master, dismissed after 17 years service, without a charge-sheet and without notice and for reasons that do not appear to us to be justifiable He is said to have been responsible for a derailment, but the maintenance of the track and crossings and points belong to the Permanent Way Staff with which he has nothing to do and the setting of points (if that had caused a derailment) is not his job

Besides, 17 years' services cannot, in our view, be terminated thus He could have been compulsorily retired, though we do not feel that that could have been called for from the materials placed before us

Ramnarayan, Telpher Khalassi, T. N 747 B E, dismissed after being given a charge-sheet of sorts, but no notice of termination of services. He is alleged to have refused to carry out orders. This man had several times previously acted as a Lanker. On a vacancy having arisen, he pressed his claims, but was told he was not fit and the place was given to an entirely new man, who had never acted as a Lanker. On the 31st December last, he was asked to act as a Lanker, which he naturally refused. He was charge-sheeted and dismissed summarily. We are surprised at the attitude of the officers, who proclaim a man unfit for a position and later on ask him to act therein on pain of penalties.

Both these cases militate against the procedure prescribed for the taking of disciplinary action against employees and the workmen challenge the justification of the action taken. Besides, this is not the first time that the Settlement has been violated from the officers' side. Mr. Peeling taking the responsibility for these discharges upon himself does not improve the situation and the workmen are very much agitated over these matters and they demonstrate before the Union Officer and mistake our desire to preserve peace as evidence of supineness. Besides, the Committee feels it impossible to go indefinitely against the wishes of the workmen. Both these cases deserve immediate reconsideration in the interest of goodwill.

Kulti

Discontent had been caused at the framing of the rules regarding Sickness and Privilege Leave the said rules almost taking away a substantial portion of the privileges secured. These were not fully rectified until after several representations and not before an unfortunate effect had been caused in the minds of the workmen. Even in the last circular, the grant of these privileges is made dependant on the Registration of the Union, a circumstance that has nothing to do with these terms. Our Branch Union at Kulti estimates that nearly 2,000 workmen have been kept away from these privileges between the period from the date of settlement to the date of the last circular and they insist on their being recouped in this respect. This is one of their standing grievance and I consider them having a just cause for complaint. This position covers also the complaint in this respect from Burnpur.

Radha Beni—Dismissed on 18th January 1938, Pattern Maker, for some slight mistake in making out a pattern. The loss involved to the Company could not have been more than three rupees, including the cost of the wood and his service. This man seems to have been a marked man, for he is one of our Committee Member and a leading light. He was not given either a charge-sheet or a notice of termination of service.

May we know if this attitude is desirable. We do not claim any preferential treatment for our Committee Members, but it should be remembered that they are after all human beings and are in a position to make or mar relations between the Company and its employees, and here we find that they are denied even the ordinary procedure prescribed, which does not contribute to the promotion of better relations, for which you and I anxiously work. This case needs immediate reconsideration.

Assault on Employees—These have been recurring both at Kulti and at Burnpur, and have no possible excuse for their occurrence. The utmost caution should be employed in dealing with the workmen and it would be a most unfortunate thing if any racial animosity is engendered. I am informed that one Mr Washington assaulted an employee at Burnpur and one Mr Oliver assaulted another at Kulti as also one Mr Brown, who had assaulted another employee. These have been recent cases and are not even a month old. These practices, I am sure, you heartily disapprove and will insist on their entire elimination. Such type of officers, no matter how efficient in their work, render a distinct dis-service to the Company and should have no place in its organization. We do not desire to vindicate in any way nor to put any obstacle in the path of the Company, but you will realise that the Union and its officers have also a certain duty to discharge towards the protection of its members and our work is rendered more onerous by such practices. Deputations after deputations work the life out of me in respect of these cases and I have been finding it hard to ask them to continue to be patient.

Sleeper Foundry—The Kulti Foundry has been shut down at present. May we know when it is going to be re-opened? It has been rumoured that this year the whole of the order secured or to be secured by your firm will be allotted to the Howiah Workshop for execution and Kulti will remain closed. This would be most unfortunate if true and we urge upon you the case of your Kulti employees who are at present out of work and who deserve your earnest consideration.

I should have liked to talk over matter with you at Calcutta, but at present I am heavily engaged and shall be so for some time. I trust you will give the matters referred to herein your usual sympathy and attention and let me hear from you.

My kindest regards to you

No 131/37-B, dated Burnpur, the 31st January 1938

Issue No 4

From—M Homi, Esq, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
To—T L Martin, Esq, Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron
and Steel Company, Ltd, Calcutta.

I thank you for your letter of the 24th instant, in reply to ours. I have by now received a preliminary reply from Mr Thornton with a promise of further details.

I regret the Sleeper Foundry situation. I hope it clears up soon. Regarding registration, I am afraid I have no recollection of the understanding you refer to, all I remember is that we agreed to maintain normal relations pending registration in the interests of both the Company and the workmen, since an absence thereof was considered to have detrimental effects. We are doing our best in this direction, but you know the speed with which Government departments move and we have been held up.

We, however, feel that the Leave and Sickness Benefit Rules should be given effect to, as settled, from the date of the settlement and those whom these have been denied so far, nearly 2,000 and over at Kulti and a near figure at Burnpur, should be granted them without further delay. The situation has been kept fermented on this score.

No 307/38-B , dated the 7th March 1938

From—M Homi, Esq , President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
To—B Thornton, Esq , Works Superintendent, Kulti Works

You will excuse me for belatedly acknowledging, as I am doing now, the receipt of your following letters —

X254 of the 21st February 1938, X260 of the 22nd February 1938, X274 of the 23rd February 1938, X343 of the 1st March 1938, and X359 of the 3rd March 1938

As the matters covered by these letters have since been disposed of, I propose to reply to the last two

I thank you for your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of the minutes of our conversation at the unearthly hour, which I regret to feel I should have monopolized with talking "shop" when you should have been resting. I am sending to you a copy of my last letter to Mr Martin, from which you will see that we have already and actually written to him. This disposes of your page 3, paragraph 2 of the minutes

Paragraph eight on page 3 is not exactly clear to me

Regarding paragraph 9, we want to draw your attention to paragraph 2 of the minutes of our conversation with your predecessor Mr Carruthers on the 29th December 1937 and our contention still holds good. The workmen concerned do deserve your sympathy and consideration and the position should be cleared up on something like the lines suggested by us

With regard to your last letter No X 359 of the 3rd instant, I have to-day sent down the necessary advices in the matter. I am glad that you have seen your way to give 10-days' notice pay in lieu of the notice that we drew your attention the workmen were entitled to under clause 33 of the settlement

I hope this unfortunate contretemps will close here and if I may be permitted, I would like to sound a word of caution in that these various reductions at different times have very much unsettled the minds of the workmen, who in common defence, are bound to herd together and will do so. It is, of course, a question for you to decide whether, in a case like this, the reduction of 27 hands out of over a thousand employees will adequately compensate you in rupees, annas and pies for the loss of goodwill that is bound to follow. At the same time, we commend the case of these 27 men to you for re-engagement at the earliest possible moment

No X 428, dated Kulti, the 9th March 1938

From—B Thornton, Esq , Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co , Ltd ,

To—M Homi, Esq , B A , LL B , President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

Minutes of Meeting held on 25th February 1938

Thank you for your letter No 307/38-B of the 7th instant

Paragraph 2, page 3 of Minutes — I have noted the contents of your letter to Mr Martin No 131/38-B of the 31st January last

Since our meeting I have been in correspondence with Mr Martin and I think I have his permission to say that we hope very shortly to be able to dispose of this matter once and for all by agreeing to the introduction of these rules. When this is done, I am sure that you and I hope the labour also will appreciate the broad-minded spirit in which the Company deals with all problems connected with their employees.

At the same time it must be realised that there is a definite limit beyond which we cannot be expected to go.

Clause 8—This minute dealt in particular with the remarks you made in connection with the representation of the labour in No 2 Pipe Foundry requesting the removal of Mr Mitter.

Clause 9—I have referred to paragraph 2 of the minutes of the conversation you had with Carruthers on 28th December last and the arrangement covered by the circular of 9th October mentioned therein is still in force but in making reference to this are you not confusing two sections of the main issue each of which in my opinion deserves separate consideration?

The point you raised at our meeting was a break in service of men who had been employed for a great many years and found themselves out of employment because of shortage of work resulting in a break in service of several months before re-engagement and thus depriving them of certain benefits.

The concluding paragraph of clause 9 on page 4 of the minutes of our meeting deals with this quite fully and I repeat—the Management would be always prepared to consider specific cases on their merits but could not agree to be under any obligation to permit unconditionally all or any such men to enjoy benefits in those circumstances.

This is one section, so to speak, of the main issue, the other which you touch upon in your letter under reply and as having been dealt with in paragraph 2 of the meeting with Mr Carruthers refers to all labour without exception discharged through no fault of their own but due to shortage of work or completion of contracts, etc.

The Company have agreed to allow a period of one month's grace and I consider this a very generous concession and I much regret as I stated at our meeting we could not under any circumstances agree to your proposal.

E. L. C. 27 Discharged Men

Notice—I would like to make it clear that I do not quite agree with your interpretation of Clause 33 of the Settlement and my reason for sanctioning wages in lieu of notice to these 27 men was not made on this account but merely because of the peculiar circumstances attached to that particular issue and here again I feel we have acted generously because although we could have dispensed with the services of these men very much earlier than we did, I explained to you at our meeting, we refrained from taking action in the hopes that other work would come along in the interval.

Not only this but the particular work done by those 27 men could very well have been carried out by others because of shortage of orders

I dislike having to say so but during my brief contact with labour problems, since my arrival at Kulti, there have been times when I have felt that a broad-minded administration of the terms of settlement and generous and considerate treatment are not appreciated and instead of acceptance in the spirit in which it is made, it is regarded as a right

I do hope that you will do your best to impress upon labour the Company's views and attitude on all matters connected with their problems and if voluntary actions on the part of the Company are misconstrued into legitimate dues, we shall be compelled to adhere more strictly to the letter of the law, but I hope with your assistance and an assistance which I regard as a right, we on our part may expect from you, that we shall always work in that atmosphere which can only become possible by both sides having a full understanding of each other's motives and not distorted versions

Dismissals — Whilst I appreciate your remarks on the subject of dismissals contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, I can assure you and as you have seen from the few instances I have mentioned, we exercise discretion in discharging labour but I cannot agree the reduction of the 27 hands at E L C or any other for that matter is merely a question of a few rupees, annas and pice versus loss of goodwill

In regard to these particular 27 men I explained to you in detail at the meeting that they performed the finishing operations and in that case they were merely a few of several others doing various preliminary operations whose services were terminated on account of completion of the same order

On the question of good will, your letter implies that expressions of good will must come from us only whereas the labour must contribute their share also

I do not wish to harp on this issue unnecessarily, but I am most anxious there should be no confusion of interests or view points where we are concerned and so again I wish to make it quite clear that we must dismiss men where there is a reduction or shortage of work and I would like to emphasise again the fact which I mentioned on two occasions to you that we have been and are still carrying a very great surplus of labour, and have refrained from making any discharge in the hopes of seeing some signs of additional work. So far there appears to be nothing offering that would justify the retention of at least some of our surplus very much longer.

It is possible therefore that in the next few weeks we may have to get rid of about 1,000 men or more but you can rest assured, I shall keep this down to a minimum though this thousand represents only a small percentage of our total surplus and it is quite impossible for us to continue carrying surplus labour whether 27 or several hundreds or thousands and you cannot expect us to be generous to such a degree as almost borders on suicide

No X 989, dated Kulti, the 14th May 1938

From—B. Thornton, Esq, Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd

To—M Homi, Esq, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

I was very glad indeed to see you once again yesterday as it is so seldom we have an opportunity of meeting and conversation—all in a good cause. I am very pleased to be able to feel that you are satisfied we are shouldering a very big burden in the great numbers of surplus labour at Kulti. I think my statements confined strictly to facts and supported by the documents I showed you will convince you sufficiently as revealing not only the burden we are carrying but the consideration with which we are handling this vexed problem and with a very full appreciation of all its difficulties.

At the moment approximately 215 are under notice out of the total 820 which you saw on my statement, the remainder will have to do within the next two or three months or possibly earlier.

In regard to Radha Beni I confirm having told you in reply to your request to re-engage him that I had no objection whatever to taking him back into our service but to do so now in view of the reductions being made is quite impossible and would merely aggravate the situation. You agreed entirely and have my assurance that when a suitable opportunity occurs Radha Beni will be given full preference to which his service records entitle him. In other words he will not be debited with any black marks because of his last dismissal.

In regard to petty assaults I think we understand each other thoroughly and you appreciate it is not possible for the Company to prevent assaults and that all we can do is to fully and fairly investigate complaints and act accordingly and take such preventive measures as may be necessary. Your local branch must learn to understand that every complaint made by them on behalf of its members is not necessarily based on facts and accept as a foregone conclusion that drastic punishment must follow and here as in other matters they must be satisfied that we are *not* influenced by any racial or official prejudice and act in a manner which we think fair and proper.

In regard to the dismissal of Nanda Lal which you raised I did tell you that as our Establishment rules do not permit members of the Establishment interesting themselves in the activities of any Union it is not possible to discuss this matter officially as between the Union and the Company but for your own personal satisfaction, I advised you of the details of the breach of discipline which was responsible for this man's discharge.

After our discussion I again reviewed the details responsible for this man's dismissal and can confirm that the statements made in his letter regarding hours of duty are not strictly correct and alleged instructions and permission to act in a certain manner are untrue and in regard to witnesses in support of his statement he was able to produce one man only but who gave evidence against him.

The Watch and Ward are for all practical purposes a Police—Military Unit, employed for the sole purpose of guarding the Company's property and keeping peace in time of trouble. You pointed out that the membership of the Federation was not in any

way restricted to labour. This may be, but apart from the fact that the Federation was formed, at least so I understand, for the special benefit of the working classes and the settlement with you in regard to Kulti was essentially on behalf of labour, the Watch and Ward cannot in any sense of the word be regarded as labour. I admit that it was only after contact with your Federation that the Establishment rules were modified prohibiting members of the Establishment from interesting themselves in Union affairs and apart from the fact that we may modify our Establishment rules in any manner we think desirable, the immediate necessity for the introduction of that particular rule was the direct result of a very material change in circumstances to those which existed before contact with your Federation.

It is with regret I have to say that we cannot modify these rules in that particular respect to suit the convenience of any isolated section of our establishment and I am sure you will appreciate in the altered circumstances to which I have just referred, bearing in mind the duties of the Watch and Ward, it would be most undesirable and impracticable for a neutral body serving the interests of the Company and labour in certain specific directions to do so satisfactorily unless they were absolutely and entirely free from all outside influences.

In times of necessity you, personally I am sure, would look to us to maintain peace as far as possible and in doing so employing an organisation specially created for that purpose.

You will see therefore that there is very good reason for our insistence that the Watch and Ward must not interest themselves with any Labour Union. I further advised you that there was room for improvement in the work of that particular unit and because I regard it as an urgent necessity in our mutual interests that this body should function efficiently, I am taking steps to improve conditions as rapidly as possible—always bearing in mind that Rome was not built in a day.

Dear Mr. Homi,

I was sorry to see you were “mobbed” when you left my office on Friday. I wanted to ask you to come along for a cup of tea to my bungalow, but not only was I unable to reach you which perhaps was as well in case the crowd placed some stupid interpretation on my interruption.

I hope to hear from you shortly regarding the “one slice” after you have done the necessary preliminary pruning that will dispose of the balance of approximately 600 from my list.

The reduction on account of normal major repairs to Blast Furnace which will probably commence about the end of the month will as I mentioned be the natural result of the closing of any isolated unit such as the sleeper shops and which now the most thick headed appreciate.

I have been thinking a good deal about your “brain wave” and am sure it will be the best.

I hope you will enjoy your spell of “leave” which you take as much as I am looking forward to enjoying mine next year.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd. B. D. Thornton

No X 1101, dated Kulti, the 25th May 1938

From—B Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—Mr M. Homi, B.A. LL. B., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

Further to your call here on the 13th instant and my letter V989 of the 14th instant we have now gone further into the list of reductions which you saw and as it is not possible to postpone action any longer this is just a line to advise you that notices of termination of services are now being prepared and issue will be commenced to-morrow.

This of course, as you know, has nothing to do with the normal reductions that will have to be made within the next few days in our Coke Oven and Blast Furnace Departments owing to the closing down of one furnace for general repairs.

P.S.—The Vice President and Secretary of your Local Branch were not available this afternoon and we therefore gave verbal advice to another member of the Committee.

No X 1102, dated Kulti, the 26th May 1938

From S. N. Gupta, Esq., Labour and Welfare Officer,

To The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti

In compliance with your Secretary's request to-day to our Labour and Welfare Officer we write this letter to confirm that owing to your absence yesterday as well as of your Secretary, we advised Mr. Hanuman Singh, a member of your Committee, of our intention to issue notices of termination of service to a number of our labour.

You are aware as also is the Chairman of your Federation that we have a very large surplus of labour and have postponed for some considerable time taking any steps to adjust in the hopes of the necessity not arising.

The number of men involved will be approximately 800 more or less excluding of course reductions which will naturally follow in our Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens Departments as the result of closing down No. 5 furnace for normal major repairs.

In regard to all discharges it is of course clearly understood that those entitled to receive certain benefits under the Provident Bonus and Extra Wages Scheme will be paid the full amounts due in the case of Provident Bonus on completion of notice of termination period and in regard to the Extra Wages Scheme—in accordance with the rules after declaration of dividends.

We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate.

Telegram

Kulti thro Kulti E I

Homi Labour Federation

Jamshedpur

Thank you for telegram 28th just received. Reductions made are in accordance with advice given you on thirteenth instant and very much regret unable to postpone or otherwise modify in principle. Kulti have given seven days' notice of strike and without any preliminary discussion contrary to terms of settlement with you

"Thornton"

No 530/38-B dated Jamshedpur, the 30th May 1938

From Mr M Homi, B A, LL B, President, The Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,

To B Thornton, Esq, Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd, Kulti

I have sent you the following telegram on the 28th instant "Kulti Office alarmed thousand reduction Urging circumspection Times critical Well advised delay programme Homi"

This telegram was consequent on our receiving your letter Nos 1101, 1102 and 1103 dated the 25th and 26th instant, and an urgent message from our Kulti office is under "One thousand reduction Come immediately Labour terrified". We regret to note that this further reduction should have been found necessary so soon after my last visit, when I had been able to persuade the workmen into a more sober frame of mind towards the last reduction and this further depletion of their ranks is bound to have a very adverse effect. We feel that you will realise the need of being cautious in these times. Hirapur labour are also on the jumps on amongst others, this very issue of reduction and the question there has been of about a dozen only. We once more emphasize the need for caution

No X 1145 dated Kulti, the 31st May 1938

From B Thornton Works Superintendent, Kulti,

To Mr M Homi B A, LL B, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur

This is to confirm receipt of your telegram of the 28th instant received here yesterday regarding as follows and my reply of yesterday received here yesterday reading as follows and my reply of yesterday's date as under -

Here received - "Kulti office alarmed thousand reduction urging circumspection times critical well-advised delay programme"

Here sent - "Thankyou for telegram 28th just received reductions made are in accordance with advice given you on thirteenth instant and very much regret unable to postpone or otherwise modify in principle. Kulti have given seven days' notice of strike and without any preliminary discussion contrary to terms of settlement with you"

I enclose a copy of your Kulti Branch letter No 334 of the 29th instant giving notice to strike on the 5th June together with a copy of my reply No X 1140 of the 30th instant

Fines Records as from January 1935, to date

Name	Designation	Date fine imposed	Amount of fine Rs & p	Remarks
Raj Kishore	Chaprai	21 3 36	1 0 0	For insolence to his superiors
Accounts office— Kapildeo Lal	Do			No fines imposed during the period
Dakshina Lal	Do	7 12 35	0 4 0	For carelessness
Dakshina Lal	Do	31 7 36	0 4 0	For absence without leave
H P Goswami	Clerk	October 1936	0 8 0	4 times late after repeated warning
M S Chatterji	Do	June 1936	0 4 0	One fourth hour late after warning
Ditto	Do	February 1937	0 4 0	ditto
S K Roy	Do	August 1936	0 4 0	4 times late after warning
Ditto	Do	January 1937	0 4 0	ditto
General Stores — G C Sadhu	Clerk	January 1935	0 8 0	Late 9 times during month
		August 1935	1 0 0	Late 12 times during month
		September 1935	1 0 0	Late 7 times during month
		November 1935	0 8 0	Late 8 times during month
		December 1935	0 8 0	Late 5 times during month
		November 1936	0 8 0	Late 11 times during month
		December 1936	0 8 0	Late 6 times during month
		January 1937	1 0 0	Late 14 times during month
		July 1937	0 8 0	Late 10 times during month
		October 1937	0 8 0	Late 9 times during month
M Mukherji	Clerk	June 1935	0 4 0	Late 7 times during month
		September 1935	0 8 0	Late 6 times during month
		November 1935	0 4 0	Late 6 times during month
		July 1937	0 8 0	Late 10 times during month
		August 1937	0 8 0	Late 8 times during month
		January 1938	0 8 0	Late 13 times during month
Maintenance — S Ghanti (transferred to Muster Roll 10-36)				No fines imposed during the period January 1935 1st October 1936

No 1208Com —11th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Srinaj Ghosh as an Inspector of Boilers within the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from 1st April 1939.

No 1241Com —17th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., the licensees of the Calcutta Electric License, 1907, for the purpose of laying an underground distributor in the private common passage leading to premises Nos 17/A, 17/B and 17/C, Gour Laha Street Calcutta, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

No 1243Com —17th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., the licensees of the Calcutta Electric License, 1907, for the purpose of laying an underground distributor in the private common passage leading to premises Nos 32, 31/4 and 31/3 Nayan Chand Dutt Street and 10/C, 11/B and 11/A, Anath Deb Lane Calcutta, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

A HUGHES,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal

Calcutta, the 11th April 1939

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Eastern Livestock & Trading Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Eastern Livestock & Trading Co., Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Arya Films, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Arya Films, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of International Relief Corporation, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of International Relief Corporation, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Alston Taylor & Co (India), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Alston Taylor & Co (India), Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Bharat Mangal Insurance, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Bharat Mangal Insurance, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Pioneer Glass House, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Pioneer Glass House, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

N K MAJUMDER, *Registrar of Companies*
under Act VII of 1913

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATION

Malda-Noakhali.—No 4358L R — 11th April 1939—Maulvi Sayid Abdul Majid, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is, in the interest of public service, appointed to be the Khas Mahal Officer in the district of Noakhali, with effect from the date on which he joins his duties in that district

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS

Hooghly.—No 4367L A — 11th April 1939—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bhadreswar Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of play-ground, in the village of Bhadreswar, jurisdiction list No 12, thana Bhadreswar pargana Arsha district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plots Nos 1003, 1004, 1426, 1427, 1422, 1408 1024 and 1104 and measuring, more or less, 2 423 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bhadreswar

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Serampore

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer, Serampore

Noakhali.—No 4389L A — 11th April 1939—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Feni union board No 10 for a public purpose, viz., for the play-ground of the Feni Town Club in the village of Rampur, jurisdiction list No 93, thana Feni, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land, comprising entire plots Nos 119, 120, 124, 125, 127, 128, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231 and portion of plot No 126, and measuring, more or less, 4 14 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rampur

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Feni

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer of Feni

Burdwan.—No 4391L A — 11th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No 22995L A dated the 18th December 1937 under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 2907-08 Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0 542 of an acre of land required by the Chairman, Burdwan Municipality, for a bathing tank for the municipal buffaloes, in the village of Burdwan, jurisdiction list No 30, thana Burdwan pargana Burdwan, district Burdwan

Bogra.—No 4434L A — 12th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No 16901L A, dated the 2nd September 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 2297, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0 0274 of an acre of land required by the Bogra Municipality for the construction of a drain in the village of Malatinagar, district Bogra

Birbhum.—No 4436L A — 12th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No 13204L A, dated the 8th July 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1344 Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0 28 of an acre of land, required by the district board, Birbhum, for a dispensary building in the village of Purandarpur, jurisdiction list No 63 thana Suri, pargana Purandarpur, district Birbhum

Tippera.—No 4486L A — 13th April 1939

In exercise of the power conferred by section 48(c) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 0 31 of an acre of land comprising cadastral survey plots Nos 417 and 319 in Ward No IV of the Chandpur Municipality in the district of Tippera, which was notified for acquisition under declaration No 5283L A, dated the 14th March 1938, published at page 550, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, and required by the Chandpur Municipality for a Free Primary School for boys in Ward No IV of the Chandpur Municipality in the district of Tippera.

Burdwan. — No 4520L A — 17th April 1939 — The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notification No 20945L A, dated the 18th November 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 2743, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of land required by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, for an extension of their steel works in the village of Santa, district Burdwan, as relates to a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 0 09 of an acre and comprising cadastral survey plot No 636 in the aforesaid village of Santa.

Mymensingh. — No 4523L A — 17th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Jamalpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of Andalpara bye-road, in the village of Singhjani, jurisdiction list No 275, thana Jamalpur, pargana Jafarshahi, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0 23 of an acre and comprising portions of cadastral plots Nos 1369, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1363 and 1361, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Singhjani.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Jamalpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Jamalpur.

Burdwan. — No 4525L A — 17th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Katwa Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for an extension of Katwa Municipal ferry-ghat road, in the village of Katwa, jurisdiction list No 21, thana Katwa, pargana Indram, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0 08 of an acre, comprising cadastral plots Nos 2093 and 2094, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Katwa.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Katwa, and the Collector of Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

ERRATUM

Burdwan. — No 4484L A — 13th April 1939 — In line 14 of the notification No 10350L A, dated the 30th May 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1059, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd June 1938, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 17 42 acres of land required by the East Indian Railway for an assisted siding to serve Sitalpur Coal Concerns Pure Sitalpur Colliery, insert plot No '3534' after plot No '322' in mauza Khandia.

DECLARATIONS

24-Parganas. — No 4380L A — 11th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for protecting approaches to civil aerodrome at Dum Dum for the safety of air crafts in flight (2nd time), in the village of Kadibati, jurisdiction list No 12, thana Dum Dum, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portion of cadastral plot No 958 and measuring, more or less, 2 80 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Kadibati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.

Chittagong. — No 4438L A — 12th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Assam-Bengal Railway for a public purpose, viz, for water supply scheme at Sitakunda in the village of Jungle Sitakunda, thana Sitakunda, district Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising revisional survey plots Nos 159, 137, 139, 140, 156 and parts of plots Nos 158, 160, 135, 136, 155 and 142, and measuring, more or less, 6 93 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Jungle Sitakunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

Hooghly.—No. 4444L.A.—12th April 1939.
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality, for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of Jeliapara Lane at Sandeswartala in ward No V of the said municipality, in mauza Chinsura, jurisdiction list No 20, thana Chinsura, pargana Arsa, district Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos 9093, 9094, 9107 and parts of plot Nos 9060 and 9092, and measuring, more or less, 0 069 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid mauza of Chinsura

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer of Hooghly (Sadar)

Calcutta.—No. 4481L.A.—13th April 1939
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of the park at Lalbehary Thakur Lane in ward No 10 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos 17 and 17/1, Madan Baral Lane, and measuring, more or less, 0 1006 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By a passage,

East—By Corporation land since acquired under declaration No 14246L.A., dated the 19th July 1937,

South—By Madan Baral Lane,

West—By premises No 18, Madan Baral Lane,

is required within the aforesaid ward No 10 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector at No 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta

Burdwan.—No. 4483L.A.—13th April 1939.
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway for a public purpose, viz, for an assisted siding to serve Sitalpur Coal Concern's Pure Sitalpur Colliery, in the villages of Khandra and Chhora, jurisdiction list Nos 32 and 29 respectively, thana Ondal, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 1, 222, 224-227, 229, 230, 244, 245, 322 and 3534 in mauza Khandra and part of cadastral survey plot No. 3061 in mauza Chhora and measuring, more or less, 17.42 acres, is required within the aforesaid villages of Khandra and Chhora

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Asansol

Emigration.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta.—No. 4365Emu—11th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3(1) of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, the Governor is pleased to appoint Lt-Col S. Nag, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, to be Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties

N. V. H. SIMONS,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Excise.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 4396Ex—11th April 1939—Babu Surendra Kumar Das Gupta, Inspector in charge of Excise and Salt, is allowed leave on average pay for fourteen days, under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii), in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 2897Ex, dated the 7th March 1939

24-Parganas.—No. 4412Ex—12th April 1939.—Khan Sahib Motahar Husain Khan, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for five days from the 11th to the 15th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

H. GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 4Exc—11th April 1939—This office notification No. 61Exc, dated the 17th March 1939, granting sixty-one days' "earned leave" to Babu Jitendra Nath Pal, Inspector of Excise, Calcutta (Detection Branch), from 11th April 1939 is cancelled.

D. MACPHERSON,

Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND INDUSTRIES.**

Agriculture.

NOTIFICATION

Darjeeling-Mymensingh.—No 1155Agri—
6th April 1939—In exercise of the power
conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of

the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1939 (III of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district and to the partially excluded areas in the Mymensingh district.

By order of the Governor,

H S E STEVENS,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

**CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS
DEPARTMENT.**

Rural Indebtedness.

NOTIFICATIONS

Rangpur.—No 767R I—11th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Board in the Garbandha subdivision of the Rangpur district for the local area specified against it

Name of Debt Settlement Board	Name of union comprising the local area
Taluk Kanupur	Taluk Kanupur and Darbasta

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Board to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act

Khulna.—No 768R I—11th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions of the Khulna district for the local area shown against it—

Name of Special Debt Settlement Board	Names of the subdivision and of the police-station comprising the local area
Rainu Central Co-operative Bank	Satkhira subdivision, and Paik-gacha police-station of the Sadar subdivision.

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the said Board to exercise powers under sub-section (2) of section 9, sub-section (2) of section 13, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 and section 21 of the said Act.

Rajshahi.—No 769R.I—11th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards in the Nator subdivision of the Rajshahi district for the local areas respectively specified against each:—

Name of Debt Settlement Board	Name of union comprising the local area
Ramananda-Khajura	Ramananda-Khajura
Dharabarisha	Dharabarisha
Halsa	Lakshmipur-Kholabaria

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Boards to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Rangpur.—No 791R.1—17th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), and in partial modification of the following notifications, sanctioning the establishment of certain Debt Settlement Boards in the Kurigram subdivision of the Rangpur district, the Governor is pleased to declare that the area for which each such Board is established will also comprise the following unions as noted against each —

No. and date of notification	Name of the Debt Settlement Board	Where published	Name of union
No 3162R.I dated 2nd August 1937	Rangpur	Published at page 2052 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 5th August 1937	Nayarihat
Ditto	Chilmari	Ditto	Bazradiaarkhata
No 836D.C, dated 16th April 1937	Dharambari	Published at page 961 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 22nd April 1937	Pandul

E W HOLLAND,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Mymensingh.—No 927Edn—12th April 1939—Mr Abdur Rashid, Assistant Head Master, Jamalpur Government High School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of the School, with effect from the 27th March 1939, or any subsequent date on which he assumed the duties of the higher post, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Sen, on leave, or until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No 928Edn—12th April 1939—Miss M. Canning, Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong is allowed extraordinary leave without allowance for six months, with effect from the 5th March 1939, under rule 85(a) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to her with the winter vacation of the school, extending from the 3rd December 1938 to the 4th March 1939 included between the two periods of the leave, under rule 82(d) of the Rules

By order of the Governor,

H GRAHAM,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

TREASURY NOTICE.

Orders by the Assistant Accounts Officer,
Bengal.

The Treasury Buildings, the 15th April 1939

It is notified that the United Provinces refund order book No 9883 containing 50 orders "White" is in use by the Income Tax Office, Military Circle, Meerut, with effect from the 18th March 1939

A C BANNERJEE,
Asst Accounts Officer, Bengal

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The 16th March 1939

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1939 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute

S FAZAL ELLAHI, Sheriff

গরিক আফিস, সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১৬ই মার্চ।

এতদ্বারা সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে, সুবে বালালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্তর্ভুক্ত স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্ত আগামী সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১লা মে শোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়নের কার্য সমাপ্ত না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘবে সন ১৯৩৯ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিন্যাল সেশিয়ন বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা আরও প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোন ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক, তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে। ইতি।

এস, ফজল, ইলাহি,
গরিক।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL AND
THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Appellate Side.

Leave.

Rangpur.—No 3738A —11th April 1939.—Babu Ramesh Chandra De, officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 11th to the 13th April 1939

Chittagong.—No 3745A —11th April 1939.—Babu Gaya Charan Ray, munsif of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 24th March to the 29th April 1939

T H ELLIS,

Registrar, Appellate Side

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF
DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division—Chinsura.

No 744R G —23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointments of Babus Mohini Mohan Pani and Haridas Kar as members of the Gidni Debt Settlement Board in the Jhargram subdivision of the Midnapore district which were published in notification Nos 3840R G and 2876R G., dated 23rd October 1937 and 27th July/1st August 1938, at pages 2690 and 1733, respectively, in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th November 1937 and 18th August 1938, respectively, and appoints Babus Rajani Kanta Pani and Basanta Kumar Hota to be members in their places.

No 751R G—23rd March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Byomkesh Banerjee as a member and Chairman of the Illambazar Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district which was published in notification No 4180R G, dated 12th November 1938, at page 2644, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 1st December 1938, and appoints Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee to be the member and Chairman in his place

No 773R G—25th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Special Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification—

Burdwan district, Sadar subdivision

Memari Special Debt Settlement Board

Circle Officer, Memari, Chairman (*ex-officio*)

Members

Dr Abdul Khaleque

Babu Baman Das Mukherji

Rai Sahib Gopal Das Dutt

Babu Baidya Nath Mandal, B.Sc.

No 840R G—31st March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Kamalanga Bhattacharya, a member of the Patrasayer Debt Settlement Board in the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district, which was published in notification No 217R G, dated the 13th January 1938, at page 201, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th January 1938, and appoints Maulvi Shaikh Erfan Ali to be a member in his place

No 673L S-G—12th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and delegated

to Commissioners by notification No 5617J of the 10th July 1937, the undersigned is pleased to rescind the notification No 1223-L S-G, dated the 23rd April 1938, by which a union court was reconstituted within the jurisdiction of the Rampurhat union board in the Rampurhat subdivision of the Birbhum district

H P V TOWNEND, *Commissioner*

Burdwan, the 11th April 1939

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Munshi Korban Mondal has been duly elected to be a member of Ward No II of the Khetia union board in police-station Burdwan in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Munshi Molla Ali Mohammad, deceased

B SARKAR, *District Magistrate*

Chittagong Division—Chittagong.

No 313G—18th January 1939—In exercise of the powers delegated to Commissioners by Government notification No 10105-81 R, dated the 14th July 1936, I hereby cancel, under section 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the appointment of Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, a member of the Feni Debt Settlement Board, police-station Feni in the Feni subdivision of the Noakhali district, made under this office notification No 2421G, dated the 23rd April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Sved Shahabuddin, son of late Maulvi Akramuddin, of Rampur, to be a member of the Board in his place, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act

No 1355G—25th March 1939 In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Syed Abdul Rashid Chowdhury as a member of the Hajiganj Special Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No 3016G, dated the 4th May 1938, at page 985, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 19th May 1938, and appoints Maulvi Basiruddin Ahmed (Pandit) to be a member in his place

No 1358G—20th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Hayat Khan and Abdul Gani Sirkar as members of the Silindua Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No 1924G dated the 30th March 1937, at page 845, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 8th April 1937, and appoints Maulvi Habibulla Khan and Maulvi Md Sadeque to be members in their places respectively.

No 1513G—30th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Lalit Mohan Saha as a member of the Kalachio Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No 10102L R, dated the 14th July 1936, at page 1831, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936 and appoints Maulvi Basiruddin Majumdar to be a member in his place.

No 1515G—30th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sashi Kumar Poddar as a member of the Karawa Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district which was published in notification No 10102L R, dated the 14th July 1936, at page 1830, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 30th July 1936, and appoints Maulvi Abdul Gani Mea to be a member in his place.

No 1659G—11th April 1939—This office notification No 888G, dated the 21st February 1939 posting Khan Sahib Maulvi Syed-uddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakhali, to Begumganj within the same district to work as Circle Officer of Begumganj Circle is hereby cancelled.

(O M MARIN, Commissioner

Dacca Division—Dacca.

No 857R—21st March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Beni Madhab Dhupri as a member of the Bakarganj Sadar (North) Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Bakarganj district, which was published in notification No 3574R, dated 3rd August 1938, at page 1799 Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 25th August 1938, and appoints Babu Tara Kanta Das to be a member in his place.

No 917R—24th March 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Umesh Chandra Saha, as a member of the Aona Debt Settlement Board in the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No 315-R, dated 2nd February 1937 at page 300, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th February 1937, and appoints Maulvi Samar-ali Mian to be a member in his place.

No 1543J—12th April 1939—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 1937, Khan Sahib Maulvi Abul Hasnat Ahmed is re-appointed a non-official visitor of the Dacca Central Jail for a period of two years with effect from the 14th March 1939.

No 1560J—12th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(b) of the same Act, by notification No 6309J, dated the 7th August 1937, I appoint Maulvi Md Keramatali, a member of the Khagdahar union board within Kotwali police-station in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board of which he is a member for the purposes of that section in place of Maulvi Md Abed Ali Talukdar, resigned.

No 1560/1(1)J—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section

100(b) of the same Act, by notification No 6309J, dated the 7th August 1937, I appoint Maulvi Md Keramatuli, a member of the Khagdahar union board within Kotwali police-station in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board of which he is a member for the purposes of that section in place of Maulvi Md Abed Ali Talukdar, resigned

L R FAWCUS, *Commissioner*

Faridpur, the 11th April 1939

No 2213J —It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Maharajpur union board in police-station Maksudpur of the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district —

Babu Anukul Chandra Bose
 Babu Manindia Mohan Bose
 Babu Krishna Chandra Saha
 Babu Munindia Chandra Bhowmik
 Munshi Asiruddin
 Haji Md Bala Mia

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board —

Munshi Helaluddin Ahmed
 Md Arju Munshi
 Munshi Mazed Khan

No 2215J —It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Ramsil union board in police-station Kotwalipara of the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district —

Babu Sashi Phusan Madhu
 Babu Rajani Kanta Barai
 Babu Barada Kanta Roy
 Babu Kailash Chandra Joydhar
 Babu Keshab Chandra Roy
 Babu Kailash Chandra Talukdar.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board. —

Babu Dinesh Chandra Halder
 Babu Dhananjaya Faha
 Babu Arjun Chandal Mandal

S C MAZUMDAR, *District Magistrate*.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range.

Dacca — No 1075 — 6th April 1939 — Babu Upendra Nath Banarji, Inspector, Faridpur, is granted 4 months' leave on average pay on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th March 1939

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Syedul Haq of Faridpur, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy

Sub-Inspector Abdul Majid (No 1) of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Inspector, *vice* Maulvi Qazi Azharuddin Ahmad, Inspector of that district, granted 3 months' leave

This cancels the orders already published so far as they relate to the appointment of Sub-Inspector Syedul Haq of Faridpur to act as Inspector in the vacancy

Babu Heramba Chandra Ghosh, Inspector, Tangail Court, Mymensingh, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him

Sub-Inspector Debendra Nath Ray will continue to act as Court Inspector, Tangail, in the vacancy

E B JONES,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police

Presidency Division—Calcutta.

No 669R L — 30th March 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Hamiduddin Mullick as a member of the Dhubulia Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Nadia district which was published in notification No 1599R L, dated the 11th June 1938, at page 2429, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 3rd November 1938, and appoints Babu Purna Chandra Modak to be a member in his place

No 671R L.—30th March 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Special Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification —

Nadia district, Kushtia subdivision

Kushtia West Special Debt Settlement Board

Circle Officer, Kushtia (West Circle), *ex-officio*, Chairman

Members

Babu Atul Krishna Saha

Maulvi A S M Samsul Huq

Maulvi Mokhaveyuddin Khan

No 712R L.—4th April 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Md Eakubali as a member and Chairman of the Co-operative Debtors Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Khulna district, which was published in notification No 887R L, dated the 4th April 1938, at page 860 Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1938, and appoints the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Khulna, *ex-officio*, to be member and Chairman in his place

No 720R L.—6th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints Babu Kalipada Biswas to be a member of the Co-operative Debtors Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Khulna district in addition to those whose names were published in notification Nos 887R L and 3274R L, dated the 4th April 1938 and 12th November 1938, at pages 860 and 2744 Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1938 and 15th December 1938 respectively

No 1002L S-G —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power under section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, as amended, delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No 5617J dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station

Budge-Budge in the Sadar subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, to be, during their term of office as such members, union benches within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively members, for the purposes of that section.—

24-Parganas district, Sadar subdivision

Budge-Budge police-station

Chakmanik union board

Babu Prafulla Chandra Mitra, B L
Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B A
Babu Probodh Chandra Mondal, B A
Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla

Chaul Khola union board

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain
Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh
Babu Bishnupada Mondol
Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal

Telari union board

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh
Babu Dharendra Nath Mandal
Maulvi Sanowar Molla
Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi

Chingripota union board

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chatterjee
Babu Pran Krishna Ghose
Babu Satya Charan Adak
Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali

2 This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted union boards at which a quorum is present

No 1003L S-G —6th April 1939 —In exercise of the power under section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, as amended, delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No 5617J, dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station Budge-Budge in the Sadar subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, to be, during their term of office as such members, union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively members, for the purposes of that section:—

24-Parganas district, Sadar subdivision

Budge-Budge police-station

Chakmanik union board

Babu Prafulla Chandra Mitra, B L.
Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B A.
Babu Probodh Chandra Mondal, B A.
Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla.

Chaul Khola union board.

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain
 Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh
 Babu Bishnupada Mondol
 Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal

Telari union board

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh
 Babu Dharendra Nath Mandal
 Maulvi Sonowar Molla
 Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi

Chingripota union board

Babu Bidhu Bhushan Chatterjee
 Babu Pran Krishna Ghose
 Babu Satya Charan Adok
 Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali

2 This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted union boards at which a quorum is present

No 615M —12th April 1939 —In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that Babu Giris Ch Chowdhury has been duly elected a Commissioner of the Tollgunge Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas *vice* Babu Harish Ch Chowdhury deceased

H GRAHAM, *Commissioner*

Alipore, the 6th April 1939

No 24/39-4V S-G —It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6(2) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Sadar subdivision of the 24-Parganas district —

Budge-Budge police-station**Chakmanik union board**

Babu Profulla Chandra Mittal, B.L.
 Babu Probodh Chandra Malik
 Babu Amulya Charan Biswas
 Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B.A.
 Babu Jatindra Nath Bag
 Babu Bishnu Charan Mandal

Chaul Khola union board

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain
 Babu Jibon Krishna Roy
 Munshi Mahtabuddin Munshi
 Babu Bankim Chandra Ganguly
 Babu Bishnu Pada Mandal
 Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal

Telari union board**Ward No 1**

Babu Jatindra Nath Roy
 Babu Harish Chandra Mandal
 Babu Binode Bihari Koyal

Ward No 2

Babu Dharendra Nath Mandal
 Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi
 Babu Tarini Charan Das

Chingripota union board**Ward No 1**

Babu Pran Krishna Ghosh
 Babu Satya Charan Adok
 Munshi Khoda Bux Mallik

Ward No 2

Babu Bhola Nath Kai
 Babu Kunja Bihari Das
 Babu Bibhuti Bhushan Chakravarty

No 24 39-5V S-G — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6(2) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919) the following gentlemen have been duly appointed to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Sadar subdivision of the 24-Parganas district —

Budge-Budge police-station**Chakmanik union board**

Babu Probodh Chandra Mandal, B.A.
 Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla
 Babu Chaitanya Charan Banerjee

Chaul Khola union board

Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh
 Babu Aswini Kumar Koyal
 Munshi Tamizuddin Jamadar

Telari union board

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh
 Maulvi Sonowar Molla
 Maulvi Golam Muhammad

Chingripota union board

Babu Sanyasi Charan Mandal
 Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali
 Babu Bidhu Bhushan Chatterjee

K A L HILL, *District Magistrate*

Krishnagar, the 6th April 1939

No 801 S-G — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919) read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., the gentleman whose name is noted below has been duly elected to be a member of the Chanduria union board in Chakdah police station in Ranaghat subdivision of the district of Nadia —

Chakdah police-station**Chanduria union board****Ward No IV**

Munshi Muhammad Mozahar Biswas, *vice*
 Babu Amulya Kumar Ganguly, deceased

M M STUART, *District Magistrate*

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Intelligence Branch.

C. I. Department.

Calcutta—No. 3920R—11th April 1939—
The following officers are appointed to act as
Inspectors with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

1. Sub-Inspector Abdul Mannan *vice*
Babu Bimalapada Banarji Inspector
appointed to act as Dy. Supdt. of
Police, Rangpur
2. Sub-Inspector A. F. Habibur Rahman
—*vice* Babu Jitendra Nath Sen
Gupta, Inspector on leave

Babu Jitendra Nath Sen Gupta, Inspector,
is granted 2 months' leave on average pay,
under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental
Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Khan Sahib Molla Madruddin, Inspector,
is granted 3 months leave on average pay,
on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of
the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the
leave already granted to him

Intelligence Branch.

Calcutta—No. 606(2)—7th April 1939—
Sub-Inspector Amarendra Nath Chatterji is
appointed to act as Inspector from 17-3-1939,
a.m., *vice* Babu Atul Chandra Bhaumik,
Inspector appointed to act as Dy. Supdt. of
Police

Babu Dharendra Nath Ray, Inspector, is
granted 2 months' leave on average pay,
under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental
Rules, with effect from 9-3-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Braja Gopal Mukharji is
appointed to act as Inspector from 28-3-1939,
a.m. in the vacancy

Babu Surendra Chandra Lodh, Inspector,
is granted 2 months' leave on average pay,
under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental
Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939 a.m.

Sub-Inspector Kalidas Barman is appoint-
ed to act as Inspector in the vacancy

Babu Nalini Mohan Sen Gupta, Inspector,
is granted 2 months' leave on average pay,
under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental
Rules with effect from 1-4-1939 a.m.

Sub-Inspector Jogendra Nath Banarji is
appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy

Maulvi Abdul Qadr, Inspector, is granted
2 months' leave on average pay, under rule
81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with
effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Shanti Bhushan Ray Chau-
dhuri is appointed to act as Inspector with
effect from 1-4-1939 a.m. in the vacancy

H. E. SABINE,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police

Rajshahi Division—Jalpaiguri.

No. 752J—27th March 1939—In exer-
cise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2)
and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors
Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegat-
ed to me under section 5 of the said Act,
I hereby cancel the appointment of Sheikh
Hasaruddin Prodhan as a member and
Chairman of the Thatpara Debt Settlement
Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Jal-
paiguri district which was published in
notification No. 2397J, dated 3rd July
1937, at page 1840, Part I of the *Calcutta
Gazette* dated 15th July 1937, and appoint
Maulvi Abbas Ali, a sitting member, to be
the Chairman and Maulvi Tasiruddin Ahmed
to be the member in his place

No. 753J—27th March 1939—In exer-
cise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2)
and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors
Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegat-
ed to me under section 5 of the said Act,
I hereby cancel the appointment of Munshi
Kabla Muhammad and Babu Taranath Rot
Choudhury as members of the Duosuo Debt
Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon sub-
division of the Dinajpur district, which was
published in notification No. 1652J, dated
the 18th May 1937, at page 1366, Part I of
the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 27th May
1937, and appoint Munshi Samiruddin
Sarkar and Munshi Md. Danesh Ali to be
members in their places

No. 757J—27th March 1939—In exer-
cise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2)
and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors
Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegat-
ed to me under section 5 of the said Act,
I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi
Jasim Uddin Sarkar as a member of the
Deopara Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar
subdivision of the Rajshahi district, which
was published in notification No. 1258J,
dated the 22nd March 1938, at pages 617-19,
Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the
31st March 1938, and appoint Maulvi Shah
Mamud Sarkar to be a member in his place

No. 758J—27th March 1939—In exer-
cise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2)
and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors
Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegat-
ed to me under section 5 of the said Act,
I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu
Hari Charan Sarkar as a member and Chair-
man of the Bhowaniganja Debt Settlement
Board in the Sadar subdivision of the
Rajshahi district, which was published in
notification No. 1258J, dated the 22nd March
1938, at pages 617-19, Part I of the *Calcutta
Gazette*, dated the 31st March 1938, and
appoint Babu Bipin Bihari Sarkar to be the
member and Chairman in his place

No. 771J—29th March 1939—In exercise
of the power conferred by sub-section (2)
of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors
Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegat-
ed to me under section 5 of the said Act, I

hereby appoint the following persons to be Chairmen and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification —

Sadar subdivision, district Rajshahi

Jhikra Debt Settlement Board

Maulvi Md Akbar Ali Mia, Chairman

Members

Maulvi Makbul Ali Sarkar
Babu Tarani Kanta Sarkar
Maulvi Baharuddin Pramanik
Babu Bholanath Sanval

Subhadanga Debt Settlement Board

Munshi Kabiluddin Ahmed, Chairman

Members

Babu Mohim Chandra Sarkar
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Khondkar
Munshi Amiruddin Pramanik
Munshi Panchuddin Sardar

Govindapara Debt Settlement Board

Babu Akshoy Kumar Sarkar, Chairman

Members

Babu Umesh Chandra Sarkar
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ali
Babu Pitambar Sarkar
Maulvi Hazi Samiruddin Dewan

Maria Debt Settlement Board

Maulvi Md Sahabuddin Mridha, Chairman

Members

Maulvi Asgar Ali Khondker
Munshi Huimutulla Mandal
Munshi Kiamatulla Pramanik
Babu Behari Lal Pramanik

Mohanpur Debt Settlement Board

Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh, Chairman

Members

Babu Gopeshwar Ghosh
Babu Tenu Mohan Ghosh
Maulvi Md Anil Munshi
Munshi Atar Rahaman Mondal

Kamargaon Debt Settlement Board

Babu Sashi Prosad Choudhury, Chairman

Members

Babu Abhoy Charan Lahiri
Maulvi Sahabat Ali Mridha.
Maulvi Ujanuddin Mia
Babu Rajani Kanta Sanyal

Pachandar Debt Settlement Board

Munshi Kabiluddin Mondal, Chairman

Members

Maulvi Hazi Fktarali Mondal
Maulvi Md Fayezuddin Ahmed
Maulvi Hazi Md Ali Sardar
Maulvi Md Kayemuddin Sardar

Bhalukgachi Debt Settlement Board

Maulvi Hazi Md Osman Gani Mia, Chairman

Members

Babu Satish Chandra Pramanik
Munshi Md Emanuddin Sha
Munshi Md Mayenuddin Mondal
Munshi Md Mongaluddin Sha

*

No 773J —29th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Munshi Kendu Muhammad Mandal as a member of the Dabore Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was published in notification No 802M, dated the 25th February 1937, at page 454, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1937, and appoint Maulvi Jamiruddin Sarkar to be a member in his place

No 774J —29th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936) delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Kali Kumar Barma as a member of the Ishania Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was published in notification No 1720M dated the 19th April 1937, at page 1010, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Hamiruddin Ahmed to be a member in his place

No 776J —29th March 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Nagendra Behari Roy Choudhury and Babu Upendra Kumar Bhadra respectively as a Chairman and a member of the Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was

published in notifications Nos. 10096L R and 5097M, dated the 14th July 1936 and 10th November 1936, at pages 1823 and 2639, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936 and 19th November 1936, and appoint Babu Rabindra Narayan Roy Choudhury and Babu Maheswar Das to be a Chairman and a member in their places respectively.

No. 876J — 12th April 1939 — Babu Amarendra Nath Bhattacharya, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mirda Sadar, is allowed leave on average pay for three days from 11th April 1939 to 13th April 1939, under rule 81(b) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 1308M — 13th April 1939 — It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(b) of the manual of rules for the management of hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the respective committees for the management of the two dispensaries mentioned below in the district of Bogra —

1 Adamdighi Charitable Dispensary

Babu Satish Chandra Neogi
 Babu Bijoy Chandra Kundu
 Babu Basanta Kumar Bagchi
 Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty
 Officer-in-charge, Adamdighi police-station
(ex-officio)
 Maulvi Basir Uddin Khan
 Babu Kamini Kanta Bhattacharjee
 Babu Barada Kanta Sengupta, Sub-Registrar, Adamdighi police-station
 Babu Nagendra Nath Chakravarty
 Babu Bhabani Kanta Kundu
 Maulvi Kujem Ali Sordar
 Babu Sush Chandra Kundu

2 Kanchanpur Charitable Dispensary

Babu Ramesh Chandra Chakravarty
 Babu Bhola Nath Chakravarty
 Babu Surendra Nath Sarkhel
 Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravarty
 Babu Jagat Kanta Chakravarty
 Babu Abhoy Chandra Kundu
 Babu Prabhudaval Agarwala
 Babu Rebati Ramon Chaudhury
 Maulvi Reaz Uddin Mondal
 Maulvi Jalal Uddin Ahmed, President, Champapur union board
 Babu Rama Nath Bal, headmaster, Kanchanpur M. E. School
 Babu Sachindra Nath Datta

A. J. DASH, Commissioner

Jalpaiguri, the 12th April 1939

No. 2657G — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the union board in police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri —

Raiganj police-station

Mantadar union board

Babu Khir Chandra Roy, *vice* Babu Ubhar Sing Das, removed

Babu Sashi Bhusan Roy, *vice* Munshi Majiruddin Mahammed, removed

No. 2659G — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Noor Ali Mahammed has been duly elected to be a member of the Majhali union board in Raiganj police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri, *vice* Munshi Fokoruddin Md. deceased.

I. STUART, MAJOR *Dy. Commr.*

Dinajpur, the 6th/11th April 1939

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Uday Chandra Ray Choudhury of village Bahin, police-station Raiganj, has been duly elected to be a member of Bahin union board in Raiganj police-station within the jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision of the Dinajpur district, *vice* Babu Harendra Narayan Ray Choudhury, deceased.

A. D. KHAN, District Magistrate

Malda, the 12th April 1939

No. 1 — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Kunjalal Saha has been duly appointed to be a member of the Debinagar union board, police-station Nawabganj in the district of Malda, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Saha, deceased.

[ILLEGIBLE], for District Magistrate

Bogra, the 15th April 1939

No. 914J — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Maulvi Syed Golam Kaddus Miah has been duly elected to be a member of the Digdai union board police-station Shariakandi, *vice* Maulvi Mahfazul Haque Talukder, deceased.

B. N. CHAKRAVARTY, District Magistrate



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st March 1939

No A -803 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, which the Central Electricity Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th July 1939

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Electricity Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Electricity Board, C/o Labour Department, Government of India, New Delhi, up to the 22nd April and thereafter to Simla

Draft Amendment

In Rule 47 of the said Rules, after the words "authorised persons" the words "and at least two other employees for every one hundred or less persons" shall be inserted

C. M. KEE,

Secy., Central Electricity Board.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 20th March 1939

No F -32/39-E —Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law, Advocate General for the Federation, is granted leave for four months and one day, with effect from the 4th June, 1939

No F -32/39-E —In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with paragraph 11 of the (Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law, to act as the Advocate General for the Federation, with effect from the 4th June, 1939 *vice* Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter granted leave, or until further orders

G. H. SPENCE,

Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 20th March 1939

No 35/45/38 — The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service are allotted to the Provinces as follows —

* * * *

Bengal—

Ali Asghar
A H Khan
G S Kahlon

* * * *

PUBLIC

The 17th March 1939

No 96/39 — Mr A deC Williams, C I I , I C S , Secretary to the Governor-General (Defence Co-ordination), is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Defence Co-ordination, with effect from 22nd February 1939

JUDICIAL

The 27th March 1939

No 286-I-36 — The following notification issued by the Government of Burma regarding reciprocity between British India and British Burma in the matter of execution of decrees is published for general information.—

“JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL I BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Rangoon, the 7th March 1939

No 141 — Whereas the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1937 (India Act VIII of 1937), has been brought into force in British India by a notification by the Government of India, with effect from the 19th November 1938

And whereas the Governor of Burma is satisfied that the Government of India have agreed to declare British Burma to be a reciprocating territory and the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon and all District Courts in Burma to be superior courts for the purposes of section 44-A of the said Code

Now, therefore, the Governor of Burma declares British India to be a reciprocating territory and the following Courts of British India to be superior courts for the purposes of section 44-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, that is to say —

(a) The High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Patna and Nagpur, the Chief Court in Oudh, the Judicial Commissioner's Courts in the North-West Frontier Province and in Sind, any other Court in British India constituted or reconstituted under Chapter II of Part IX of the Government of India Act, 1935, as a High Court and any other comparable Court in British India which His Majesty in Council may declare to be a High Court for the purposes of that Act

(b) All District Courts

(c) All other Courts whose civil jurisdiction is subject to no pecuniary limit, provided that the judgment sought to be filed under the said section is sealed with a seal showing that the jurisdiction of the Court is subject to no pecuniary limit

By order,

CHIT MAUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Judicial Department”

C J W LILLIE,

Deputy Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 31st March 1939

No 209-S & I (2)/38 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1933, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 77 of the said Act, namely —

Amendment.

In the Third Schedule to the said Rules, the words “and British Burma” shall be omitted.

INSURANCE

New Delhi, the 1st April 1939

No 597-I (1)/38 —The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 114 of the first named Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after the 21st April 1939. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

NOTE —This draft is a revise of the draft rules published with Notification No 597-I (1)/38, dated the 19th November 1938. The objections and suggestions which were received with respect to that draft have been taken into consideration in preparing this revised draft.

The most important changes which have been made in the first draft are the omission of the whole of the rule numbered 4 in that draft, and a considerable revision of the process proposed for the election of directors under section 48 of the Insurance Act.

DRAFT RULES

THE INSURANCE ACT RULES, 1939

Preliminary

1 These rules may be called the Insurance Act Rules, 1939
Short title

2 In these rules,—

Definitions “the Act” means the Insurance Act, 1938 (Act IV of 1938) and “the Bank” means the Reserve Bank of India

Actuaries

3 For the purposes of the Act, an actuary shall be either

(a) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, or
Qualifications of actuaries

(b) an Associate of such Institute or Faculty, or any other person having actuarial knowledge, to whom a certificate has been granted under rule 4

4 An Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, or other person, Grant of certificates to actuaries desiring to obtain a certificate under this rule shall apply in writing to the Superintendent of Insurance stating his qualifications and the particular duties of an actuary under the Act which he wishes to undertake, and the Superintendent of Insurance

may, if he is satisfied as to the applicant's competence, grant him a certificate authorising him to perform all or certain of the duties of an actuary under the Act subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the certificate

Deposits with the Bank

5 (1) Sterling securities shall be sent by the depositor with a covering letter to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, London, and shall be held by the London office of the Bank on behalf of the Calcutta office of the Bank

(2) Deposits in sterling securities shall not be brought on the books of the Calcutta office of the Bank until that office has received a certificate in respect of the securities in Form I granted by the London office of the Bank

(3) Deposits, other than deposits in sterling securities, shall be sent by the depositor with a covering letter to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and shall be held by the Calcutta office of the Bank

(4) Securities shall be duly transferred to the Bank by the depositor

(5) Upon receipt of the certificate referred to in sub-rule (2) or of a deposit under sub-rule (3) the Calcutta office of the Bank shall send—

(a) a receipt in Form II to the depositor, and

(b) a certificate in Form III to the Superintendent of Insurance

Provided that, if the Bank is not satisfied as to the validity of the title of the depositor to the securities, it may return them to him with the request that they shall first be renewed or that such other measures as may be necessary may be taken to clear the title

(6) The market value of sterling securities held by the Bank shall be converted at 1s 6d to the rupee

6 When the form or amount of a deposit is changed by reason of a subsequent deposit, a substitution or a payment under sub-section (9) or sub-section (10) of section 7 of the Act, the Bank shall, within two weeks from the entry of such change in the books of the Bank, send a fresh receipt and a fresh certificate of the nature, and in the manner, described in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (5) of rule 5

7 When a security in deposit matures, or when any yield on such maturing or a security ceases to accrue, the Bank shall not be bound to inform the depositor, but, upon receipt of a requisition from the depositor made in writing and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Bank shall, within six weeks of such a receipt, collect the discharge value and hold the amount in cash to the credit of the depositor or invest it in securities specified by the depositor

8 (1) No interest shall be paid on cash deposits
Interest and dividends on deposits

(2) Interest or dividends on sterling securities shall be remitted by the London office of the Bank to the Calcutta office of the Bank at the Telegraphic Transfer Rate on India prevailing on the date of realisation of the interest or dividends

(3) The Calcutta office of the Bank shall remit interest or dividends on securities other than sterling securities, and amounts received from the London office of the Bank under sub-rule (2) without delay to the depositor at an office in India to be specified by the depositor, -

- (a) if the office so specified is at a place where there is an office of the Bank or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India by means of a Government draft, and
- (b) in other cases, by a Security Deposit Interest Payment Draft on the nearest Government Treasury,

after deduction of a commission of annas four on every sum of Rs. 100 or part thereof

9 (1) Withdrawals and payments from deposits and purchases of securities shall not be made save in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on receipt by the Bank of a requisition in writing and in accordance with the provisions of the Act from the depositor, a liquidator acting in accordance with law or a Court of competent jurisdiction, as the case may be

(2) The Bank shall not be bound, in pursuance of sub-rule (1), to return securities actually deposited, but may substitute therefor new securities of the same description and amount

(3) The Bank shall be entitled to charge, for the purchase of securities, any brokerage payable by the Bank in respect of such purchase

10 (1) The Superintendent of Insurance shall be entitled, free of fee, to inspect, or to require from the Bank any information relating to, any security deposited with the Bank under the Act

(2) The Bank shall, if so required, furnish the Superintendent of Insurance, or any person authorised by him in that behalf in writing with a copy of any entry in any register or book maintained by the Bank relating to any deposit made with the Bank under the Act

(3) The Bank shall publish in the *Gazette of India* as soon as may be after the 1st January in each year a list in Form IV of deposits made with it under the Act, as at 31st December of the preceding year

Prospectuses, tables and proposal forms

11 (1) No person shall supply or exhibit any prospectus or table of premium rates to any other person with a view to the issue of a policy of insurance unless such prospectus or table includes—

- (a) a description of the contingency or contingencies to be covered by insurance and the class or classes of lives or property eligible for insurance under the terms of such prospectus or table,
- (b) a full statement of the circumstances, if any, in which rebates of the premiums quoted in the prospectus or table will be allowed to any person taking out or renewing a policy together with the rates of rebate applicable to each case, and
- (c) a copy of section 41 of the Act

(2) The provisions of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if to every such prospectus or table of premium rates supplied

or exhibited after the date of commencement of the Act is attached in the form of an addendum a statement containing so much of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) as is not already included in the said prospectuses or tables, but every prospectus and table of premium rates printed after the coming into force of the Act shall have the matters referred to in the said clauses incorporated therein

12 (1) Every proposal form in the case of life insurance or, in the case of any other form of insurance, the document, *Proposal forms* if any, forming the basis of the contract shall contain the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 11

(2) The provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to proposal forms except that where an addendum is attached to a proposal form it also shall be signed by the person who signs the proposal form

Election of directors by policyholders

13 (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a director of an insurance company under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Act unless -
Qualifications of elected directors of insurance companies

(a) he holds, otherwise than by way of assignment or transfer, one or more policies of life insurance issued by the company satisfying the following requirements —

(i) the policies shall be either whole life policies or endowment life insurance policies, and not encumbered in any way, and

(ii) the total sum assured by the policies, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election, is not less than Rs. 2,000, where the company has at that date been carrying on life insurance business for not less than 5 years, and not less than Rs. 1,000 in other cases, and

(iii) where the company has been carrying on life insurance business for more than 2 years, each of the policies shall have been in force for not less than one, two or three years, according as the company has at the date of election been carrying on life insurance business for not more than 5 years, for more than 5 but not more than 8 years, or for more than 8 years, and

(b) he is not a director (other than an elected director of the company) manager, legal or technical adviser, managing agent, insurance agent or employee of any insurer, or an employer of insurance agents

(2) If at any date after election as a director, a person ceases to hold one or more policies of life insurance satisfying all the requirements specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) or begins to hold any disqualifying office or employment specified in clause (b) thereof, he shall forthwith cease to be an elected director of the company

14 (1) The election of directors under section 48 of the Act shall take place at a meeting of the holders of policies of life insurance issued by the company, which shall be held at the station where the principal office of the company is situated
Election of directors under section 48

(2) Not less than 28 days before the meeting is to be held, there shall be inserted in a newspaper published in the English language and in a newspaper published in an Indian language circulating in the place where the principal office of the company is situated and, if there are policyholders of the company residing in a Province other than that in which the principal office of the company is situated, in a newspaper published in a principal language of, and circulating in, that Province, a notice stating the number of directors to be elected at, and the time and place of, such meeting, which shall be fixed with a view to affording voters the fullest opportunities for attending, and informing policyholders how to obtain admission to the meeting according to the manner hereinafter described. Such notice shall also set forth the qualifications which a person must possess in order to be eligible for election as a director, and shall invite applications from eligible persons prepared to accept office.

Provided that, where a company prints on its policies the qualifications of elected directors as set forth in rule 13 or issues, at least three months before the election, to all existing policyholders whose policies do not contain a statement of those qualifications, for attachment to their policies a slip setting forth those qualifications, the notice to be published in newspapers in accordance with this sub-rule need not set forth those qualifications.

Provided further that a company may, in respect of one or more Provinces, instead of publishing the notice in newspapers send it by post to every policyholder residing therein.

(3) The applications from eligible persons prepared to accept office as elected directors of the company shall be sent by registered post to the principal office of the company so as to reach it not less than 10 days before the date of the meeting. If the number of such applicants does not exceed the number of directors to be elected, all such applicants shall be deemed to have been elected as directors, and it shall not be necessary to hold the meeting of policyholders as previously announced. The company shall in that event inform the policyholders by notice inserted in newspapers or by notice sent individually by post or by both methods, of the names of persons elected as directors and of the cancellation of the meeting.

(4) Every policyholder who desires to attend the meeting shall apply to the company for a certificate of admission not less than 10 days before the date of the meeting, and the company on being satisfied that the applicant holds a policy of life insurance issued by the company shall issue a certificate at least 6 days before the date of the meeting. Such certificate shall, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholder, or if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A certificate of admission shall not be transferable.

(5) No person other than those whose presence is necessary for the conduct of the meeting shall be admitted to the meeting unless he produces the certificate of admission granted to him under sub-rule (4).

(6) The meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman for the time being of the Board of Directors of the company, or in his absence by any director nominated by him, or in the absence of any such director by a chairman elected by the policyholders present at the meeting.

(7) Votes for the election of directors may be given at the meeting either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy

shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer in favour of a policyholder, and shall be presented at the principal office of the company not less than 3 days before the date of the meeting

(8) Every policyholder present at the meeting shall be given one voting paper on his own behalf and one voting paper in respect of each proxy if any, which he holds. The number of votes to be given on each voting paper shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected and not more than one vote shall be given on each voting paper to any one candidate

(9) The votes shall be counted by the company's auditors if present in that capacity, or failing them by scrutineers appointed by the meeting and working under the supervision of the Chairman. The result of the ballot shall be announced at the meeting, and in the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by lot

(10) The first meeting of policyholders in accordance with this rule shall be held not later than one year after the commencement of the Act or in the case of a company incorporated after the commencement of the Act, within two years of the date of registration to carry on life insurance business

(11) An election held in accordance with this rule shall not be invalid merely by reason of the accidental omission to send any notice or other document to, or the non-receipt of any notice or other document by, any policyholder, or of any other accidental irregularity or informality in the observance of the provisions of this rule

15 (1) A director elected in accordance with these rules shall, as regards retirement from office and all other matters, be subject to the same rules and regulations as the other directors of the company

(2) In the event of a casual vacancy arising among the directors elected in accordance with these rules the remaining directors may fill the vacancy by appointing a policyholder who is eligible under rule 13 for election as a director, and the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as the director in whose place he is appointed

Insurance Agents

16 An individual who desires to obtain or renew a licence to act as an insurance agent shall proceed as follows —

- (a) He shall pay into the Reserve Bank of India or where there is no office of that Bank into the Imperial Bank of India acting as the agent of that Bank or into any Government Treasury, the fee prescribed under sub-rule (3) of rule 24 in the case of a fresh licence, or the sum of one rupee in the case of renewal of a licence, and obtain a receipt therefor
- (b) He shall also obtain from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the Province in which he resides, or, if he resides outside British India from the Superintendent of Insurance a form of application for the licence which shall be as prescribed in Form V
- (c) He shall then send the completed application form together with the receipt to the aforesaid Registrar of Joint Stock

Companies or the Superintendent of Insurance, as the case may be, who shall, after taking all reasonable steps to satisfy himself that the application is in order and that the applicant is not disqualified from holding a licence, issue a licence in Form VI

Provided that where it appears that a former licence of the applicant has been cancelled by the Superintendent of Insurance on the ground that the applicant has knowingly contravened a provision of the Act the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall report the matter to the Superintendent of Insurance

17 Where the Superintendent of Insurance cancels the licence of Cancellation of an insurance agent under sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Act he shall —

- (a) inform the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies in all the Provinces that the licence has been cancelled
- (b) require the agent to return the licence issued to him, and
- (c) cause the fact of cancellation to be announced in the *Gazette of India* and in such Provincial Gazette or Gazettes as he deems fit

Provident Societies

18 (1) Provident societies which immediately before the commencement of the Act were transacting bond investment business may continue to receive premiums or contributions and to make payments in respect of such business but shall not undertake any new business of that class

(2) For the purpose of sub-rule (1), 'bond investment business' means the business of effecting contracts by the issue of bonds, endowment certificates or other documents, whereby in return for one or more premiums paid to the provident society, the payment is insured of a sum or series of sums, at a future date or dates, whether fixed beforehand or determined by chance

19 (1) Every provident society shall in addition to the matters Rules of provident societies specified in clauses (a) to (o) of sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Act set forth in its rules —

- (i) that where a policy is applied for on the life of the person other than the person paying the premiums on such policy, the name of the person paying the premiums shall be inserted in the policy, the policy shall not be issued till the life assured (or if he be not of age his legal guardian) has given his consent in writing to the insurance being effected, and the amount secured shall not be excessive having regard to the interest of the person paying the premiums in the life assured
- (ii) the disqualifications, if any, due to change of occupation, residence, or other specified cause,
- (iii) the terms upon which any policy may be kept in force for a reduced benefit without liability to payment of further premiums;

- (iv) a statement to the effect that all policies issued after the commencement of the Act shall have clearly set out therein the matters referred to in clauses (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Act and those referred to in clauses (ii) and (iii) above,
- (i) the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum,
- (ii) a statement that no dividend may be declared except as a result of a valuation under sub-section (1) of section 81
- (iii) a statement that no bonus other than an interim bonus may be declared except as a result of a valuation made in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 81, that the rate of such bonus may not exceed that recommended by the actuary, and that no interim bonus may be declared at a rate exceeding that approved by an actuary, and
- (iv) a statement that the paid-up capital may not be treated as part of the society's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any investigation made under sub-section (1) of section 81, and that where assets of the nature of organisation or preliminary expenses exceed the paid-up capital the fund shall be diminished by the amount of such excess for the purpose of ascertaining the financial condition of the society

(2) All rules made by a Local or Provincial Government under section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, are hereby repealed

20 (1) The revenue account and balance sheet of a provident society Forms of account shall be prepared in accordance with Forms VII and statements and VIII respectively, and in their completion regard shall be had to the notes appended thereto

(2) If it so desires a provident society may submit a profit and loss account in addition to a revenue account and balance sheet

(3) The statements required under clauses (a) (i) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80 of the Act shall be prepared in accordance with Forms IX and X respectively

21 (1) Whenever an investigation is made into the financial condition of a provident society under section 81 of the Act the report of the actuary—

(a) shall, so far as practicable, be prepared in accordance with the regulations and requirements contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Act except that it shall not be necessary to supply a consolidated revenue account in Form G, a statement in Form DDD of additions to and deductions from policies and a statement in Form DDDD of particulars of policies forfeited or lapsed,

(b) shall contain in the appropriate places the information required in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (2) of section 81,

- (c) shall state the proportion of the renewal premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation after allowing as the cost of the new business of the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of single premiums and 90 per cent of first year's premiums falling due in the year after deduction of those unpaid under policies allowed to lapse in the year
- (d) shall state whether the actuary has taken steps to prevent the policy reserve values from being not less than the minimum surrender values, and
- (e) shall have appended to it a certificate as prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 81

(2) Where an investigation into the financial condition of a provident society is made as at a date other than the expiration of the year of account, the accounts for the period since the expiration of the last year of account and the balance sheet as at the date at which the investigation is made shall be prepared and audited in the manner provided by the Act and these rules

22 Every document submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance under section 82 of the Act shall be signed by two or more directors where the Society is a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under any Act repealed thereby or by the proprietors in any other case, and in addition, in all cases, by the principal officer of the society

23 The notices referred to in sub-section (6) of section 92 of the Act shall be sent by post to the last known addresses of the persons concerned, as recorded in the society's books, and certificates of posting shall be obtained therefor

Provided that the liquidator may at his discretion send all or any of the notices by registered post

Fees

24 (1) The fee for registration under section 3 of the Act shall be one hundred rupees for each of the following classes of insurance business done or to be done by the insurer, namely --

- (i) life insurance,
- (ii) fire insurance,
- (iii) marine insurance,
- (iv) accident and miscellaneous insurance, including workmen's compensation and motor-car insurance,

Provided that where the business done or to be done is marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo and no other form of marine insurance the fee for registration shall be fifty rupees for that class of business and provided further that where an insurer who has obtained a certificate of registration for carrying on marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo subsequently applies for registration to carry on any other class of marine insurance business the fee for such registration shall be fifty rupees only

(2) The fee for registration shall be paid into the Bank or where there is no office of the Bank, into the Imperial Bank of India acting as the agent of that Bank or into any Government Treasury for credit under the head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Fees realised under the Insurance Act, 1938," and the receipt shall be sent along with the application for registration

(3) The fee for a licence to act as an insurance agent under section 42 of the Act shall be one rupee

(4) The fees payable under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Act shall be paid in the manner provided in sub-rule (2)

Miscellaneous

25 An actuary investigating the financial condition of an insurer shall, in addition to the reports, statements and Additional particulars to be given by actuary 13, furnish statements with regard to the following matters --

(a) whether he has taken steps to prevent the policy reserve values from being not less than the minimum surrender values,

(b) the proportion of the renewal premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation after allowing, as the cost of the new business of the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of single premiums and 90 per cent of first year's premiums falling due in the year after deduction of those unpaid under policies allowed to lapse in the year

26 The declaration referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Act shall be in Form XI and one Form of declaration under section 16 (2) (d) copy of the declaration shall be signed in the manner described in sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Act

27 Every insurer, so long as he has policies on the dividing principle remaining in force, shall submit all Returns in respect of dividing insurance business returns required under the Act or these rules in respect of such business separately from the corresponding returns in respect of other insurance business, and along with the revenue account shall also furnish in respect of such business returns in Forms XII, XIII and XIV respectively. Four copies shall be submitted of each of these three last mentioned returns.

SCHEDULE.

Form I.

(See Rule 5)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

London

193

Certified that the
have this day deposited the undermentioned securities

Manager

Number	Loan	Face Value (in sterling)	Market Value (or dividend) in sterling	Interest or Dividend paid up to	Remarks
Total					

Form II.

(See Rule 5)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Securities Department

Calcutta

193

No $\frac{L \ T}{S \ T}$

Received from the
the undernoted deposits in terms of the Insurance Act, 1938

Manager

	Cash	Approved Securities					Remarks.
		Number	Loan	Face Value	Interest or Dividend paid up to	Market Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total							

Grand Total of columns 2 and 7

Rs

(See Rule 10)

Last of deposits under the Insurance Act, 1938, held in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India on the 31st December 19

[illegible]

Form V.

(See Rule 16)

*Application for a licence to act as an Insurance Agent for the year ending 31st
March 19*

(1) Full name of the applicant	(1)
(2) Father's name	(2)
(3) Permanent home address	(3)
(4) Present postal address	(4)
(5) Age and date of birth	(5)
(6) Does the applicant hold a licence and if so since when has he been holding a licence ?	(6)
(7) What is the number of the licence held, if any ?	(7)
(8) Has the applicant been found to be of unsound mind by a Court of competent jurisdiction ?	(8)
(9) Has the applicant been found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating by a Court of competent jurisdiction ?	(9)
(10) In the course of any judicial proceedings relating to any policy of insurance or the winding up of an insurance company or in the course of an investigation of the affairs of an insurer has the applicant been found guilty of or to have knowingly participated in or connived at any fraud dishonesty or misrepresentation against an insurer or an assured ?	(10)
(11) Has the applicant's licence been cancelled at any time by the Superintendent of Insurance and if so when ?	(11)
(12) Has an application for a licence ever been refused ? If so, when and by whom ?	(12)

Declaration

I, the applicant, declare that the above answers are true and that the licence for which I hereby apply will be used only by myself for soliciting or procuring insurance business

Date

19

Signed

N B —The attention of the applicant is drawn to section 104 of the Insurance Act, 1938, which provides that whoever in any document required for the purposes of any of the provisions of that Act wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular knowing it to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

Form VI.

(See Rule 16.)

No. of Licence

Licence to act as an Insurance Agent under Part II of the Insurance Act,
1938

of _____

having paid the prescribed fee and having made the necessary declaration
is hereby authorised to act as an Insurance Agent up to 31st March
19

Dated the day of, 19 .

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Superintendent of Insurance,

Signature of Licence-holder

(To be made as soon as licence is received)

Bn

NOTE—If it is desired to renew this licence for a further period the procedure laid down in rule 17 of the Insurance Act Rules, 1939, must be followed and applications for renewal should reach the issuing authority at least two months before the existing licence expires

Form VII.

(See Rule 20)

Revenue Account of the	(here insert name of provident society) for the year ending	Rs	a	p
Dividends to shareholders payable on for the year ending				
(This is to be stated here by Societies not supplying a Profit and Loss Account)				
Claims under policies including provisions for claims due or estimated—				
	Rs	a	p	
To be specified separately according to the classes of contingency set forth in section 65				
Other classes (to be separately specified)				
Annuities				
Surrenders including Surrenders of Bonus				
	Balance of Funds at the beginning of the year—			
	Rs	a	p	
	Funds, specified separately according to the classes of contingency set forth in section 65 of the Act			
	Investment Reserve Fund			
	Dividend Reserve Fund			
	Other Funds (to be separately described)			
	Shareholders' capital paid up at the beginning of the year			
	Shareholders' capital paid up during the year			

Form VII—cont'd

	Ra.	a.	p.
Bonuses in cash			
Bonuses in reduction of premiums			
Expenses of management—			
1 Commission to agents			
2 Commission and allowances other than those payments contained in item 1			
3 Salaries etc (other than those contained in items 1 and 2)			
4 Travelling expenses			
5 Directors' fees			
6 Auditors' fees			
7 Actuarial fees			
8 Law charges			
9 Advertisements			
10 Printing and stationery			
11 Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society			
12 Rents of other offices occupied by the Society			
13 Other expenses of management (to be specified)			
Premiums—			
	1st yr prms	Renewal prms	Single prms
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
to be specified separately according to the classes of contingency set forth in section 65			
insuring either benefits (to be separately specified)			
Total premiums			

Form VII—*contd.*

Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bad debts Other payments (accounts to be specified) Shareholders' capital paid up at the end of the year as per balance sheet [Profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account if a Profit and Loss Account is submitted] Balance of funds at the end of the year as per balance sheets—	Consideration for annuities granted Interest dividends and rents Less income tax Insurance fees Fines Other income accounts to be specified [Loss transferred to Profit and Loss Account if a Profit and Loss Account is submitted]	
Funds specified separately according to the classes of contingencies set forth in section 65 Investment Revenue Fund Dividend Reserve Fund Other funds (to be separately described)		

Notes relating to the Revenue Account—(Form VII)

1 All items in this account shall be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the society's risks

2 A society transacting more than one class of business shall show in its accounts the premium income, the claims and the funds separately for business under each class of contingency prescribed or authorised under section 65 (See rule 18)

3 If any sum has been deducted from the expenses and credit has been taken for it in the balance sheet as an asset the sum so deducted shall be shown in a separate statement, as follows

*Statement regarding preliminary expenses, etc., submitted by the
for the year ending 19*

Balance at beginning of year either of the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary and other expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo but for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as assets Rs

Addition thereto during the year not shown as loss or outgo in either the profit and loss or revenue account Rs

Total Rs

Less amount written off during the year as per profit and loss or revenue account

Balance at the end of year still shown as assets in the balance sheet

4 The society may, if it so desires, show in this account the amount of commission on new business separately from commission on renewal premiums

5 The items on the income side must relate to income whether actually received or not and the items on the expenditure side must relate to expenditure whether actually paid or not

6 Any office premises which form part of the assets of any fund of the society must be treated as an interest earning investment and accordingly in the revenue account a fair rent for the premises shall be included under the heading "Interest, Dividends and Rents" and a proper charge for the use thereof shall be included in the appropriate place in the expenses of management

7 The following information shall be supplied in addition, namely, the gross premium income for each class of contingency for which the net premium income is shown separately in the revenue account (See note 1.)

Form VIII.

(See Rule 20.)

Balance Sheet of		as at	day of	19 .	Rs .		
					Rs	A	P
Shareholders' Capital (each class to be stated separately) —	Authorized —				Loans — On mortgages of property On security of municipal and other public rates On stocks and shares On society's policies within their tender value On personal security To other provident societies and insurers Investments — Deposit with the Reserve Bank of India (Securities to be specified) Indian Government Securities Provincial Government Securities British, British Colonial and British Dominion Government Securities Foreign Government Securities		
	shares of Rs. each Rs.						
	Subscribed — shares of Rs. each Rs.						
Called up —							
shares of Rs. each Rs.							
Less unpaid calls	Rs.						
Balances of Funds —							
To be specified separately, as shown in the Revenue Account (Form VII)							
Balance of Profit and Loss Account							

Form VIII—*contd.*

Debiture stock Loans and advances (a) Bills payable (a) Estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims (b) To be stated separately in respect of each fund shown in the Revenue Account (Form VII) Annuities due and unpaid (b) Outstanding dividends Sundry creditors (including outstanding and accruing expenses and taxes) (a) Other sums owing by the society (a) Contingent liabilities (to be specified) (c)	Rs A P.	Investments— <i>contd.</i> Indian Municipal Securities British and Colonial Securities Foreign Securities Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government or a Provincial Government Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government Debentures of any railway in India Debentures of any railway out of India Preference or guaranteed shares of any railway in India Preference or guaranteed shares of any railway out of India Railway Ordinary Stocks in India (in out of India) Other Debentures and Debenture Stock of Companies incorporated (i) in India, (ii) out of India	Rs A P.
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Form VIII—*concl'd*

	Rs A P	Rs A P.
		<p>Investments—<i>concl'd</i></p> <p>Other guaranteed and preference Stocks and Shares of Companies incorporated (i) in India (ii) out of India</p> <p>Other ordinary Stocks and Shares of Companies incorporated (i) in India (ii) out of India</p> <p>Holdings in Subsidiary Companies</p> <p>House property (i) in India, (ii) out of India</p> <p>Other investments (to be specified)</p> <p>Agents Balances</p> <p>Outstanding premiums (b)(i)(1)</p> <p>Interest, dividends and rents outstanding (b)</p> <p>Interest, dividends and rents accruing but not due (b)</p> <p>Sundry debtors</p> <p>Bills receivable</p> <p>Cash—</p> <p>At bankers on Deposit Account</p> <p>At bankers on Current Account and in hand</p> <p>Other Accounts to be specified (c)</p>

Footnotes to Balance Sheet—(Form VIII)

(a) If the society has deposited security as cover in respect of any of these items the amount and nature of the securities so deposited must be clearly indicated on the face of the balance sheet

(b) These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the revenue account or profit and loss account. Outstanding and accruing interest, dividend and rents must be shown after deduction of income-tax or the income-tax must be provided for amongst the liabilities on the other side of the balance sheet

(c) Such items as amount of liability in respect of bills discounted, uncalled capital in respect of other investments, etc., must be shown in their several categories under the heading contingent liabilities or the appropriate items on the assets side must be set out in such detail as will clearly indicate the amount of uncalled capital

(d) Either this item should be shown net or the commission must be provided for amongst the liabilities on the other side of the balance sheet

(e) Under this heading must be included such items as the following which must be shown under separate headings suitably described —

Office furniture, goodwill, preliminary, formation and organisation expenses, development expenditure account, discount on debentures issued, other expenditure carried forward to be written off in future years, adverse balance on profit and loss account, etc. The amounts included in the balance sheet must not be in excess of cost

Statement and Certificates relating to the Balance Sheet

I There shall be appended to the balance sheet a statement showing separately for every asset which is included in the balance sheet, the full title and particulars of the asset, and the value at which it is included in the above balance sheet, and in the case of assets being stock exchange securities, the nominal value and the market value as at the date of the balance sheet. In stating the market value of a stock exchange security no credit shall be taken in the statement for accrued interest

II To the balance sheet shall be appended —

(a) A certificate signed by the same persons as are required to sign the balance sheet certifying that the values of all the assets have been reviewed as at the date of the balance sheet and that in their belief the assets set forth therein are shown in the aggregate at amounts not exceeding their realisable or market value under each of the several headings "Loans", "Investments", "Agents' Balances", "Outstanding premiums", "Interest, dividends and rents outstanding", "Interest, dividends and rents accruing but not due", "Sundry debtors," "Bills receivable" and the items entered under 'other accounts'

Provided that if the persons signing the certificate are unable to certify without reservation that the assets set forth in the balance sheet are so shown as aforesaid, a full explanation should be given

(b) A certificate signed by the auditor (which shall be in addition to any other certificate or report he is required by law to give with respect to the balance sheet) certifying that he has verified the cash balances, the loans and investments

Form X.

(See Rule 20)

Statement under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80 in respect
of (here insert name of provident society) for the year
ending

	No	Sum assured
		Rs
Policies effected—		
By husband or wife		
„ son		
„ daughter		
„ father		
„ mother		
brother		
„ sister		
„ grandson		
„ grand-daughter		
„ nephew		
„ niece		
„ any other person		
Total		

Form XI.

(See Rule 26)

It is hereby certified that all amounts received directly or indirectly at credit of the revenue account in respect of business transacted in India referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Act, whether from the head office of the insurer or from any other source outside India, have been shown in the afore-mentioned revenue account, except such sums as properly appertain to the capital account, and it is further certified that all expenditure, including claims, attributable to business in India, met during the year in question from sources arising outside India, has been shown in the said revenue account except such sums as properly appertain to the capital account

Form XII

(See Rule 27.)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending

19

	Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on death		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on marriage		And so on for each other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted
	No	*Minimum sum as insured guaranteed	No	*Minimum sum as insured guaranteed	
1 Policies at beginning of year					
2 New policies issued					
3 Old policies revived					
4 Old policies changed and increased					
5 Bonus additions allotted					
Total					
<i>Discontinued during year—</i>					
6 By death					
7 By survival on the happening of the contingencies insured against other than death					
8 By expiry of term under temporary insurances					
9 By surrender of policy					
10 By surrender of bonus					
11 By forfeiture or lapse					
12 By change and decrease					
13 By being not taken up					
Total discontinued					
Total existing at end of year					

*If there be no minimum amount guaranteed to be paid on the happening of the contingency insured against, the column may remain blank

Form XIII.

(See Rule 27)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending
19

	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death		
	Under table No 1	Under table No 2	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a male life - effected during the year by - the life assured his wife ,, son , daughter , father ,, mother , brother ,, sister any person other than the above relations			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life - effected during the year by the life assured her husband ,, son ,, daughter ,, father ,, mother ,, brother ,, sister any person other than the above relations			
Total number of Policies effected in the year			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly

Form XIV.

(See Rule 27)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending
19

Age of life on the death of whom the policy monies become payable	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death			
	Under table No. 1	Under table No. 2	Under table No. 3	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death
Under 5 years				
Over 5 and under 10				
, 10 , 15				
, 15 „ 20				
, 20 25				
, 25 „ 30				
30 , 35				
, 35 , 40				
„ 40 45				
, 45 „ 50				
50 55				
55 60				
, 60 , 65				
65 , 70				
, 70				
Total number of Policies effected in the year	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form XIII)			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers as assumed in the above Form the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

No 589-I(4)/38 — In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1939 (XI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the first day of July 1939, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force

No 589-I(4)/38 — In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the first day of July 1939, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force

H Dow,

Secy to the Govt of India

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 1st April 1939

No 8-M 1 (6)/38 — The services of Lieutenant Commander I B W Heanly, R N, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong (temporary), are replaced at the disposal of the Defence Department (Navy Branch) with effect from the 8th May 1939

No 8-M 1 (6)/38 — Lieutenant Commander F L Hemming, R N, has been appointed Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department Chittagong, with effect from the 8th February 1939

N K PHILLIP,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

The 1st April 1939

No 2-A (4)/39 — The names of persons who were enrolled on the Register of Accountants and of those who were included in the List of Approved Accountants during the period from the 2nd July to the 31st December 1938 are hereby notified for general information —

LIST A

Persons enrolled on the Register of Accountants

*Indicates the names of those Accountants who do not hold Auditor's Certificates

NOTE (i) — The date within brackets against name is the date on which the Auditor's Certificate was originally granted

NOTE (ii) — All accountants in the list whose names are not marked with (*) hold Auditor's Certificates valid until the 30th day of June 1939

NOTE (iii) — The figure in the beginning of each name indicates the Enrolment number of the Accountant

763 Ashar, Girdharlal Popat, G D A, Travelling Auditor, Ballarpur Collieries, Ballarpur, District Chanda (C P.) (4-8-38.)

762 Bhagvat, Moreshwar Nilkanth, G D A, Messrs. Talekar and Bhagvat, Dinkara Buildings, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi (1-8-38)

764 Bhattacharyya, Anil Bandhu, B A, A S A A, Messrs Bose, Batty and Company, 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (16-8-38)

773 Bose, Radha Bhushan, M A, B Sc, B Com, A S A A, A-3, Chive Buildings, 8, Chive Street, Calcutta (23-11-38)

775 Datta, Jyotis Chandra, A C A, 121, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta (23-11-38)

769 Desai, Mahendra Jambhatri, B A, I I B, Messrs "Lakhta Desai and Company," Chaturbhuj Bhuvan, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad (6-9-38)

771 Deshpande, Anant Venkatesh A S A A, Reay House Hornby Road, Bombay (1-10-38)

759 Doodhmal Rust Cooverji, Empire Terrace, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay (18-7-38)

767 Kapur, Arjan Das, Messrs A D Kapur and Company, 115, Chandni Chowk, Delhi (26-8-38)

760 Khanna, Kala Ram Messrs Mehra Khanna and Company, Partap Building, 21 Chamberlain Road, Lahore (29-7-38)

761 Lakshminaray, Chinnakurti Venkata, Agraharam, Guntur (1-8-38)

757 Mathur Jagdish Chandra, 1003, Egerton Road, Delhi (11-7-38)

781 Mellegatti, Gopalkrishna Venkatesh, B A, Messrs G V Mellegatti & Co, 304, Girgaon Road, 5th Floor, Thakurdwar, Bombay, 2 (28-12-38)

780 *Nathan, Benson, 752, Daisy Street, Cinnamon Town Karachi (Sadar)

778 Nayar, Kolazhi Krishnan, Messrs K K Nayar and Company, 18, Thambuchetty Road, Cox Town, Bangalore (8-12-38)

768 Parekh, Chandrakant Athaldas, 21, Phopalwadi, Bhuleshwar Bombay No 2 (6-9-38)

774 Parthasarathi, Negapatam Rengaswami Aiyangar, B A, Messrs Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, 17, Armenian Street, Madras (23-11-38)

777 Rajanna, Bodapati, 43-A, Nallachambi Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras (7-12-38)

758 Ramachandran, S, Messrs Sastri and Shah, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras (16-7-38)

- 765 Ramdhyan, Badarinarayan Kalkunte, B.Sc., 575, Jame-Jamshed Road, Bombay 19 (16-8-38)
- 766 Roy, Bhupendra Mohan, M.A., A.S.A.A., Connaught Circus, New Delhi (19-8-38)
- 772 Roy, Bimala Prasad, B.A., B.L., P 139, Janak Road, Kalighat, Calcutta (29-10-38)
- 779 Roy, Rathindia Nath, B.Com., 11-A, Nandan Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta (14-12-38)
- 770 Sinharay, Ajit Mohan, B.Com., Messrs B Gupta and Company, 23, Strand Road, Calcutta (1-10-38)
- 776 Sri Ramulu, Siddavaram Vasudevan, B.A., Power Press, Chickpet, Bangalore City (5-12-38)
- 756 Venkataraman, Singanallur Venkatesa Iyer, Messrs S R Bathiboi and Company, Incorporated Accountants, 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (8-7-38)

LIST B

Persons included in the List of Approved Accountants

- 1 Bandyopadhyay, Sachindia Nath, M.A., B.Com., G.D.A., Messrs Banerjee, Roy Chaudhury and Co., 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
- 2 Goodwin, John Stanley, A.C.A., Messrs Fraser and Ross, 17, Armement Street, Madras
- 3 Khandelwal, Hari Prasad, B.Com. (London), A.C.A., Messrs H P Khandelwal and Co., Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta
- 4 Malhotra, Puran Chand, A.S.A.A., Messrs P C Malhotra and Co., 19, Dunga Singh Building, The Mall, Lahore
- 5 Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath, B.Sc., G.D.A., Messrs N Sarkar and Co., 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
- 6 Rajan, Nallam Chakravarthi, G.D.A., 9/375, Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore
- 7 Sankaran, G., G.D.A., Messrs Rajamany & Sankaran, First Agraaharam, Salem, South India
- 8 Sivaram, Lakshmana, G.D.A., 36, Khansamettu Street, Madura
- 9 Tannan, Bodh Raj, A.C.A., Messrs Sharp and Tannan, Bank of Baroda Buildings Apollo Street, Bombay

H. Dow,

Secy to the Govt of India.

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th March 1939

No 127-T (2)/38 —The Tariff Board which in 1930-31 investigated the claim of the Sugar Industry to protection, recommended the grant of protection for a period of fifteen years, the measure of protection to be Rs 7-4 per cwt for the first seven years and Rs. 6-4 for the remaining period. The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act of 1932 gave effect to these recommendations, except that relating to the measure of protection during the second part of the protection period. The Act required, however, that before the 31st March 1938 a further enquiry should be made to ascertain what degree of protection was needed by the industry for the remaining period of protection. This statutory enquiry was referred to the Tariff Board under the Resolution of the Government of India No 127-T (1)/37, dated the 27th March, 1937. The Board submitted its Report in December 1937 but it was not found possible to finish consideration of the Report before the end of March 1938 and the protective duty then in force was accordingly continued for another year by a formal amendment of the Act of 1932.

2 The main recommendations of the Board are as follows —

- (1) The fair selling price of Indian sugar is Rs 6-13-10 per maund, to which should be added 9 as per maund for freight and 5 as for quality, making roughly Rs 7-12-0 per maund. Java sugar could be landed at Rs 2-7-0 per maund, and the protection required is therefore Rs 5-5-0 per maund or Rs 7-4-0 per cwt. This amount of protection should be granted for eight years.
- (2) Permission should be accorded for the manufacture of power alcohol on the understanding that it bears the same rate of duty as petrol.
- (3) No special protection is necessary for the *gur* industry, apart from the protection granted to sugar.
- (4) Research work on the agricultural side is inadequate, and an allotment of 3 as per cwt from the excise duty should be made for central research and assistance to provincial agricultural departments.
- (5) A marketing survey of the sugar industry should be undertaken.
- (6) The additional excise duty levied in 1937 has had unfortunate consequences for the cane grower and manufacturer. At the prevailing level of prices the present rate of excise duty is out of proportion.
- (7) The rationalisation of the industry under some form of State control is desirable. For this purpose an All-India conference representing all interests should be convened.

3. The recommendations of the Board besides dealing with the amount of protection required, contain proposals which are intended to increase the efficiency of the industry by measures much wider in scope than anything previously contemplated. These proposals cover a very wide field and necessitate consultation between the Central and Provincial Governments and the other interests concerned, and the Government of India have accordingly confined their examination to the recommendation dealing with the measure of protection.

4. The Board has proceeded on orthodox lines in taking the difference between the estimated "fair selling price" of indigenous sugar and the landed price of imported sugar as the measure of protection required. The "fair selling price" is found to be Rs 7-11-10 per maund and the landed price to be Rs 2-7-0 per maund, the difference being Rs 5-4-10 or Rs 5-5-0 per maund in round figures. The Board has thus come to the conclusion that Rs 7-4-0 per cwt (equivalent to Rs 5-5-0 per maund) is the amount of protection required for the remaining period of protection.

5. The Government of India have carefully examined the detailed calculations on which the Board has arrived at its estimate of the "fair selling price", and are disposed to consider, in the light of recent information, that the figures proposed by the Board for certain items, notably manufacturing costs and profit, and for adjustment of difference in quality are susceptible of reduction. They also consider questionable the assumption that Java sugar, the selling price of which so vitally affects the measure of protection, can be sold ex-duty at as low a figure as Rs 2-7-0 per maund. The Calcutta c 1 f quotations for Java white sugar remained well over Rs 3-8-0 per maund during the first four months of the current financial year, and have thereafter averaged Rs 4-3-8 per maund. The Board's figure was based on special and purely temporary conditions in Java and is no longer accurate when those conditions no longer obtain. World sugar market conditions have improved since the Board wrote its Report and with the satisfactory working of the International Sugar Agreement there has been a return of confidence and with it an improvement in world prices.

6. There is another, and even more important factor, namely, the recent changes in the Indian industry itself; which must be taken into consideration when examining the proposed protective duty. While the examination of the Tariff Board's report has been in progress, the situation has changed so fundamentally that the report—through no fault of the Board's—is already out of date. The application to the sugar industry of an elaborate and extensive system of control by the United Provinces and Bihar Governments and their decision to levy a provincial cess on cane supplied to the factories and to enforce minimum price regulations more rigidly than in the past have produced new and unexpected conditions which have so modified the basis of the Board's Report that it is not possible to fix the level of protection for the whole of the unexpired term without a further enquiry. The industry, however, is still in an unstable

position, and it must be given sufficient time to adapt itself to the new conditions before a further investigation can usefully be undertaken. The Government of India propose, therefore, to fix the amount of protection for a period of two years from April 1st 1939 to March 31st 1941, pending a further investigation to be held in 1940 in time to enable a decision to be made as to the quantum of protection for the remaining five years from April 1st 1941. For the two years, April 1st 1939 to March 31st 1941, the Government of India propose to impose the present protective duty less 8 as per cwt. The comparatively high prices ruling for Java sugar support the view that this modest reduction will still leave the indigenous industry adequately protected.

7. The Government of India cannot allow the Board's remarks on the increase in excise duty in 1937 to pass without comment. In paragraph 2 above a finding set out in the Board's Summary to the effect that the present rate of excise duty was out of proportion at the then prevailing level of prices has been quoted. If the body of the Report is referred to, it will be seen that this finding did not represent a belief (which would have been clearly unsustainable) that there existed some absolute standard as to what is the appropriate limit for revenue taxation, which in the case of sugar was exceeded by a duty at the rate of Rs 2 per cwt. Rather, it referred to the Board's contention that a reduction of duty is necessary "unless the price of sugar can be stabilized at a level which will allow of the payment of a fair price for cane to the grower and a reasonable margin of profit to the manufacturer." This conclusion derived from the earlier finding that the burden of the enhancement of duty made in 1937 fell upon the cane grower and manufacturer alone. That pronouncement was made in the light of conditions prevailing in 1937 and has already become obsolete owing to the great advance of prices since that time, indeed, conditions have so changed that the two Provincial Governments which are quoted by the Board as having criticised the enhancement of the excise duty have since found it possible themselves to impose additional taxation which is to be recovered from the industry, whatever the shoulders that will ultimately bear it.

Even taking a shorter view, confined to the conditions that prevailed when the Board prepared its Report, the Government of India cannot accept as justified the categorical assertion that the enhancement of the duty had no effect on the consumer but that it fell upon the manufacturer and through him upon the cultivator. The Board rests this conclusion upon the following statement— "Consequent on the increase of excise duty the sugar prices rose by a few annas, but this rise, unlike 1934, was only temporary and for a few days after which prices fell to even lower levels than before." This is not satisfactory evidence. The market was at the time in a highly disorganised condition owing to over-production and there is nothing to show that if the duty had not been imposed prices would not have fallen still lower by an amount equal to, or not far short of, the amount by which the duty was increased. Indeed that

hypothesis is more plausible than the one suggested by the Board for the reason that in the absence of effective foreign competition it is the natural and inevitable tendency for indirect taxation to be borne ultimately by the consumer.

Finally, before leaving this subject, the Government of India are constrained to call in question the appositeness of this part of the Board's report. Its task was to determine the extent of protection against foreign competition that should be afforded to the sugar industry and, with the principle already established that the protective element should be added to the amount of excise duty in determining the rate of import duty, the level of the excise duty did not become relevant to that task. It was outside the scope of the Board's enquiry to propound the adoption of a policy of manipulating the excise duty so as to protect the industry against the results of over-production and uncontrolled competition within this country.

8 The Government of India propose to introduce legislation immediately to give effect to their decision.

ORDER —

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Mombasa, Osaka and New York, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No 199-T (37)/38 —The protective duty imposed on imported magnesium chloride will determine on the 31st March 1939. In their resolution No 199-T (1)/37, dated the 18th December 1938, the Government of India referred to the Tariff Board the question whether any, and if so what, protective measures should be continued beyond that date. The Board has submitted its Report which is published for general information.

2 The Board recommends that protection should be extended to the magnesium chloride industry for a further period of seven years and has proposed a protective duty of annas 15 per cwt on imported magnesium chloride.

3 The Government of India accept the Board's recommendation in respect of the further period of protection but consider the rate of protective duty proposed to be unduly high.

4 In arriving at the fair selling price for magnesium chloride the Board has rightly taken into account the freight disadvantage which the Indian product has to face in Bombay city. It has, however, made the error of making an allowance on this account in respect of the whole production of the industry, a considerable proportion of which is consumed in upcountry markets where the Indian product either is at no freight disadvantage or even enjoys a certain advantage. The Government of India are of opinion that after rectifying this error the fair selling price can reasonably be fixed at Rs 2-9 per cwt. and have accordingly decided to impose a protective import duty on magnesium chloride of annas 12 per cwt. Legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced before the expiry of the present period of protection.

ORDER —

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Mombasa, Osaka and New York, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No 202-T (9)/38 —In the Government of India Resolution No. 202-T (1)/36, dated the 11th December 1937, the Tariff Board was asked to re-examine the question of the protection enjoyed by the paper and paper pulp industries in India and to report what protective measures (if any) should be continued after the 31st March 1939. In an *interim* Report the Board found that the revenue surcharge of 25 per cent imposed in 1931 on the protective duties was no longer justifiable. The Government of India consequently removed the surcharge under their Commerce Department Notification No 202-T (4)/38, dated the 25th June 1938. The Board has since submitted its final Report which is published for general information.

2. The main recommendations made by the Board are as follows:—

- (1) There should be a protective duty on imported wood pulp of Rs 35 per ton or 25 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher
- (2) The duty on the protected classes of paper should be 11 pies per lb
- (3) The Customs Tariff classification of paper recommended by the 1935 Board should be adopted with some minor alterations.
- (4) The period of protection should be extended by seven years from the 1st April 1939
- (5) There should be a further enquiry at the end of the year 1939 to ascertain whether the new developments taking place in the paper industry warrant protection being extended to classes of paper not at present protected
- (6) The nomenclature of the Act extending the period of protection should be changed from the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act to the Indian Paper Industry (Protection) Act, and
- (7) The paper section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, should be extended and more adequately equipped

3 The Government of India agree that it is necessary to continue protection to the Paper Industry, but they have not found it possible to accept the Board's conclusions with regard to the measure of protection. Government also consider that no case has been made out for the continued protection of wood pulp.

4 Previous Tariff Boards when examining the need of protecting wood pulp have held the opinion that the successful development of the indigenous paper industry depends on an increasing use of bamboo as against the relatively expensive grass pulp and that the continued use of the latter would make it more difficult for the industry ever to dispense with protection. The present Tariff Board has found that the average price of *Sabai* grass delivered at mill is Rs 35 per ton as against an average of Rs 17 per ton for bamboo. The Board further states that since the suitability of other grasses has yet to be proved it would be unsafe to forecast any reduction in cost by their use supplementary to *Sabai* grass. On the other hand, the quantity of bamboo available is reported to be sufficient for the requirements of existing mills and mills under construction or likely to be constructed. According to the Board's estimate the measure of protection required for bamboo pulp is Rs 18 per ton as against Rs. 47 per ton required for grass pulp and the protective duty actually proposed on imported wood pulp is Rs 35 per ton. The Government of India, agreeing with the opinion of the previous Boards, consider that a claim for protection cannot be made on behalf of grass pulp. The figures given by the present Board show that a revenue duty of 25 per cent *ad*

valorem is sufficient to permit the manufacture of bamboo pulp in India at economic rates and Government therefore propose to levy on imported wood pulp a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* only.

5 The Board when considering the protective duty on paper has confined its calculations of the cost of manufacture to paper made from bamboo pulp alone. It appears, however, to have erred in the figure for the cost of conversion of pulp to paper. The Board accepts Rs 140 per ton as a reasonable estimate of the cost of conversion and maintains that this estimate is lower than the figure (Rs 141 per ton) taken by the Tariff Board in 1931 but makes an addition of Rs 32 per ton to the above estimate on account of the cost of bleaching, selling expenses, insurance, rents, rates and taxes which were not shown separately in the former Report but were included in the single figure for cost of conversion. The Government of India consider that the fair selling price of paper, viz., Rs 378.3 per ton arrived at by the Board should be readjusted by leaving out these additional items of expenditure and the protective duty proposed should be accordingly reduced from 11 per lb to 9 pies per lb. In order that certain expensive kinds of writing papers may not pass on payment of a nominal duty, an alternative rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* is proposed to be levied on such papers.

6 Since the statistical examination made by the Board cannot, in view of the adjustments which have been found necessary, be made the basis of a long period of protection it is proposed that the period of protection should be three years only, towards the end of which period the question of protection will again be referred to a Tariff Board. By that time it is probable that the manufacture of the types of paper which do not at present enjoy protection will be sufficiently advanced to provide reliable data for a review of the industry as a whole.

7 The Board has overlooked the fact that the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1932 has been repealed by the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 (No XXXII of 1934). The question of change in nomenclature does not, therefore, arise.

8 The recommendation of the Tariff Board regarding the extension and equipment of the Forest Research Institute will receive separate consideration.

9. The Government of India propose to introduce legislation immediately to give effect to their conclusions regarding the amendment of the customs tariff.

ORDER ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Bombay, Osaka and New York, the Secretary,

Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

N R PILAI,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd March 1939

No A-912 (1) —The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th June 1939

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be

addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, C/o Labour Department, Government of India, New Delhi, up to the 15th April and thereafter to Simla

Draft Amendments.

In regulation 2 of the said Regulations—

- (i) in clause (b), for the words "Governor General in Council", the words "Central Boilers Board" shall be substituted, and
- (ii) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c), the words "recognised as competent by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted

C M KER,

Secy, Central Boilers Board.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th April 1939

No M-826 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Petroleum Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act, namely —

To rule 6 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely.—

- "(3) Nothing in rules 5 and 13 shall apply to petroleum imported by His Majesty's Forces"

M S A HYDARI,

Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART IB

Educational Notices.

University of Calcutta.

Senate House, the 6th April 1939

NOTICE

The undermentioned candidate is admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science. The subject of his thesis submitted and approved by the Board of Examiners is also stated below.—

Susilkumar Ray, M.Sc.

Subject of Thesis

(1) "Studies on Polyhalides", (2) "Studies on Parachor" and (3) "Studies on Reimer and Tiemann's Reaction"

B. B. DUTT,

Controller of Examinations

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939

The Degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred on Santilal Bandopadhyay for a thesis entitled "The Magnetic Anisotropy of Crystals in Relation to their Structure"

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred on Rajab Ali Mirza for a thesis entitled "The Bugand Poets of Arabia"

N. AHMAD, Registrar

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939

It is hereby notified for general information and for the information of the intending candidates for the next M.A. Examination in Philosophy of July 1939, that examination in Paper VI (Essay) of the M.A. Examination, Part II, in Philosophy will be held on Saturday, the 22nd July 1939, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range.

NOTIFICATION

Barisal, the 30th March 1939

Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

An examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of Government, aided and unaided high and middle English schools and high and junior madrasahs in the Bakarganj Range (Bakarganj and Faridpur districts) will be held at the Barisal Zilla School on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1939, at 11 a.m., and on the following day, if necessary

2 The following teachers are eligible for the examination —

(a) Teachers who have passed the Entrance or Matriculation or the High Madrasah or any higher examination

N B—The examination of the teachers will be conducted in English

(b) Teachers of vernacular subjects who have passed the M E or Junior Madrasah

(c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental languages

N B—The examination of teachers under (b) and (c) will be held in vernacular

3 *Nature of examination*—The examination, both for English and vernacular teachers, will be mainly practical and will consist of—

(a) A practical examination in class control, the candidate being required to keep a class of at least a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson

(b) A practical test of teaching ability, the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the following subjects —

English, Bengali, History, Geography,
Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry,
Science, Nature Study and Hygiene

(c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector or other examiner will put some questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organization and discipline

4 Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

5 The following books on the art of teaching are recommended.—

(a) For teachers of English subject:—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P C Wren, (2) Indian School Organization, by P C Wren, (3) Suggestions for the consideration of teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall), (4) Talks to Teachers (James), (5) Art of Teaching, by D Sulman, (6) Direct Method, by Tate and Rajagopalchari, (7) Suggestions for Primary school teachers—Dippie (Oxford Press), (8) Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools—McNee (Oxford Press)

(b) For teachers of vernacular subjects —

- (1) শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান, by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan, (2) পাঠ-টীকা লিখিবাব পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey, (3) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S C Brahmachary, (4) ভূগোল শিক্ষা প্রণালী, by I Haque, (5) আধুনিক শিক্ষক, by Mr A Hakim, (6) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah

(c) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books

6 Intending candidates from high schools and high madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or the Superintendents and teachers of middle schools and junior madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July 1939. Every candidate will be required to produce his University or other certificates at the time of examination. A statement containing the following information should accompany the application —

- (1) Name (in full)
- (2) Name of father (in full)
- (3) Name of native village and district
- (4) Last University examination passed
- (5) Year of passing
- (6) Period of service as a teacher
- (7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subject or vernacular subjects or of oriental languages)
- (8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined
- (9) Signature of applicant with full address

7 Candidates should state whether they sat for the examination previously, if so, how often, giving dates.

A. KHALIQ,

Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range.

State Medical Faculty of Bengal.

Grosvenor House, Calcutta, the 17th April 1939.

REVISED NOTICE

No 972F The written part of the ensuing Primary, Intermediate and Final Licenship Examinations of the Faculty will be held at the Examination Hall, top floor of the Darbhanga Library Buildings, Calcutta University, and the Examination Hall in the Medical College Calcutta, on the following days and in the following order —

Date	From 10 30 a m to 1 30 p m	From 12 noon to 3 p m	From 2 30 p m to 5 30 p m
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Intermediate Examination.

1939

Friday, 5th May	Physiology	Materia Medica
Saturday, 6th May	Anatomy	

Final Examination.

Monday, 8th May	Medicine	Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene
Tuesday, 9th May	Surgery	Midwifery

Primary Examination

Wednesday May	10th	Chemistry and Physics
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Seats for Roll Nos 1 150 will be allotted at the Medical College Examination Hall and those for Roll Nos 151 upwards, at the Darbhanga Hall

The time and place for holding the oral and practical examinations in each subject will be announced later

This cancels this office notice No 368F, dated the 7th February 1939

M N GUPTA *Secretary*

Licensing Board, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1939

The following Electrical Supervisors have been exempted from examination under Regulation 21 of the Regulations under rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and have been granted Certificates of Competency of class or classes as shown against each —

No	Name	Qualified for class or classes
1	Tarak Nath Roy	B (medium pressure)
2	Ajit Kumar Moitra	B
3	Biswanath Ambuly	B (medium pressure)
4	Sitaram Singh	C
5	Jamadar Khan	C
6	Abinash Chandra Gupta	B (medium pressure)
7	Loke Nath Dolui	C
8	Sudhir Chandra Guha	B (medium pressure)
9	Jagjit Singh Paul	F — Mining — General

N N SEN GUPTA,

Secretary, Licensing Board, Bengal

Licensing Board, Bengal.

Roll No

Name of candidate.

Division.

ERRATUM

Calcutta, the 12th April 1939

In the Licensing Board, Bengal, notification, dated 21st December 1939 (Results of Electrical Workmen's Examination), published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 5th January 1939, pages 6 and 7, Part IB, against Roll (Cal) No 155 for "Ramdhan Sinha" read "Ramdahn Sinha"

N N SEN GUPTA,

Secretary, Licensing Board, Bengal

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.

Jalpaiguri, the 1st April 1939

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Guru Training Final Examination held in December 1938 -

*Indicates that the candidates have passed in English

Roll No Name of candidate Division

Rajshahi Guru Training School

1	*Md Abbas Ali	II
2	Md Abdul Ghani	II
3	Md Rahim Box Molla	II
4	Md Yunus Ali Mia	II
5	Md Kobad Hossain Sarkar	II
6	*Md Jorjatulla Sarkar	II
8	Suresh Chandra Bagchi	II
10	*Ramani Ranjan Dutta	II
11	Rakhal Chandra Mandal	II
12	*Md Nur Hossain Mia	II
14	Braja Rakhal Sarkar	II
15	*Manmatha Nath Mandal	II
16	Md Israil Hossain Mia	II
17	Haramuddin Pramanik	II
18	Fata Nur Pramanik	II
19	Kashi Nath Binerjee	I
20	Nani Gopal Sarkar	II
21	Md Israil Hossain Lalukdar	II
22	Dhirendra Kumar Das	I
23	Abanishwar Chakravarty	II
24	Bahar Ali Akhandu	II
25	Md Kaftuddin	II
26	*Ahsan Ali Dewan	II
27	*Md Ajmuddin Akhandu	II
29	Nur Md Mandal	II
30	*Gout Chandra Paul	II
31	Jafaruddin Pramanik	II
32	*Hamuddin Mandal alias Emaduddin Mandal	I
33	*Shah Muhammad Tamuzuddin	I
34	Mahendra Nath Mandal	II
35	Afluddin Mandal	II
36	Md Keramtuulla Sheikh	II
37	Md Abu Ali Pramanik	II
38	Jagat Bandhu Sarkar	II
40	Naresh Chandra Dutta	II

Private candidates

1	*Md Taheruddin	II
8	Md. Ali Anam	.. II

Nator Muallim Training School.

1	Haji Abdur Rahman, I	II
2	Md Samsuddin	II
3	*Md Abdur Rahman, II	II
4	*Md Mokbul Hossain	II
6	Md Sakhawat Ali	II
8	Shah Md Mafizuddin	II
9	*Md Manbar Rahman, I	II
10	Md Saituddin	II
11	*Mosruddin Ahmed	II
12	Lal Mahammad	II
13	*Md Habibulla Mian	I
14	Md Ghayasuddin, I	II
15	*Md Amir Hamza	II
16	Md Fazlur Rahman	II
17	*A F Md Attabuddin	II
18	Pear Mahammad	II
19	Md Majibar Rahman, II	II
21	*Md Fasihar Rahman	II
22	Ghyasuddin Ahmad, II	II
23	Md Abdus Sattar	II
24	Md Amjad Hossain Mian	II
25	*Md Akamuddin	II
28	Md Abdur Rahman, III	II
29	Md Amir Ali	II
30	Md Maksud Ali	II
31	Md Abdul Wahed	II
32	Md Gholam Yasin	II
35	Md Abdul Ghaflar	II
37	Md Sekandar Ali	II
38	Md Rezuddin	II
39	Md Mahtabuddin	II
40	Md Mokimuddin	II

Private candidates

1	Md Ajibulla	II
5	Mir Moinul Haque	II

Naogaon Guru Training School

1	*Gamiruddin Ahmed	I
2	*Abdus Sattar Khan	II
3	Md Abdul Wahed	II
4	*Md Arman Ali	II
5	*Promode Kishore Guha	II
6	*Ananta Kumar Roy	II
7	*Murali Mohan Pal	II
8	Alamuddin Sardar	II
9	*S M Ashraf Ali	II
10	*Fajer Ali Khondkar	II
11	*Ahmed Ali Mandal	II
12	*Md Reajuddin Taratdar	II
13	*Abul Fajer Md Mahuuddin	II
15	*Rahmuddin Mandal	II
16	*Mozaharuddin Mandal	II
17	*Jyotis Chandra Kundu	II
18	Md Makhlesar Rahman	II
19	Md Yasin Ali Sarkar	II
20	*Md Hazrat Ali Mondal	II
21	Mahendra Nath Saha	II
22	Hatem Ali Sardar	II
23	Md Abbas Ali Fouzdar	II
24	Md Ayet Ali Khondkar	II
25	*Abu Taher Sardar	II
26	*Jatindra Nath Seal	II
27	*Md Maniruddin Sardar	II
28	*Md Kasimuddin Sardar	II
29	Abul Khair Md Abdul Jabbar	II
30	*Abul Fazl Md Safi	II
33	Khagendra Kumar Majumdar	II
34	*Md Ashraf Ali Molla	II
35	Dinabandhu Sarcar	II
36	Kafiluddin Akanda	II
37	Khabiruddin Sarcar	II
38	*Naziruddin Sardar	II
39	Md Rahmulla Mandal	II

Private candidates

1	*Taksiruddin Ahmed	.. II
5	Dawal Md Abdul Jabbar	.. II
6	*Yad Ali Pramanio	... II

Roll No	Name of candidate	Division	Roll No	Name of candidate	Division
Dinajpur Guru Training School.			Private candidates		
1	*Abani Kanta Goswami	I	1	Md Abdul Latif	II
2	Debesh Chandra Chaki	I	2	Santal Lal Malakar	II
3	Dil Mohammad Mondal	II	3	Keramuddin Ahmed	II
4	Md Osman Ghani	I	4	Ananta Kumar Sil	II
5	Mohammad Hossain	I	5	Dahirul Islam	II
7	Md Yusufuddin	I	6	*Dinanath Barma	II
8	Md Reazuddin Mia	I	7	Md Sahuddin	II
9	Shaikh Safruddin Ahmed	I	9	Tarani Kanta Bhowmik	II
10	Md Moniruzzaman	I	11	*Baharuddin Talukdar	II
11	Debendra Narayan Roy	II	12	Abdur Rashid Mohammad	II
12	*Bholanath Roy	I	Jaipalguri Guru Training School		
13	*Haripada Bhattacharjee	II	1	*Rabindia Nath Bhattacharjee	I
14	*Kalmuddin Mondal	II	2	Manada Charan Chakravarty	I
15	Md Ishaque Mia	I	3	Bhuban Mohan Dutta Basak	II
16	Shamsuddin Ahmed	II	4	Rajani Kanta Das	II
17	Taibur Rahman Fakir	II	5	*Jasimuddin Pramanik	II
18	Md Ahammadulla	II	6	Md Taslimuddin	II
19	*Erfan Ali Ahmed	II	7	*Md Asabuddin	II
20	Munseruddin Sarde	II	8	*Bidya Mohan Bhuiash	II
21	Md Abdul Haque	II	9	*Quadratulla Kazi	I
22	*Md Wahed Ali Fakir	II	10	Prin Ballav Chakravarty	II
23	Helaluddin Mia	I	11	Ali Akbar	II
24	Sobe Nath Mahata	II	12	Gajendra Nath Sen	II
25	Ahmad Ali	I	13	Abdul Gofur	II
26	Khiziruddin Ahmad	I	14	*Jogesh Chandra Paul	II
27	Bashiruddin Ahmed	II	15	*Md Golam Majid	II
28	Bhabani Charan Das	II	16	*Md Jabedulla Bhat	II
29	*Dina Nath Roy	II	17	*Upendra Nath Sikdar	II
30	Mayezuddin Mondal	II	18	Khagendra Mohan Kar	II
31	Md Shakiuddin	II	19	*Abdul Hai Choudhury	II
32	*Noor Mohammad Sarkar	II	20	Md Jonab Ali	II
33	Nagendra Nath Barma	II	21	Mukunda Nath Roy	II
34	Kanai Lal Khan	II	22	Abul Hossain Meah	II
35	Mrigendra Nath Barma	II	23	*Damodar Roy	II
36	*Samosidof Marandi	II	24	*Lalit Kumar Roy	II
37	*Dahiruddin Ahmed	II	25	*Monumaya Chakravarty	I
38	Raj Mohammad	II	28	*Jatindra Nath Kundu	II
39	Md Hossain Mondal	II	31	Thakuridas Mahanta	II
40	Umaruddin Sarkar	II	33	Bhabesh Chandra Das Gupta	I
Private candidates			34	*G S Md Sekendra	II
1	Maniruddin Ahmed	II	36	*Subodh Chandra Das Gupta	I
4	Md Kafiluddin	II	37	*Satindra Narayan Sarkar	II
5	Ram Das Borma	II	38	*Idrish Rahman	II
6	Sairatuddin Ahmed	II	39	*Manindra Nath Roy	II
Thakurgaon Guru Training School.			40	*Md Siddique	II
1	Md Annullah Mia	II	Private candidate		
2	Md Gofuruddin	II	2	Annada Charan Das	II
3	Md Rahimuddin	II	Nilphamari Guru Training School.		
4	Zamiruddin Ahmed	II	1	Md Yusuf	II
5	*Md Samsul Huda Choudhury	II	2	*A B Md Fazlul Hoque	II
6	Md Nasiruddin	II	3	Jagat Jiban Chakravarty	II
7	Alimuddin Ahmed	II	4	*Nabin Chandra Barma	II
8	Md Pear Ali	II	5	Saroj Kumar Guha	II
9	Abdus Sattar	I	6	*Ramesh Chandra Das	II
10	Azimuddin Ahmed	II	7	*Dina Nath Barma	II
11	Narendra Nath Nath	II	8	*Dharma Narayan Barma	II
12	Sailendra Nath Lahiry	I	9	*Sourindra Nath Roy	II
13	Gouranga Narayan Das	II	10	*Md Faivezuddin Saider	II
14	Sailendra Kishore Nanyasi	I	11	*Md Ahammedullah Mia	II
15	Jatindra Nath Choudhury	I	12	*Shah Abdur Razzak	II
16	Rash Behari Dutta	II	13	*Md Abul Hossain	II
17	Khorsed Ali	II	14	*Md Katabuddin Mia	II
18	Darazuddin Ahmed	II	15	*Narendra Mohan Ray	II
19	Md. Abdur Rahman	II	16	*Bhagirath Ghatak	II
20	Md Alimuddin	II	17	Chinta Ram Das	II
21	Haramohan Roy	II	18	*Syed Tozammal Hossain	II
22	Satya Mohan Sinha	II	19	*Md Sujat Ali	II
23	Raman Lal Burma	II	20	*Md Basaratullah	II
24	Pratifuddin Ahmed	II	21	*Md Abdur Rahman	II
25	*Habibullah Mia	II	22	*Md Mafizuddin Khan	II
26	Mafizuddin Ahmed	II	23	Md Abdul Jabbar	I
27	Md Liakat Hossain	II	24	*Md Bazlur Rahman	II
28	Munindra Chandra Das Gupta	I	25	*Sachehida Nanda Roy	II
29	Md Usman Ghani	II	26	*Narendra Nath Sarker	II
33	Ali Arsad	II	27	*Shishur Kumar Sarker	I
34	Md Sahimuddin	II	28	*Bir Kanta Debasingha	II
35	*Samsuddin Ahmed	II	29	Ambika Charan Das	II
36	Md Abdul Basat	II	30	*Ishan Chandra Sarker	II
37	Asahar Ali Rari	II	31	*Md Toft ur Rahman	II
38	Bibhusan Barma	II	32	*Md Abdul Wahed	II
			33	Nishi Kanta Baisnab	I
			34	Kishori Mohan Baisnab	II
			35	*Md Iyyatullah Mia	II
			36	*Samiruddin Ahmed	II
			37	*Ayenuddin Shaikh	II
			38	*Radha Ballav Das	II
			39	*Provash Chandra Sarker	II
			40	*Mirja Md. Aminuddin	II

Roll No	Name of candidate	Division	Roll No.	Name of candidate	Division
Kurigram Guru Training School.			37	Badaruddin Akhand	II
2	*Attab Hossain Ahmed	II	38	*Md Saikh Bahadur Ali	II
4	Tamjuddin Sheikh	II	39	Md Samiruddin Pramanik	II
5	Abdul Karim Sarker	II	<i>Private candidates</i>		
7	Md Farzand Ali	II	2	Kasem Ali Pramanik	II
8	Ahmed Ali	II	5	*Belavet Ali Joarder	II
9	*Reazuddin Mandal	II	6	Mahitabuddin Ahmed	II
10	*Latifuddin Ahmed	II	8	*Rusuddin Khan	II
11	Nesabuddin Sarker	II	10	*Md Jansheruddin	II
12	*Md Azizuddin	II	11	*Piran Kishore Seal	II
13	Md Sartaruz Ali	II	Pabna Guru Training School.		
14	Mahammad Ali	II	1	Md Monhajuddin Sarker	II
15	Md Kalsojah Sarker	II	3	*Md Abdus Samad Mia	II
16	Kalmuddin Ahmed	II	4	Md Wasimuddin Mia	II
18	Md Ramjan Ali Bakshi	II	5	Md Fazlul Karim	II
19	Dabiruddin Sarker	II	6	Md Anwar Hossain	II
20	*Lakubuddin Ahmed	II	8	Mahamed Ali Mia	II
21	Mafizuddin Sarker	II	9	*Md Abul Bari Mia	II
22	Md Abu Bakar Sarker	II	10	*Md Akbar Hossain	II
23	Md Osman Ghani	II	11	Md Hassanuddin	II
24	Majiruddin Prodhan	II	13	Kshitish Chandra Sarker	II
26	*Dhim Mamud Sarker	II	14	*Md Mahtassenuddin Mia	I
27	Md Naderuzzaman	II	15	Md Raahanuddin	II
28	*Md Samsul Haque	II	16	Debi Prosad Bhattacharjee	I
29	Esmail Hossain	II	17	Dhirendra Kumar Bhowmik	II
30	Abdul Gafur Sarker	II	18	Md Biharamuddin	II
31	*Sah Momtazuddin	II	19	Md Korban Ali	II
33	Abdul Wahed	II	20	Md Sovan Ali	I
34	Md Abdur Razziq Mia	II	22	Prafull Kumar Dass	II
35	Md Abdur Rahman	II	23	Rajani Kanta Tarani Dass	II
36	*Abdul Wahab	II	24	Haribandhu Dutta	II
37	Mominuddin Ahmed	II	26	*Md Habiul Hossain	II
38	*A K Maqbul Ahmed	II	27	Ashutosh Mondal	II
39	*Md Ehasah Talukder	II	29	Md Mububur Rahman Khan	II
40	Mahuddin Sardar	II	30	*Md Khan Azizul Haque	II
41	Mahammad Ali Ahmed	II	32	Makhun Lal Adhikary	II
<i>Private candidates</i>			33	*Jahuddin Ahmed	II
1	Aminullah Bhuya	II	34	Md Molam Kabir Khan	II
3	*Md Tovebullah	II	35	*Sontosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	I
Gaibandha Guru Training School			37	Aswini Kumar Chaki	I
1	Ayezuddin Bopari	II	39	Md Nutal Islam	II
2	Shah Ayenuddin	II	40	Md Tazuddin	II
3	Khandker Abdur Rahim	II	<i>Private candidates</i>		
4	Syed Abunaser Md Siddique	II	2	*Md Abul Hossain	II
5	Abdur Rahman Sarkar	II	3	*Md Mahsin Ali	II
6	Paniruddin Sarker	II	Malda Guru Training School.		
7	Ayezuddin Sarker	I	1	Shaikh Darasatulla	II
8	*Md Bidruzaman	I	2	Chhobi Lal Chowdhury	II
9	*Abdur Rahman Khondker	II	4	Md Fazlur Rahman	II
10	Md Yeasin Ali	II	6	Shaikh Ali Muhammad	II
<i>Private candidates</i>			8	*Md Abbas Ali Mia	II
1	Md Mohzuddin Mondal	II	9	Basanta Kumar Mondal	II
2	*Md Tasadduq Hossain Mondal	II	10	Ram Narayan Mondal	II
3	Nader Hossain Mondal	II	12	Mu Kasim Ali	II
4	Balarani Saha	II	13	*Md Emdad Ali	II
Bogra Guru Training School.			14	Muhammad Afghan Ali	II
1	Maisei Ali Mondal	II	15	Muhammad Abdus Saflar	II
2	Jonab Ali Milki	II	16	Abdur Rahman	II
3	Md Baharuddin	II	17	Manindra Bhuvan Das	I
4	Md Fazlur Rahman Dewan	II	18	Mohan Lal Karmakar	II
5	Brojendra Kumar Biswas	I	19	Harish Chandra Sarker	II
6	Md Alefuddin Mandal	II	21	*Shaikh Labanuddin	II
7	Manindra Lal Bhowmik	I	22	Abul Hossen	II
8	Md Ishaque Ali	II	23	Sajeman Biswas	II
9	*Atal Bohari Mandal	I	25	Jogendra Nath Karmakar	II
10	Md Hossain Ali	II	26	Ramani Kanta Goswami	II
11	Jaki Md Din Khan	II	27	Nani Gopal Roy	II
12	Md Lutfur Rahman	II	28	Garish Chandra Mondal	II
13	Md Jalaluddin Yousoff	II	29	Harendra Nath Saha	II
14	Abed Ali Mondal	II	31	Md Ghyasuddin	II
15	*Md Mojruruddin Akhand	II	32	Shaikh Jamsed Ali	II
16	Ramesh Chandra Sarker	II	34	Muhammad Muslim	II
17	Md Jamaluddin Mandal	II	36	*Tajab Ali Mondal	II
19	*Md Enayetullah	II	37	Muhammad Moniruddin	II
20	Md Gholam Mostafa Khan	II	<i>Private candidates</i>		
21	Moniruddin Ahmed	II	3	Bhagirath Mondal	II
22	Syed Md Abdul Hannan	II	4	Tarani Kumar Das	II
23	*Mazhar Ali Sarker	II	5	Abdul Hadi	II
24	Nasiruddin Pramanik	II	B RAHMAN,		
25	Dhirendra Nath Sarker	II	<i>Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.</i>		
28	*Md Yakub Ali	II			
29	*Md Ramjan Ali Swarnakar	I			
31	*Md Osman Ghani	II			
32	*Khondkar Md Moksed Ali	II			
33	*Badaruddin Ahmed	II			
34	*Saikh Mazed Ali	II			
35	Ajit Kumar Modak	I			

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Chinsura, the 6th April 1939

The undermentioned teachers are declared to have passed the Departmental Examination on the Art and Practice of Teaching held on Monday, the 20th March 1939, at the Hooghly Training School —

(Arranged in order of merit)

- 1 Hemkanta Mandal, Head Master, Mahnad Middle English School (Hooghly)
- *2 Dulal Chandra Sadhu Khan Head Master, Chinsura Mansatala Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly)
- 3 Syed Kamaruddin Ahmed, Assistant Teacher, St John's High School Bandel (Hooghly)
- 4 Phani Bhusan Jana, Head Master, Kakra Middle English School (Midnapore)
- *5 Sudhir Kumar Som, Teacher, Gourhari Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly)
- 6 A K M Waliullah, Head Master, Dabra Junior Madrasah (Hooghly)
- 7 Radhapada Basu, Second Master, Jamgram Middle English School (Hooghly)
Abdul Quader, Head Master, Nawabpur Junior Madrasah (Hooghly)
- 9 Govindadas Datta, Second Master, Kalipur Middle English School (Burdwan)
- 10 Shaikh Enamul Kibria, Head Master, Babnan Middle English School (Hooghly)
- 11 Hemanta Kumar Hazra, Second Master, Mougram Middle English School (Burdwan)
- 12 Jatindranath Misra, Second Master, Aharbelma Middle English School (Burdwan)
- *13 Nema Chand Bhattacharyya, Third Teacher, Babuganj Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly)

*Permitted as a special case

- 14 Chand Charan Dey, Teacher, Sitapur Junior Madrasah (Hooghly)
- 15 Shyamapada Dutta, Head Master, Billaigram Middle English School (Burdwan)
- 16 Bibhuti Bhusan Dutta, Head Master, Bajua Middle English School (Hooghly)
- *17 Joy Narain Seth, Head Master, Telimpara Free Primary School (Hooghly)
- 18 Shib Chandra Ghosh, Second Master, Barua Middle English School (Burdwan)
- 19 Jamini Kanta Sinha, Third Pandit, Keshabchak-Talpur Middle English School (Hooghly)
- 20 Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Head Master, Masagram Middle English School (Burdwan)
- *21 Panchanon Ghosh Head Master, Gourhari Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly)
- 22 Ananta Kumar Naskar, Head Master, Ghoranash Middle English School (Burdwan)
Amulya Ratan Mukherjee, Head Master, Rajgram Middle English School (Bankura)
- *24 Chandra Madhab Bhattacharyya, Head Master, Chatra Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly)
- 25 Amarendranath Majumdar, Third Pandit, Silda Middle English School (Midnapore)
- 26 Satish Chandra Mudri, Second Master, Anukhal Middle English School (Burdwan)
- 27 Gouranga Pramanik, Teacher, Ballavpur Middle English School (Hooghly)
- 28 Kritibas Nath, Head Master, Hirbandh Middle English School (Bankura)
- 29 Sudhakar Roy, Third Pandit, Bhedia Middle English School (Burdwan)

*Permitted as a special case

P C MUKHERJI,

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART II

Advertisements.

Notices.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION

Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 5 OF 1939

WHEREAS creditor Indo-Burma Traders Bank, Ltd., Anderkilla, Chittagong, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated the 29th of March 1939, to have declared debtor Barada Charan Dhar, son of late Ramdas Dhar, of Dabua police-station Raozan, district Chittagong, an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, and this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 15th day of May 1939 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the petitioning creditor

G B SYNGE, District Judge

Chittagong, the 12th April 1939

In the Court of the District Judge of Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvent Bishnupada Bhattacharyya son of late Tripura Charan Bhattacharyya of Chunghurah, thana Bargachhi, district Howrah, has applied in this Court for final discharge in Insolvency Case No 14 of 1938 and that the 6th day of May 1939 has been fixed for the hearing thereof

B K BASU District Judge
Howrah, the 3rd April 1939

(539-1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the discharge petition of Habul Chand Ghose, son of late Itu Charan Ghose, of Konnagar Puratanbazar, thana Uttarpara, district Hooghly, has been filed in this Court in Insolvency Case No 9 of 1938, and that the 18th May 1939 has been fixed for the hearing thereof

K C CHUNDER, District Judge
Chinsura, the 5th April 1939

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 104 OF 1938

P. A. Francis of 25, Shri Amon Lane, Ekbalpore, 24 Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(501—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 191 OF 1938

Suman Arora of 10/1, L. Jagannath Sarkar Lane, Kudderpore, 24 Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 31st day of March 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(502—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 211 OF 1938

Tincom Das of 101, Mudraly Road, Metiabruz, 24 Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 29th day of March 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(503—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 249 OF 1938

Mrs. K. Davis of 5, Harvey Street, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for her discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 29th day of March 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(504—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 254 OF 1938

Mrs. Esther King of 214, Lower Circular Road, 24 Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for her discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 31st day of March 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(505—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 272 OF 1938

Santosh Kumar Nandy of Nuhati, 24-Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 29th day of March 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(506—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 315 OF 1938

Gerald Arnold Woodward of 134, Loco Quarters, Chitpore, 24 Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(507—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 331 OF 1938

Pinatdan Das Gupta of 20/2/2, Iswar Ganguly Lane, Kalighat, 24-Parganas, applicant

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge
(508—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.**INSOLVENCY CASE No 11 OF 1939**

Md Joyval Abedin of 45 Tiljala 1st Lane, at present 57, Pump House Road Tollygunge 24-Parganas, applicant

To Bahadur Khan Kabuly of 70 Tiljala Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors

ON the 31st day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939

(500-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 80 OF 1939**

G E Loughran alias B Loughran of 76 Frith Quarters Sealdah, Narkeldanga 24-Parganas applicant

To Md Sariff of 162 Behaghata Main Road, Behaghata 24 Parganas and others, creditors

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 31st March 1939

(514-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 76 OF 1939**

Keshu Pandey of Itagarh Purani Bazar Itagarh 24-Parganas, applicant

To Bhojra Singh of Khurdah Bazar, Khurdah, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors

ON the 22nd day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT Sub Judge

Alipore the 31st March 1939

(510-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 81 OF 1939**

Andrew McLaughlin of Oriental Gas Company, Narkeldanga, 24-Pargana applicant

To Gopendra Nath Ghosh of 12 Ram Mohan Roy Road Calcutta, and others, creditors

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT Sub Judge

Alipore, the 29th March 1939

(511-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 77 OF 1939**

Krish Chandra Datta of 10 Ananda Path Road, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor applicant

To E C Fulton, Guard, E B Railway Sealdah 24-Parganas, debtor

ON the 23rd day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub Judge

Alipore, the 1st April 1939

(511-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.**INSOLVENCY CASE No 82 OF 1939**

Samuel Fritthal of 1 Surat Ghosh Street Entally 24-Parganas applicant

To Gopal Das Mohata of 71, South Road, Entally Calcutta, and others, creditors

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub Judge

Alipore, the 29th March 1939

(512-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 78 OF 1939**

Durgadas Dutt of Dhakuria, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant

To B P Roy, c/o H K Sen, Pleader, Small Cause Court Calcutta, and others, creditors

ON the 15th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 20th March 1939

(512-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.**INSOLVENCY CASE No 84 OF 1939**

Sumotty Rudra of 8, Moyurbhany Road Kidderpore, 24-Pargana, applicant

To Gangadin Sha of 8 Moyurbhany Road, Kidderpore, 24-Pargana, and others, creditors

ON the 27th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub Judge

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939

(516-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.**INSOLVENCY CASE No 85 OF 1939**

Peter Daniel Thomas of 2 Gas Street, Behaghata
24-Parganas applicant

To Maritime General Store 159/G, Dhurrumtola
Street, Calcutta and others, creditors

ON the 27th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939

(517-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 87 OF 1939**

Dulara Dhanu of Dhankhet, Matlaburuz 24-
Parganas, applicant

To Raghuram Sha of 488, Circular Garden Reach
Road, Babubazar, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors

ON the 28th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939

(518-1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas**INSOLVENCY CASE No 88 OF 1939**

Normal Didman of 12/1 Chella Road Alipore
24-Parganas, applicant

To Chagmal Ashoka of 203, Harrison Road
Calcutta and others, creditors

ON the 29th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939

(519-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 403 OF 1938**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th September 1938, filed by Milan Chandra Mitra of 120B, Rash Behari Avenue, police-station Tollygunge 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 25th September 1939

Dated this 25th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

(520-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 412 OF 1938**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 20th September 1938, filed by Akul Haran Saha of 9/1, Shanagar

Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

(521-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 421 OF 1938**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd November 1938 filed by Purasattam Das Maharaj of 20, Circular Road, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 27th September 1939

Dated this 27th day of March 1939

(

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

(522-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 426 OF 1938**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th September 1938 filed by Kabi Charan Chamar of 21, Govind Road, Litagarh, police-station Khardah, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 21st September 1939

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

(523-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 431 OF 1938**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th November 1938 filed by (1) Bhore Lal Swami and (2) M. Chand Swami of 19, Koreya Road, police-station Ballygunge, 24-Parganas, debtors, and on the application of the debtors themselves and on reading their application and hearing their pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents

It is further ordered that the debtors do apply for their discharge by 24th September 1939

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

(524-1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 447 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th November 1938, filed by Syed Mohammed Razi of Kasapara, Matiaburuz, police-station Mouchikhola, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(525—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 449 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th November 1938, filed by Chattu Lal of 2/3, Bhukailash Road, Ekbalpore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(526—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 451 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition dated 29th November 1938, filed by Azizul Haque of Batanagore N Street No 16, police-station Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 27th September 1939.

Dated this 27th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(527—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 458 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd December 1938, filed by Kanai Lal Maiti of 3/18, Kundoo Lane, police-station Mamuktala, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(528—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 467 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th December 1938, filed by Gilbert Frank Viner of 45 Ekbalpore Road, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(529—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 468 OF 1938

PURSUANT to a petition dated 10th December 1938 filed by Ramsrup Roy of Nadul, police station Matiaburuz, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(530—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 5 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th January 1939, filed by Charles Aloysius Souce of Gutta, Sonarpur, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(531—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 12 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition dated 7th January 1939, filed by Jagannath Nath of 20, Monoharpukur Road, police-station Pollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(532—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 17 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th January 1939, filed by Lakshmi Narayan alias F. Manuel alias Jimmy Daniel of 3, Bridge Road, police-station Alipore 24 Parganas debtor and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(533—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 18 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 12th January 1939, filed by Kanan Lal of 1/1/A, Debandra Ghosh Road, Bhowanipore 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(534—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 19 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition dated 13th January 1939, filed by Khagendra Nath Ghose of 8, Raipara, Sati Dum-Dum 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(535—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 28 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 20th January 1939, filed by Smt Binapani Debi of 18B, Bukhtear Shah Road police-station Tollgunge, 24-Parganas debtor, and on the application of the debtor herself and on reading her application and hearing her pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for her discharge by 18th September 1939

Dated this 17th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(536—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 46 OF 1939

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 7th February 1939 filed by Adalat Nunia of Lakshmighat, Khardah police-station Khardah, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939

Dated this 24th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge
(537—1)

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 60 OF 1938

Kartik Chandra Koyal, applicant

WHEREAS Kartik Chandra Koyal of Banki alias Radhapur police-station Falta, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication dated 14th September 1938, against debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 11th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 94 OF 1938

Sk Akub Ali, applicant

WHEREAS Sk Akub Ali of Faiz Chak alias Dargapur, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 208 OF 1938

Piru Mia, applicant

WHEREAS Piru Mia of Jagaddal police-station Jagaddal 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 274 OF 1938

Lalit Behary Dev applicant

WHEREAS Lalit Behary Dev of 9 Priabhuram Sankar Lane Entally 24-Parganas, debtor, does not proceed with his application for discharge, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 19th August 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this 16th day of March 1939

A C DUTT Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 306 OF 1938

Raghubir Chamar applicant

WHEREAS Raghubir Chamar of Garulia police-station Nawpara, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time it is ordered that the order of adjudication dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this 15th day of March 1939

A C DUTT Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 310 OF 1938

Baidyanath Mukherjee applicant

WHEREAS Baidyanath Mukherjee of P 299 Darga Road, Park Circus, police-station Beniapukur 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this 15th day of March 1939

A C DUTT Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 313 OF 1938

Sk Nabab Ali, applicant

WHEREAS Sk Nabab Ali of 9/1, Mohini Mohan Road, Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 16th September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this 16th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No 332 OF 1938

Gurindra Bhushan Biswas, applicant

WHEREAS Gurindra Bhushan Biswas of 8A, Jadunath Mitra Lane Manicktola, 24-Parganas, debtor does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication dated 16th September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this 16th day of March 1939

A C DUTT, Sub-Judge

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

MANGANESE ORE (items 1, 2 and 3) and Bauxite Ore which were advertised for sale at 8 a.m. on 12th April 1939 at No 20 Coal Berth (vide "Calcutta Gazette" and "Calcutta Exchange Gazette", dated 23rd March 1939) will be sold by public auction at 8 a.m. on 10th May 1939 at No 20 Coal Berth, Kidderpore Docks

C J COLMAN,

Traffic Manager,

Port Commissioners (actg.)

Calcutta the 20th April 1939

(542-1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY

CANE AGRONOMIST United Provinces Sugarcane Research Scheme Age 23-28 and 30 in the case of Government servants Maximum age limit may be relaxed up to 5 years Pay for direct recruits Rs 175 500, the pay of persons who have been in continuous Government service since 15th July 1931 will be fixed under rules 25 and 28 of the United Provinces Agricultural Service, Class II, Appointment and Service Rules Qualifications—(a) A University degree in Science or Agriculture or (in the case of U. P. candidates only) Diploma of L. Ag., Cawnpore (b) Two years' post-graduate training or experience in sugarcane agronomy, and (c) Knowledge of and practical experience in the conduct of field trial experimentation and the statistical interpretation of results are essential Candidates should in addition possess experience in sugarcane research and in administration Full details on application to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Last date for applications 15th May 1939

Delhi the 12th April 1939

(543-1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCIES

THREE Leadsman Apprentices (one reserved for Muslims) in the Bengal Pilot Service Age below 23 years on 1st July 1939 Qualifications Certificate of Competency as Second Mates (Foreign Going) Preference will be given to candidates who have passed through the Training Ship "Dufferin" Full details on application from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Last date for applications 15th May 1939

Delhi, the 12th April 1939

(544-1)

Lost Receipt

A RECEIPT numbered 581, dated 27th February 1939 and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Note Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security—

G P Note No	Term	Amount	Holder's name
022539	5 % 1945-55	Rs 800	Sushama Ghose Chowdhury,

Name of the proprietress—Sushama Ghose Chowdhury

Residence—26, Nidhiram Manjees Lane, Khoorat Road, Howrah

(538-1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,
and

In the matter of the Model Sugar Mills, Ltd. (in
voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, a meeting of the creditors of the Model Sugar Mills, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at 151, Tarak Pramanik Road Calcutta, on Friday, the 12th of May 1939, at 1 p.m.

DHARANINATH UKIL,
Liquidator

101 Sitaram Ghosh Street Calcutta, the 18th April
1939 (545-1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 2 p.m.
to 5 p.m.

The Reading Rooms are open to persons above 18
years of age

The Library is a free Lending Library, open to any one
residing in any part of India. There is no subscription
to pay, but security in cash is essential

M. A. ADULLAH, Librarian

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" of
4th May 1939.

OWING to Gazetted holiday on the 3rd May 1939
on account of Fateha Dazdaham, the following special
arrangements have been made for the printing of the
"Calcutta Gazette" that will issue on the 4th May
1939 —

All MSS of notifications, declarations, etc., that are
to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be
received in the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th
April 1939, and all proofs must be returned to Press
by 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939, positively

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication
in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in
the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April
1939, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited
by 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th April 1939

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press
not later than 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939.

GEO W DAVIS,

Supdt, Govt Printing, Bengal

Bengal Govt Press, Alipore, the 18th April 1939.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CAN be obtained at Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and Sales Office, ground floor,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta

Advertisements for Calcutta Gazette, Civil List, Indian Law Reports (Calcutta Series)
are accepted at both offices

Prepayment of price and forwarding charges is necessary. No invoices are submitted
and no credit allowed.

Purchasers by post must remit cost either by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury
Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque, Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mutual
banks are sent, they must include discount charges. Service stamps and crossed Postal Orders
will not be accepted. All remittances must be made payable to the Superintendent, Bengal
Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.

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Purchasers must write their names and addresses clearly and legibly when ordering

Unless registration is specially requested, all book packets are sent unregistered at con-
signee's risk. No responsibility for loss in transit can be accepted by the Publisher.

Annual subscription to addenda and corrigenda slips for each priced publication is rupee
one and annas eight inclusive of forwarding charges payable in advance. Casual supplies at
the rate of annas two per issue

No book can be issued free on public service without the previous sanction of the Depart-
ment under whose orders the book is published. Indenting officers must first obtain sanction
from the Department concerned and submit to Publication Branch, Bengal Government Press,
Alipore, when indenting

Cash purchases may be made from Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Postal enquiries and orders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press,
Alipore, Bengal.

Catalogues free on application.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted.

Name of drug.	Price per lb in powder form			Price in 5 grain tablets				Price by weight per lb.
	For 60 lbs and upwards	For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets.	500 tablets.	250 tablets.		
Taken at a time								
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a	Rs a.	Rs.	
Quinine Bisulphate	18	19	20	16	8 0	4 4	..	
„ Hydrobromide	23	24	25	20	10 0	5 4	..	
„ Bihydrobromide	26	27	28	23	11 8	6 0	..	
„ Salicylate	24	25	26	.		..	..
„ Tannate—80 per cent, 85 per cent	14	15	16				14*	

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	.. „ 19 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 20 „

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 14 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 14 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 14 „

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 12-8 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 12-8 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. „ 12-8 „

Tetraquina.

Irrespective of quantity ..	Per lb Rs. a. 13 8
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For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Quinine Hydrochloride.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	23 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	24 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	20 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	21 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	12 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	13 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	14 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	9 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	9 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	10 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	10 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	10 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indentors will be rationed in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,
and
In the matter of the Model Sugar Mills, Ltd. (in
voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to section
209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a
meeting of the creditors of the Model Sugar Mills,
Ltd (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at
154 Tarak Pramanik Road Calcutta on Friday, the
12th of May 1939 at 4 p.m.

DHARANINATH UKIL,
Liquidator

103, Sitaram Ghosh Street Calcutta the 18th April
1939

(545-1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

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M ASADULLAH, Librarian

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not later than 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939.

GEO W DAVIS,

Supdt, Govt Printing, Bengal.

Bengal Govt Press, Alipore, the 18th April 1939.

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Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mufal
banks are sent, they must include discount charges. Service stamps and crossed Postal Order
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from the Department concerned and submit to Publication Branch, Bengal Government Press,
Alipore, when indenting

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Alipore, Bengal.

Catalogues free on application.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted

Name of drug.	Price per lb in powder form.			Price in 5 grain tablets.			
	For 60 lbs. and upwards	For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets.	500 tablets	250 tablets.	Price by weight per lb.
Taken at a time.							
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs.
Quinine Bisulphate	18	19	20	16	8 0	4 4	..
„ Hydrobromide	23	24	25	20	10 0	5 4	..
„ Bihydrobromide	26	27	28	28	11 8	6 0	..
„ Salicylate	24	25	26	..	.	..	..
„ Tannate—80 per cent., 85 per cent	14	15	16	.	..	.	14*

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	.. " 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 20 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 14 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 14 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 14 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 12-8 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 12-8 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 12-8 "

Tetraquina.

	Per lb
Rs. a.	
Irrespective of quantity ..	13 8
For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	

Quinine Hydrochloride.

	Per lb.
Rs. a.	
For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	23 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	24 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	20 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	21 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	26 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	12 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	13 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	14 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	9 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	9 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	10 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).

For 60 lbs and upwards at a time ..	10 0
For 6 lbs and over but less than 60 lbs at a time ..	10 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs ..	11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indentors will be rationed in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

Quinine Sulphate powder will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries, Missionaries, Railways, Police, Jails, Forest, P W D, Irrigation and other Departmental Hospitals and Dispensaries, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam at the concession rate of Rs 18 per lb irrespective of quantities. But other Government Institutions will receive Quinine Sulphate at the usual rate as mentioned above.

General public and firms are not supplied with any cinchona products from this jail.

Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).

Per bag Rs. 25.

4 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

2 8 per box of 200 tablets (for Bengal and other provinces)

12 1 per 5 boxes (for Bengal union board—transit charges including)

15 8 per lb.

5 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

15 8 per lb. (sold in 1 lb, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tins.)

5 grains Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

20 0 per 1,000 tablets.

10 0 „ 500 „

5 2 „ 250 „

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz and 4 oz only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

5 grains Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

22 0 per 1,000 tablets.

11 0 „ 500 „

5 10 „ 250 „

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb, 8 oz and 4 oz only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulphate Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge Powder and Tablets from the Principal Quinine Officer, to the Government of India, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

No cinchona products will be supplied for resale.

Local sale at the jail gate from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Terms.—Cash in advance by money order, "Treasury Challans," "Remittance Transfer Receipts" or crossed "Cheques."

In the case of Government officers payments will be recovered by Book Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices.

Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

2 Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

The name of the Railway or Steamer Station and Post Office and district must be written distinctly. Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.

Actual cost should always be remitted in advance

N B—Cinchona bark for preparation of B P tinctures and extracts only will be supplied from the Presidency Jail to manufacturing chemists and druggists, who must submit their indents through the Agents, Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co and Messrs. Chowdhury & Co of 4/5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A scale of postage is given below.

	1 oz	2 ozs	4 ozs	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb	1 lb
	As	As	As	As	As	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph.			7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb			7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb Tablets			7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Hydrochlor	7	7	7	7		0 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor	7	7	7	7		0 11
Quinine Tablets			7	7	11	0 11
Totaquina			7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph			7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph Tablets			7	7	11	0 11

	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	2 lb	3 lb	4 lb	5 lb	6 lb
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs. a
Quinine Sulph	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Cinchona Feb	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Cinchona Feb Tablets	0 15	1 8	1 11	1 15	2 7	2 15
Quinine Hydrochlor	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Quinine Tablets	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	1 15	2 3
Totaquina	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Crude Quinine Sulph	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserves the right to alter the price without notice.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART III

Acts of the Bengal Legislature.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION

No 409L.—17th April 1939 --The following Act of the Bengal Legislature, having been assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor, is hereby published for general information

Bengal Act IV of 1939.

THE BENGAL MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1939.

[*Passed by the Bengal Legislature*]

[Assent of the Governor was first published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939]

An Act to regulate the employment of women in factories for certain periods before and after childbirth and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the employment of women in factories for certain periods before and after childbirth and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title,
extent and
commencement

1 (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939

(2) It extends to the whole of Bengal

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) “child” includes a still born child

(b) “employer” includes the occupier of a factory and the manager of a factory,

(c) “factory” means a factory as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the Factories Act 1934 and includes a place declared to be a factory under sub-section (1) of section 5 of that Act but does not include a seasonal factory, XXV of 1934

(d) “maternity benefit” means the sum of money payable under the provisions of this Act to a woman employed in a factory,

(e) “medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner nominated for the purposes of this Act by the employer with the approval of the Inspector of Factories,

(f) “wages” means wage as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, IV of 1936

(g) “woman” means a woman worker, and

(h) expressions used but not defined in this Act, have the same meanings as in the Factories Act 1934

Employment of,
or work by,
women in fac-
tories prohibi-
ted during
certain period

3. After this Act comes into force—

(1) no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, and

(2) no woman shall work in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of her delivery.

Right to and
liability for pay-
ment of mater-
nity benefit

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every woman employed in a factory shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of her average daily earnings calculated to the nearest quarter of an anna in the manner provided in sub-section (2) or at the rate of eight annas a day, whichever is greater, for the actual days of her absence, which shall include

The Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939

(Section 5)

holidays and non-working days, during the period of four weeks immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery and for the four weeks immediately following that day

Provided that a woman shall not be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has been employed in the factory of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for a period of not less than nine months immediately preceding the day of her delivery

(2) The average daily earnings referred to in sub-section (1) shall be calculated by dividing the total wages earned by the woman during the three months immediately preceding the date on which she gives notice under sub-section (1) of section 5 by the actual number of days on which she worked during that period

Procedure
regarding
payment of
maternity
benefit.

5. (1) Any woman entitled to maternity benefit under the provisions of this Act,—

- (a) who is pregnant may, on any day, give notice either orally in person or in writing in the form prescribed by rules made under this Act to the manager of the factory that she expects to be confined within one month next following and may therein nominate a person for purposes of section 6,
- (b) who has not given the notice referred to in clause (a) and has been delivered of a child, shall within seven days, give similar notice that she has given birth to a child

(2) When such notice is received, the employer shall permit the woman to absent herself from the factory from the day following the date of notice in the case mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) and from the day of delivery in the case mentioned in clause (b) thereof, until four weeks after the day of delivery

(3) An employer shall pay maternity benefit to a woman entitled thereto in such one of the following ways as the woman desires, namely —

- (i) for four weeks, within forty-eight hours of the production of a certificate signed by a medical practitioner stating that the woman is expected to be confined within one month of the date of the certificate, and for the remainder of the period for which she is entitled to maternity benefit under sub-section (1) of section 4, within forty-eight hours of the production of proof that she has given birth to a child, or
- (ii) for the said period up to and including the day of delivery, within forty-eight hours of the production of proof that she has given birth to a child, and for the remainder of the said period, within four weeks of the production of such proof, or
- (iii) for the whole of the said period, within forty-eight hours of the production of proof that she has given birth to a child.

Provided that a woman shall not be entitled to any maternity benefit or any part thereof, the payment of which is dependent upon the production of proof under this sub-section that she has given birth to a child, unless such proof is produced within six months of the day of her delivery

(4) The proof required to be produced under sub-section (3) shall be either a certified extract from a birth register under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873, or a certificate signed by a medical practitioner or such other proof as may be accepted by the employer

Ben.
Act IV of
1873

The Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939

(Sections 6—11)

Payment of
maternity
benefit in
case of a
woman's death.

6. (1) If a woman entitled to maternity benefit under this Act dies on the day of her delivery or during the period thereafter for which she is entitled to the maternity benefit, the employer's liability under sub-section (1) of section 4 shall not, by reason of her death, be discharged, and he shall pay the amount of maternity benefit due, if the newly born child survives her, to the person who undertakes the care of the child, and, if the child does not survive her, to the person nominated by her under sub-section (1) of section 5 or, if she has made no such nomination, to her legal representative

(2) If a woman dies during the period for which she is entitled to maternity benefit but before giving birth to a child, the employer shall be liable only for the period up to and including the day of her death, provided that any sum already paid to her in excess of such liability under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 5 shall not be recoverable from her legal representative. Any amount due at the woman's death shall be paid to the person nominated by her under sub-section (1) of section 5, or, if she has made no such nomination, to her legal representative

No notice of
dismissal to
be given to a
woman in
certain cases

7. (1) When a woman absents herself from work in accordance with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or on such a day that the notice will expire during such absence

(2) (a) No notice of dismissal given without sufficient cause by an employer to a woman within a period of six months before her delivery shall have the effect of depriving her of any maternity benefit to which but for such notice she may have become entitled under this Act

(b) If any question arises as to whether any notice of dismissal is one to which clause (a) applies, such question shall be referred to the Inspector of Factories. An appeal from the Inspector's decision shall, within sixty days thereof, lie to the Labour Commissioner whose decision shall be final

Penalty for
working for
payment during
permitted period
of absence

8. If a woman does any work for which she receives payment in cash or kind after she has been permitted by her employer to absent herself under the provisions of section 5, she shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees

Penalty for
contravention
of the Act
by an employer
and application
of fine in
payment of
compensation

9. (1) If any employer contravenes any provision of this Act, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

(2) Whenever a Court imposes a fine under this section or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise such a sentence, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied in the payment of compensation to the woman concerned for any loss or damage caused to her by the contravention of a provision of this Act on account of which the fine has been imposed

Penalty for
contravention
of the Act by
a woman

10. If any woman works in any factory within four weeks after the day of her delivery, she shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees

Cognizance of
offences

11. (1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the Inspector of Factories, and no such prosecution shall be instituted until the expiry of the period of appeal under sub-section (2) or, if such an appeal is preferred, unless the Labour Commissioner, by his order thereon sanctions a prosecution

The Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939

(Sections 12—15)

(2) Where the Inspector of Factories decides either to institute a prosecution under this Act or to grant sanction thereto, he shall forthwith communicate his order to the person complained against, who may, within thirty days of the date of the said order, appeal to the Labour Commissioner against such decision. The decision of the Labour Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

(3) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence against this Act or any rules thereunder.

Appeal against refusal to prosecute or grant sanction thereto

12. Where on an application by an employer or a woman in such behalf, the Inspector of Factories refuses either to institute a prosecution under this Act or to grant previous sanction thereto, he shall without delay communicate to the applicant his order of refusal, and an employer or a woman aggrieved by such order may, within thirty days of the date thereof appeal to the Labour Commissioner against such order. The decision of the Labour Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

Limitation of prosecution.

13. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder unless complaint thereof has been made to the Inspector of Factories within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Rules

14. (1) The Provincial Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the preparation and maintenance of a muster roll or register or a combined muster roll and register, and the particulars to be entered in such muster roll, register or combined muster roll and register or in the register kept or deemed to have been kept under section 41 of the Factories Act, 1934, XXV of 1934.
- (b) the inspection of factories for the purposes of this Act by Inspectors of Factories,
- (c) the exercise of powers and the performance of duties by Inspectors of Factories for the purposes of this Act,
- (d) the method of payment of maternity benefit in so far as provision has not been made in this Act,
- (e) the forms of notices under clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, and
- (f) procedure to be observed in the disposal of appeals under sub-section (2) of section 7 or sub-section (2) of section 11 or section 12.

(3) Any such rule may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Abstract of this Act and the rules thereunder to be exhibited.

15. An abstract of the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder in the local vernaculars shall be exhibited in a conspicuous manner by the employer in every part of a factory in which women are employed.

By order of the Governor,

E B H BAKER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART IV A

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 15421 A —13th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 29th March 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937, by Maulvi Abdul Hakim, M.L.A., be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March 1940 Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published after introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1937, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939, should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date

K ALI AFZAL,

Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE BENGAL TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1937.

A

BILL

further to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, in the manner hereinafter appearing, Act VIII of 1885

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1937

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint in this behalf

Amendment of section 1 2. In section 1 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (herein after referred to as the said Act), —

(1) clause (iv) of sub section (3) shall be omitted, and

(2) in sub clause (b) of clause (iv) of sub section (3) for the words “Bengal Legislative Council” the words “Bengal Legislature” shall be substituted

Amendment of section 3 3 In section 3 of the said Act—
After clause (1) the following shall be inserted, namely —

“(1a) ‘*Chandina* land’ means a market place or a place of trade having a group of shops, where commodities are bought and sold ”

After clause (5) the following shall be inserted, namely —

“(5a) ‘*Ijaradar* or farmer of rents’ means a person who collects rents on behalf of another on wages or remuneration and includes a temporary tenure-holder or a temporary undertenure-holder ”

“(5b) ‘*Ahamar* land’ means land owned by a proprietor or tenure-holder and cultivated by himself or by members of his family or by servants or labourers ”

After clause (6), the following shall be inserted, namely —

“(6a) ‘Land’ includes municipal land, *chandina* land and other land but does not include a mine ”

“(6b) ‘Municipal land’ means land included within a municipality as defined in Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 ” Ben Act XV of 1932

In clause (13) the words “or kind” shall be omitted

At the end of clause (17) the following words shall be added, namely —

“but does not include an *ijaradar* or a farmer of rents or a temporary tenure-holder or a temporary undertenure-holder ”

4. In section 4 of the said Act the clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be omitted.

The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937.

(Clauses 5—10.)

Amendment of
section 5

5. In sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act the words "or bringing it under cultivation" shall be omitted, and in sub-section (2) of this section after the words "cultivating it" the words "or using it in any other way" shall be inserted and the explanation in this section shall be omitted.

Repeal of
sections 6, 7, 8
and 9

6. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the said Act shall be repealed

Amendment of
section 12

7. For section 12 the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 12 (1) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by a sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to *patni* or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument

(2) A registering officer shall not accept for registration any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or usufructuary mortgage a permanent tenure in favour of any person other than the sole landlord of such tenure, unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process fee of the prescribed amount for a notice to be served on the landlord stating the fact of such transfer

(3) When any such instrument is admitted to registration the registering officer shall send to the Collector the process fee and the notice of the transfer in the prescribed form and the Collector shall cause the said notice to be served on the landlord named in the notice or his common agent, if any, in the prescribed manner "

Amendment of
section 13

8. For section 13 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 13 (1) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof or when a mortgage of a permanent tenure other than an usufructuary mortgage thereof is foreclosed, the court shall, before confirming the sale under rule 92 of order XXI in schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or making a decree or order absolute for the foreclosure, require the purchaser or mortgagee to pay into court the necessary process fee for the purpose of serving a notice of transfer to the landlord

Act V of
1908

(2) When the sale has been confirmed or the decree or order absolute for the foreclosure has been made, the court shall send to the Collector the said process fee and the notice in the prescribed form and the Collector shall cause the said notice to be served on the landlord or his common agent, if any, in the prescribed manner "

Amendment of
section 15

9. For section 15 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 15 When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the Collector shall cause the notice to be served on the landlord named in the notice or his common agent, if any, in the prescribed manner

Provided that where at the instance of the person succeeding, mutation is made in the rent-roll of the landlord within six months of the succession, the person succeeding shall not be required to give notice under this section "

Repeal of
Chapter IV.

10. Chapter IV of the said Act shall be omitted.

*The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937.**(Clauses 11—18.)*

Amendment of section 18A	11. In section 18A of the said Act the words "permanence" and "transferability" shall be omitted
Repeal of section 18B, and addition of new section 18BB	12 Section 18B shall be repealed and the following section shall be inserted thereafter, namely — 18BB The acceptance by a landlord of the mutation fee provided in section 88, shall operate as an express consent under that section to the division of any tenure or holding or to the distribution of rent payable in respect thereof "
Repeal of section 18C	13 Section 18C of the said Act shall be repealed
Addition of new section 18CC	14 After the repealed section 18C, the following new section shall be inserted — 18CC The mutation fee deposited with the Collector under section 88, shall, unless accepted or claimed by the landlord within three years from the date of the service of notice, be forfeited to the Government to be credited to the district boards within the respective jurisdiction of which such fees accumulate "
Amendment of section 19	15. In section 19 of the said Act— (a) For sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely 19 (1) Every <i>ranyat</i> or under <i>ranyat</i> shall have the right of occupancy in his holding and shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to transfer and succession to his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, save and except that he shall not be required to give any notice to the Collector, to be served on the landlord under section 15 of this Act " (b) In sub-section (2) the words, brackets and figures or clause (iv)" shall be omitted
Repeal of sections 20 and 21	16 Sections 20 and 21 of the said Act shall be repealed
Amendment of section 22	17 In proviso to sub section (2) of section 22 of the said Act for the words beginning with "a fair and equitable sum for the use" and ending with "rents of occupancy <i>ranyats</i> " the following words shall be substituted, namely For the use and occupation of the same a proportionate sum of rent as settled according to the provisions of this Act "
Amendment of section 23A.	18 After clause (iv) of section 23A of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely — "(v) to do any work without the permission of the landlord which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let and which if not executed on the holding is either executed directly for its benefit or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it but no work executed by the tenant of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act, if it substantially diminishes the value of his holding "
Definition of improvements mentioned in section 23A	<i>Explanation</i> —Until the contrary is shown the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section — "(a) the construction of wells, tanks, water channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of irrigation or for drinking or for use of men and animals employed by tenants , (b) the preparation of land for irrigation ,

*The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937**(Clauses 19—24.)*

- (c) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water of land used for agricultural or other purposes,
 - (d) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural or other purposes,
 - (e) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the aforesaid works or alterations therein or additions thereto,
 - (f) the erection of houses whether of masonry bricks, stone or any other material whatsoever for the tenant and his family together with all necessary outhouses,
 - (g) the erection of masonry houses and buildings for religious, educational and charitable purposes
- Provided that the landlord may do any of the aforesaid works of improvements, but he shall not be entitled to claim any compensation or any enhancement of rents for any work of such improvements "

Amendment of
section 24

19. In section 24 of the said Act, for the words " at fair and equitable rates " the words " as settled according to the provisions of this Act " shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 25

20. In section 25, clause (b) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 26A

21. In section 26A of the said Act for the word, figures and letter " to 26J " the figures, letters and words " to 26C, 26E and 26-I " shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 26C

22. In section 26C of the said Act—

(1) the clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (2) shall be omitted, and

(2) in sub-section (3) for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely —

"(3) When any such instrument is admitted to registration, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the notice of the transfer in the prescribed form and the Collector shall cause the notice to be served on the landlord named in the notice or his common agent, if any, in the prescribed manner "

(3) both the provisos to sub-section (3) shall be omitted, and

(4) for sub-section (4) the following shall be substituted, namely --

"(4) In the case of a bequest, the court shall, before granting probate or letters of administration, require the applicant to file a notice giving particulars of the transfer in the prescribed form and to deposit a process fee of the prescribed amount for serving the said notice on the landlord named in the notice or his common agent, if any "

(5) sub-sections (5), (6) and (7) of this section shall be omitted.

Repeal of
section 26D

23. Section 26D of the said Act shall be repealed

Amendment of
section 26E.

24. In the first paragraph of section 26E of the said Act, the words beginning with " the landlord's transfer fee calculated " and ending with " transmission thereof to the landlord " shall be omitted, and the proviso to this sub-section shall be omitted, and

*The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937.**(Clauses 25—33.)*

in sub-section (2) of this section the words beginning with "and the landlord's transfer fee" and ending with "cost of transmission thereof to the landlord" shall be omitted, and

the first paragraph of sub-section (4) of this section shall be omitted and the following shall be substituted, namely —

"(4) When the sale has been confirmed, or the decree or order absolute for the foreclosure has been made, the court shall send to the Collector the notice of the sale or final foreclosure, in the prescribed form and the Collector shall cause the notice to be served on the landlord named in the notice or his common agent if any, in the prescribed manner", and

the proviso to sub-section (4) of this section shall be omitted

Repeal of sections 26F, 26G and 26H

25. Sections 26F, 26G and 26H of the said Act shall be omitted

Amendment of section 26 I

26. In section 26-I of the said Act, for sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely —

"(1) in section 26C 'transferee' includes the successors-in-interest of the transferee," and

for the first paragraph of sub-section (2) the following shall be substituted, namely —

"(2) in sections 26B and 26C 'transfer' includes bequest but in section 26C, it does not include," and

sub-section (4) shall be omitted

Repeal of sections 26J to 39

27. Sections 26J to 39 of the said Act shall be repealed

Repeal of Chapter VI

28. Chapter VI of the said Act shall be repealed, and the words "non-occupancy-*raiyat*" shall be deemed as omitted wherever they occur in the said Act

Amendment of section 48

29. For section 48 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

"48 An under-*raiyat* shall be liable to pay rent according to the provisions of section 51B or 51D of this Act"

Repeal of sections 48A and 48B

30. Sections 48A and 48B shall be repealed

Amendment of section 48C

31. For section 48C of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

"48C An under-*raiyat* shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on any of the following grounds and not otherwise, namely,—

(a) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent

Provided that if the under-*raiyat* pays through the court all arrears up to date together with such interest or damages as the court may award, he shall not be liable to ejectment on account of such arrears

(b) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of the tenancy

Repeal of section 48D

32. Section 48D of the said Act shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 48E

33. In section 48E of the said Act the words, brackets and letters "clause (c) or clause (d) of" shall be omitted.

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(Clauses 34—38)

Repeal of section 48F	34. Section 48F of the said Act shall be repealed.
Repeal of sections 48G, 48H and 49	35. Sections 48G, 48H and 49 of the said Act shall be repealed
Amendment of Chapter VIII	36. In Chapter VIII of the said Act, for the sub-heading "Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent" the sub-heading "Rules for the settlement of rents for all grades of tenants" shall be substituted
Repeal of sections 50 and 51	37. Sections 50 and 51 of the said Act shall be repealed
	38. After the repealed section 51, the following new sections shall be inserted, namely —
New section 51A (manner of determining the amount of rent payable by tenants under an estate in a permanently settled area)	"51A In a permanently-settled area, the rent payable in respect of a tenure or holding by a tenant to the proprietor of an estate shall not exceed, by more than 50 per cent, the revenue payable by such proprietor to the Government, in respect of such tenure or holding.
	<i>Explanation</i> --For the purposes of ascertaining the average revenue per acre of land in an estate, the entire amount of revenue payable in respect of that estate shall have to be divided into as many shares as there are acres of land, within the whole rented area of that estate
New section 51B (manner of determining amount of rent payable by each grade of tenants to superior landlord in a permanently-settled area)	51B In a permanently-settled area, the rent payable in respect of a tenure or holding by a tenant to his landlord shall not exceed by more than 50 per cent, the rent payable by such landlord to his superior landlord, in respect of such tenure or holding
New section 51C (provisions of 51A and 51B not applicable to permanent tenures, etc)	51C The provisions of sections 51A and 51B shall not apply to a tenant having a permanent tenure the rent of which is fixed in perpetuity or to a tenant having a <i>mukarrari</i> holding, who pays rent at a rate less than or equal to the rate as settled under this chapter
New section 51D (manner of determining rates of rent for tenants under revenue free lands, <i>khasmahal</i> , etc)	51D In a revenue-free estate or a rent-free tenure or holding or in a <i>khasmahal</i> , not subject to permanent settlement, a tenant shall pay rent to his landlord at a rate per acre payable according to this Act, in respect of similar lands situated in a permanently-settled area in the vicinity and if there exist more rates than one in such vicinity, such rates shall not exceed the average rate payable in respect of similar lands in that vicinity
New section 51E (rates of rent to be made permanent)	51E The rates of rent settled for all grades of tenants under the provisions of this Act, shall not be liable to any enhancement
New section 51F (proprietors and other landlords exempted from paying cess)	51F When the rates of rent payable by all grades of tenants shall be determined under this Act, all grades of landlords shall be exempted from paying any cess in respect of their rented lands, which they are at present liable to pay under any enactment for the time being in force in Bengal and the cultivating tenant or the tenant in actual occupation of the land under the landlord shall in respect of his own share of land, be liable to pay the full amount of such cess payable under the said enactment
New section 51G (Government to claim rent according to this Act in certain circumstances).	51G If after the passing but before the commencement of this Act, any proprietor sells his proprietary right of any estate to the Government, or if within that period any estate is sold for arrears of revenue, and the Government becomes the sole purchaser thereof, it shall be bound to claim and collect rent at the rates as settled by this Act.

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(Clauses 39—44)

New section 51H
(publication by
Government of
the average
revenue per acre)

51H Immediately after the passing of this Act, the Provincial Government shall ascertain and publish by a notification in the local official Gazette the average revenue payable per acre of land in every estate or *pargana* within the area covered by this Act and of which a general survey of the land has been made, and a record of rights published under the authority of the Government, and thereafter all grades of landlords in every such estate or *pargana* within the said area, shall, in their respective turn claim and collect rents from their respective grade of tenants according to the provisions of this Act

New section 51 I
(appointment of
Revenue Officers
to correct
record of rights)

51-I After the commencement of this Act the Government shall, as soon as possible appoint one or more Revenue Officers in every district at the cost of tenants who shall call upon all landlords and tenants or their authorised agents to have their record-of-rights corrected according to the assessment of rents and cesses made under this Act "

Amendment
of section 52

39. In sub-section (3) of section 52 of the said Act, for the words "unfair and inequitable" the words "not in accordance with the provisions of this Act" shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 53

40. For section 53 of the said Act the following shall be substituted namely —

"53 The rent payable by a tenant shall be paid in two equal instalments falling due on the last day of the months of Aashwin and Chaitra of the agricultural year "

Amendment of
section 54

41. In sub-section (4) of section 54 of the said Act, the last words "or that he has waived his rights under section 26D, 26E 26F or 26J" shall be omitted, and

in sub-section (5) of this section the words "or part of an instalment" shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 56

42. In sub-section (1) of section 56 of the said Act after the words "from the landlord" the words 'free of charge' shall be inserted

Amendment of
section 57

43 In sub-section (1) of section 57 of the said Act after the words "has been paid" the words 'otherwise than in money' shall be inserted

Amendment of
section 58

44. For sub-sections (1) (2) and (3) of section 58 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

58 (1) If a landlord or his agent refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars required by section 56 or 57 for any rent paid by the tenant or if a landlord or his agent refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge required in section 57 such landlord or his agent as the case may be, shall be held to have committed criminal breach of trust or cheating as the case may be and shall be liable to be convicted and sentenced under the Indian Penal Code

Provided that such conviction and sentence shall not debar the tenant to institute against his landlord a suit in the civil court having jurisdiction for giving an award for compensation

(2) If a landlord or his agent in the case of a tenant not being entitled to a receipt in full discharge required under section 57, refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same, the statement of accounts for any year required under that section or fails to prepare and retain a copy of the statement required under that section such landlord or agent, as the case may be, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees to be imposed under summary inquiry by the Collector."

*The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937**(Clauses 45—48)*

Amendment of
section 74

45. In sub-section (1) of section 74 of the said Act after the word "*mathai*" the word "*,tohor*" shall be inserted

In sub-section (2) of this section in clause (a) the words "clause (2) of section 41 of" shall be omitted, and

in clause (b) of this sub-section for the words "clause (3) of that section" the words "the *Cess Act, 1880*," shall be substituted, and

the two provisos to sub-section (2) of this section shall be omitted

Repeal of
sections 76 to 83

46. Sections 76 to 83 of the said Act shall be repealed

Amendment of
section 87

47. In section 87 of the said Act,

(a) in sub-section (3) the words "or in the case of a non-occupancy-*raiyat* six months from the date of the publication of the notice" shall be omitted, and

(b) sub-section (5) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 88

48. For section 88 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 88 A division of a tenure or holding or a distribution of rent payable in respect thereof, shall be binding on the landlord or landlords and a co-sharer tenant or tenants, if the notice of the division of tenure or holding or distribution of rent payable in respect thereof be given to the union board or union committee, as the case may be, in whose jurisdiction the tenure or holding is situated, to be served in the prescribed manner, upon the landlord or landlords or their common agent, and a co-sharer tenant or tenants with mutation fee of rupee one to be paid to the landlord or landlords

Provided that, it shall be competent for the landlord or landlords or the co-sharer tenant or tenants to file an objection to the proper court within one month from the date of service of the notice to the effect that the said division of tenure or holding or the distribution of rent payable in respect thereof, cannot be allowed on the ground that the statement in the notice with regard to the tenure or holding, the amount of rent or the quantity of land is inaccurate and the court concerned, shall, after hearing the parties, pass such order with regard to the division of tenure or holding or distribution of rent payable in respect thereof with such modification as it deems fit

Provided also that if no objection is filed by the landlord or landlords or their common agent or co-sharer tenant or tenants as provided for in the first proviso to this section within one month from the date of service of the said notice such division of tenure or holding or distribution of rent payable in respect thereof or both, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been properly made and legally binding upon the parties concerned from the date of such service and shall not be questioned in any court

Provided further that the notice hereinbefore mentioned shall be given—

(a) in the case of a transfer by sale, gift or bequest to the sub-registrar in whose office the instrument of such transfer is registered as soon as the registration is complete

(b) in the case of a transfer by auction sale, held by a court in execution of a decree or a certificate signed under the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act of 1913 where neither the purchaser nor the decree-holder is the sole landlord, to the court holding such sale as soon as the sale is

Ben Act
III of
1913

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(Clauses 49—55)

confirmed, and the sub-registrar or the court as the case may be, on payment to him or to it by the transferee, of a prescribed process fee, shall cause the said notice to be served in the prescribed manner upon the landlord or landlords or their common agent or co-sharer tenant or tenants "

49. After section 88 the following section shall be inserted, namely —

Insertion of
now section 88A

88A (1) In a tenure or estate where the number of co sharer landlords exceeds twenty, all such co sharer landlords shall be bound to appoint a common agent for the purposes of section 88 of this Act within six months from the passing of this Act

(2) One common notice served in the prescribed manner under section 88 of this Act, upon such common agent shall be deemed to have been served upon all co-sharer landlords

(3) In a tenure where the number of co-sharer landlords exceeds twenty but there is no common agent appointed by them, one general notice upon all co sharer landlords shall be served by posting one copy of such notice at the court house and one copy at the office of the Collector of the district in which the property is situate and by publishing the substance of such notice in the local newspaper prescribed by the court. Notices served in this manner shall be deemed to have been served upon all the co-sharer landlords

In such a case, *i.e.*, in the absence of common agent as required by this section, no notice by registered post shall be required "

Amendment of
section 99A

50. In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 99A of the said Act, the figures, word and the letters " 18, 26F and 48H " shall be omitted and clause (b) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 101

51. In section 101 of the said Act the proviso to sub section (1) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 102

52. In section 102 of the said Act, clause (b) shall be omitted and the following shall be substituted —

" (b) the class or classes to which each tenant belongs that is to say whether he is a tenure-holder, *rasyat*, *rasyat* holding at fixed rate or under-*rasyat*, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not" , and

in clause (e) of this section the words " and if the amount is gradually increasing amount, the time at which, and the increments by which it increases " shall be omitted and clause (g) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 104

53. In clause (a) of section 104 of the said Act, for the words " fair and equitable rents " the words " rents in the manner provided in Chapter VIII of this Act " shall be substituted and clause (b) shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 104A

54. In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 104A the words " subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act," shall be inserted as the beginning line, and

in clause (b) of this sub-section after the words " the Revenue Officer may " the words " subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act," shall be inserted, and

clauses (c) and (d) of this sub-section with the proviso and sub-section (2) shall be omitted

Repeal of
sections 104B
to 104D

55. Sections 104B to 104D of the said Act shall be repealed.

*The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937.**(Clauses 56 to 65)*

Amendment of
section 104G

56. In sub-section (1) of section 104G of the said Act, after the word "under" the words, letter and figures "section 104B sub-section (3) or" shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 104H

57. In sub-section (1) of section 104H of the said Act, the words, figures and letters "sections 104A to 104F" shall be omitted and the words, figures and letters "sections 104A, 104E and 104F" shall be substituted, and

in the first paragraph of sub-section (4) of this section, for the words "fair rent" the words "rent according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act" shall be substituted and

sub-section (6) of this section shall be omitted, and

in sub-section (8) of this section for the words, figures and letters "sections 104A to 104F" the word, figures and letters "104A, 104E and 104F" shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 104J

58. In section 104J of the said Act for the figures, letters and word "104A to 104F" the figures, word and letters "104A, 104E and 104F" shall be substituted, and the words "and to be fair and equitable rents" shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 105

59. In sub-section (1) of section 105 of the said Act, for the words "fair and equitable rent" the words "a rent according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act" shall be substituted, and

the explanation in this sub-section shall be omitted, and

in sub-section (2) of this section for the words "fair and equitable rent for the land" the words "rent according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act" shall be substituted, and

sub-sections (4), (5), (6) and (7) of this section shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 105A

60. In clause (g) of section 105A of the said Act, after the word "entered" the words "and if not what was the rent payable at that time" shall be omitted

Repeal of
sections 109B
and 109C

61. Sections 109B and 109C of the said Act shall be repealed

Amendment of
section 110

62. In clause (a) of section 110 of the said Act, the words and figures "subject to the provisions of sections 191 and 192" shall be omitted, and clause (b) of this section shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 111A

63. In section 111A for the figures, letters and word "104A to 104F" the figures, word and letters "104A, 104E and 104F" shall be substituted

Amendment of
section 111B

64. In section 111B of the said Act the word "fair", wherever it occurs, shall be omitted

Amendment of
section 112

65. In the second paragraph of sub-section (1) of section 112 of the said Act, the words "or of the rents payable by reason of enhancements lawfully made after the final publication of such record" shall be omitted, and

in clause (a) of this sub-section after the word "rents" the words "according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act" shall be inserted, and

clause (b) of this sub-section shall be omitted and in sub-section (2a) the letter, words and figures "104 to 104J (both inclusive)" shall be omitted and the figures, letters and word "104, 104A, 104F, 104G, 104H and 104J" shall be substituted

The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937

(Clauses 66—79)

Amendment of section 113	<p>66. For section 113 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —</p> <p>‘ 113 When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not be altered except on the ground of a subsequent alteration in the area of that tenure or holding ’</p>
Repeal of section 115	67. Section 115 of the said Act shall be repealed
Amendment of section 115C	68. In section 115C the proviso shall be omitted
Amendment of section 116	<p>69. In section 116 of the said Act, in the latter part, the words “ or to a proprietor’s private lands known as <i>khamar</i>, <i>nij</i>, <i>nij-jot</i>, <i>ziraat</i>, <i>su</i> or <i>khamat</i> where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year ” shall be omitted</p>
Amendment of section 147A	70. In sub-section (1) of section 147A of the said Act the proviso shall be omitted
Amendment of section 153	71. In clause (b) of section 153 of the said Act, for the words “ to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant ” the words “ to alter the rent on the ground of alteration in area ” shall be substituted
Amendment of section 154	72. In section 154, for the word “ enhancement ” the word “ alteration ” shall be substituted wherever it occurs in the section or in the marginal note
Amendment of section 157	73. In section 157 of the said Act, the words “ fair and equitable ” shall be omitted and for the words “ by the court ” the words “ according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of this Act ” shall be substituted
Amendment of section 158	74. In section 158 of the said Act the words “ non-occupancy- <i>raiyat</i> ” shall be omitted and the words “ with or without a right of occupancy ” shall be omitted and for the word “ enhancement ” the word “ alteration ” shall be substituted
Amendment of section 160	75. In section 160 of the said Act, the clauses (e) and (f) shall be omitted
Amendment of section 167	76. In section 167 of the said Act the sub-section (4) shall be omitted
Amendment of heading of Chapter XV	77. In Chapter XV of the said Act, in the heading “ Contract and custom ” the words “ and custom ” shall be omitted
Amendment of section 178	<p>78. In clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 178 of the said Act for the words “ in existence at the date of the contract ” the words “ existing from before or after the passing of this Act ” shall be substituted, and</p> <p>clause (e) of this sub-section shall be omitted, and</p> <p>in clause (g) of this sub-section for the word, letters and figures “ 26B to 26J ” the figures, letters and word “ 26B, 26C, 26E and 26-I ” shall be substituted and in clause (e) of sub-section (3) of this section the words and figures “ section 38 or ” shall be omitted and the proviso to this section shall be omitted</p>
Repeal of section 179.	79. Section 179 of the said Act shall be repealed.

The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1937

(Clauses 80—88.)

- Amendment of section 180** **80.** For section 180 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely —
- “180 A *rasyat*—
- (a) who, in any part of the country where the custom of *utbandi* prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, or
- (b) who holds land of the kind known as *char* or *diara*, shall acquire a right of occupancy and shall pay rents as settled according to the provisions of this Act ”
- Repeal of sections 180A to 180C** **81.** Sections 180A to 180C of the said Act shall be repealed
- Amendment of section 181** **82.** For section 181 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely —
- ‘181 The holder of a *ghatalah* or other service-tenure shall be an occupancy-*rasyat* and shall pay rent as settled under this Act ’
- Repeal of sections 182 and 183** **83.** Sections 182 and 183 of the said Act shall be repealed
- Amendment of section 188** **84.** In sub-section (1) of section 188 of the said Act—
- (1) clause (i) shall be omitted, and
- (2) in clause (ii) the words ‘ for enhancement of the rent of a tenure under section 7 or of a holding under section 30 or ’ shall be omitted, and
- (3) in clause (iii) the words, figures, brackets and letter “clause (b) of section 18” shall be omitted, and
- (4) in the same clause the words, figures, brackets and letters ‘ or clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of section 44 ’ shall be omitted, and
- (5) clause (iv) and clause (x) shall be omitted, and
- (6) in the proviso to sub-section (2) of this section the words and figures ‘under section 7 or section 30 for enhancement of rent or ’ shall be omitted
- Amendment of section 189** **85.** In section 189 of the said Act, sub-sections (3) and (4) and clauses (a) (ii), (a) (iii), (b), (d), (f), (g) and (m) of sub-section (5) shall be omitted
- Repeal of sections 191 and 195A** **86.** Sections 191 and 195A of the said Act shall be repealed
- Amendment of schedule II** **87.** In schedule II to the said Act—
- (1) in item No 6(c) on both sides (page 157) the words ‘cash or fixed quantity of produce or both as the case may be’ shall be omitted, and
- (2) in item No 8(c) on both sides (page 158) the words ‘cash or fixed quantity of produce or both as the case may be’ shall be omitted
- Amendment of schedule III** **88.** In part I of schedule III, to the said Act—
- (1) in item No 1 for the words beginning with ‘on account of any breach of a condition’ and ending with ‘of such breach’ the words ‘under this Act’ shall be substituted, and
- (2) item No 1(a) shall be omitted

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is a fact that the Permanent Settlement was granted to the landlords (zamindars) not merely for their own benefit but also for the benefit of *raiyats* of all grades. But the *raiyats* of Bengal have been still suffering in ways more than one. The Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1885 with the intention of protecting the *raiyats* from all unjust claims or exactions, but it is an irony of fate that many of the provisions of this very Act with all its past amendments militate against the principles and the intentions of the Permanent Settlement. Among the many grievances the rates of rents strike the most. The rents payable by the *raiyats* to-day are much beyond their economic capacity. Rents have increased to such exorbitant extent that the lands of the cultivators are rapidly passing away from their hands. As an instance, the revenue or *sadar-jama* of Aila Tearkhali and Fulhuri estate in the district of Bakarganj is Rs 372-3-8 while the total demands of rents from *raiyats* of this estate amount to Rs 92,987-7-5. From such an instance one can very well realise the extent of demands on the *raiyats* in this province. This Bill has been drafted to mitigate many of the standing evils. The Bill provides that in the vast permanently-settled areas a landlord's claim of rent upon his tenant should not exceed, by more than 50 per cent the revenue or rent which he himself pays to Government or his superior landlord and that the rates of rents in lands not subject to the Permanent Settlement should also be readjusted and reduced wherever required, according to the rates of rents payable for similar lands in the vicinity in permanently-settled area, and that rates of rents payable by all grades of tenants should be made permanent. Another feature of this Bill is that if the rates of rent are reduced on this basis the landlords should be exempted from paying any cesses whatsoever and the cultivating *raiyats* should pay such cesses in future on acreage basis instead of rupee basis. The Bill, among others, deals with the following salient points:

Section 1 to be amended to extend the operation of this Act to all municipal and *chandina* lands in mufassal areas

Sections 6-9 to be repealed to stop enhancement of rents of tenures

Section 18 to be repealed as redundant

Section 19 to be amended to make provision that every *raiyat* and under-*raiyat* should have occupancy right

Sections 20-21 to be repealed as redundant

Section 23A to be amended to extend the rights of *raiyats* and under *raiyats* and to enable them to make all sorts of improvements on their lands including the erection of masonry houses and buildings for religious, educational and charitable purposes

Sections 26D, 26F, 26G, 26H and 26J to be repealed to abolish the landlord's transfer fee and the right of pre-emption

Sections 27-39 to be repealed as being inconsistent with Chapter VIII

Sections 41-47 to be repealed to abolish non-occupancy right

Sections 51A and 51B (new) to be inserted to reduce the excessive rents by proposing a new method of settling rates of rent for all grades of tenants in a permanently-settled area

Section 51D (new) to be inserted to reduce the excessive rent by proposing a new method of settling rates of rent for all grades of tenants in areas not subject to Permanent Settlement

Section 51E (new) to be inserted to make the rates of rent of all grades of tenants permanent

Section 51F (new) to be inserted to exempt landlords from paying any cesses, if the rates of rent are reduced on the basis suggested in this Bill

Section 51H (new) to be inserted for publishing the average rate of revenue per acre in each estate or *pargana* as ascertained from the settlement records

Section 58 to be amended to penalise landlords refusing to grant rent-receipts

Sections 76-83 to be repealed to abolish the provisions for enhancement of rent for improvements made by landlords

Section 88 to be amended to abolish heavy mutation fee and simplify the present complicated procedure for having a division of tenure or holding or distribution of rent thereof

Sections 140B to 140D to be repealed as the rates of rent will be so much reduced that a table showing different rates of rents for different classes of land will not be necessary

Sections 179, 180A-180C to be repealed as redundant and inconsistent

Section 181 to be amended to give the holder of service-tenure the status of occupancy right

Sections 182, 183 and 191 to be repealed as inconsistent

Section 195A to be repealed as it deals with unjust landlord's fee or landlord's transfer fee

ABDUL HAKIM,

Member-in-charge.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 1543L A —13th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 29th March 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1937 by Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri, M.L.A., be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion

thereon by the 31st December 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published after introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st October 1937, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939, should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date.

K. A. ALI, A.Z.A.L.,

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1937.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, in the manner hereinafter appearing,

It is hereby enacted as follows

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1937

Amendment of
section 18

2. In sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Bengal Municipal Act—

(1) At the beginning of sub-clause (b) of clause (i) the following words shall be inserted before the word 'provide'—

'In a municipality where the number of commissioners to be appointed by the Local Government is increased, or where any industrial constituency is constituted, in the manner mentioned in this sub-section the Local Government shall

(2) The clauses and sub-clauses (i), (ii) (a) and (b) shall be renumbered and marked respectively as (i) (a), (b) and (ii)

3. In sub-section (2) of section 18 of the said Act, for the word, brackets and letter "clause (i)" the words, brackets and letters 'sub-clause (a) of clause (i)' and for the brackets, words and letters '(a) of clause (ii)' the brackets, words and letters '(b) of clause (i)' shall be substituted

4. To sub-section (3) of section 18 of the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely—

"under this section".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 18 was introduced in the Bengal Municipal Act as a special provision to confer larger municipal representation in certain areas on industry and labour on the one hand and to secure in such municipalities fair representation of inhabitants not directly connected with the industry on the other. The section however, as it was drafted, left room for doubt as to whether in doing the former, the Local Government was also bound to do the latter. The Department of Local Self-Government relying on the optional nature of the whole provision took it piecemeal, that is, construed the clauses disjunctively, exercised its discretion in favour of the municipalities and increased the number of nominated commissioners in certain municipal areas, but did not care to secure proper representation of the general inhabitants not connected with the industries. Victims of such unfair treatment could not in view of the unhappy drafting of this section, obtain any redress even in law courts though a case went up to the High Court. A subsequent amendment of the section has made the matter worse. Hence the necessity of a further amendment to ensure fair representation of the general inhabitants—inhabitants unconnected with the favoured industries—of such municipal areas.

RAI HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI,

Member-in-charge.

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION

No 15441 A —13th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 29th March 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill, 1937, by Mr Anukul Chandra Das, M.L.A., be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the

31st December 1939 Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published after introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th November 1937, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939, should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date

K ALI AFZAL,

Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE BENGAL MEDICAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1937.

A

BILL

further to amend the Bengal Medical Act, 1914

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal Medical Act, 1914, for the purpose hereinafter appearing, Ben Act VI of 1914

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor has been obtained under sub section (I) of section 119 of the Government of India Act 1935 to the passing of this Act, 26 Geo 5 Ch 2

It is enacted as follows

Short title

1. (i) This Act may be called Bengal Medical (Amendment) Act, 1937

Extent and commencement.

(ii) It extends to the whole of Bengal

(iii) It shall come into force on the day on which it is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* after having received the assent of the Governor

2. (i) After section 17 add the following proviso

Provided that the Local Government may, after consulting the Council permit registration of

(a) any person who shall furnish to the Registrar proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, Medical College or School approved by the Council other than those described in the Schedule and is such as was actually practising the western (modern scientific system of Allopathic) medicine before 27th May, 1914.

(b) any person who shall furnish to the Registrar proof that he has obtained proper training in any medical institution approved by the Council and has joined medical profession before the enforcement of the Bengal Medical (Amendment) Act, 1937, provided that he passes a special examination such as the Council may hold for the purpose of granting registration

(ii) In proviso to section 17 between the word "provided" and the words "that the Council" the word "further" shall be added.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bengal Medical Act (Act VI of 1914) was passed in 1914. But unlike similar Acts in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Burma, Bombay and even in England it did not provide for the permanent relief of the then medical practitioners actually practising in the province. In lieu of this the Government of Bengal only provided temporarily for a limited number of trained men to obtain the registrable qualifications by passing examination. This transitory provision is, however, quite inadequate. Many of the medical practitioners, who lived abroad at that time or who remained in the remotest corners of the interior villages and were not aware of the privilege, had been left out. These unregistered practitioners are not now deemed qualified and are not even considered fit to certify their patients' illness or to procure requisite medicines for their patients. Thus the present All-India Medical Mission have come into existence. It was through their efforts that legislation on the subject was tried several times without success. It is now time to consider the matter afresh and some permanent relief is to be given to these poor medical practitioners.

The Medical Act (Act VI of 1914), while restricting the registration of medical practitioners did not restrict the establishment of private medical institutions. Some of these unrecognised institutions have since been recognised. But the students who completed their course of education therein and began to practise before such recognition have been left in the lurch. Therefore it is found that there are two sets of good doctors trained at the same institutions, one set of whom are unqualified for want of registration, while another set are qualified by registration. It is but fair and equitable that such students should be given another opportunity of being qualified.

Other medical institutions still unrecognised are producing medical practitioners. In order to qualify them they should also be given a chance to appear in another Licentiatehip examination similar to that of 1916.

It is to do away with the disabilities of these medical practitioners and to enable them to get their names entered in the "Register of Registered Practitioners" that this amendment to the Bengal Medical Act (Act VI of 1914) is required.

ANUKUL CHANDRA DAS,

Member-in charge

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION

No 1568L A —17th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 5th April 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Official Records Bill, 1939, by the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th May 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published before introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th November 1938, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939, should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date.

K. ALI AFZAL,

Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE BENGAL OFFICIAL RECORDS BILL, 1939.

A

BILL

to provide against the unauthorised publication of official records

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide against the unauthorised publication of official records and in furtherance of that purpose, further to amend section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931,

XXIII of
1931.

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Official Records Act, 1939

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint

Definitions

2. In this Act the expressions “newspaper”, “news-sheet” and “press” have the meanings assigned to them in section 2 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Prohibition of
unauthorised
publication of
official
records.

3. Whoever publishes in a newspaper or news-sheet or otherwise, by words or signs, written or spoken, communicates to one or more persons any unpublished official record relating to any affairs of State or any matter derived therefrom or any comment thereon except with the previous permission of the Provincial Government or any authority empowered in that behalf by the Provincial Government, obtained in such manner as the Provincial Government may by notification prescribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both

Explanation 1—An official record communicated confidentially to any person before publication is an unpublished official record within the meaning of this section

Explanation 2—Where an offence under this section relates to publication in a newspaper or news-sheet, the editor thereof, the author of the offending matter and the keeper of the press on which the newspaper or news sheet was printed are severally liable under this section

Information
regarding an
offence under
section 3 to be
given

4. (1) On demand by an authority empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government, it shall be the duty of any person convicted of an offence under section 3 to give in writing all information in his power relating to such offence

(2) Whoever fails to give all such information as aforesaid or gives any such information falsely shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both

Procedure

5. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

(2) No Court shall take cognisance of an offence under this Act except upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Provincial Government.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if in the course of the trial of any

The Bengal Official Records Bill, 1939.

(Clauses 6—8)

person under this Act or of an appeal against a conviction thereunder, application is made by the prosecution, on the ground that the publication of any evidence to be given or of any statement to be made in the course of the proceedings would be prejudicial to the interests of the State, that the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public

Amendment of
section 4 of Act
XXIII of 1931

6. In sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, in its application to Bengal, after the words commencing "directly or indirectly express approval" and ending "to have committed any such offence" the following shall be inserted, namely —

"or

(bb) contravene the provisions of section 3 of the Bengal Official Records Act, 1939,"

Operation of
other laws not
barred

7. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act

Power to
exclude certain
records from the
operation of
this Act.

8. The Provincial Government may, from time to time by notification in the *Official Gazette*, exclude any official record or class of official record from the operation of this Act

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A growing tendency has been noticed, both in the press and on the platform, to give unauthorised currency to the contents of unpublished State documents. This tendency has rendered imperative the necessity of taking legislative measures to suppress the dissemination in the press and on the platform of the contents of unpublished records of Government unless after due authorisation

A K FAZLUL HUQ,

Member-in-charge

CALCUTTA

The 7th November 1938

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No. 15691-A -17th April 1939—It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 5th April 1939, a motion was carried that the Official Trustees (Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1939, by the Hon'ble Nawab Mushairuf Hossain, Khan Bahadur Minister-in-charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion

thereon by the 17th July 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published before introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1939, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939 should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date.

K. ALI AFTAL,

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES (BENGAL AMENDMENT, BILL, 1939.

A

BILL

*to amend the Official Trustees Act, 1913 in its application to
Bengal*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Official Trustees Act, 1913, in its application to Bengal, in the manner hereinafter appearing,

It is hereby enacted as follows

Short title
and commence-
ment,

1. (1) This Act may be called the Official Trustees (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1939

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint

Application
of Act

2. The Official Trustees Act, 1913 shall, in its application to Bengal be amended in the manner hereinafter provided

Amendment of
section 19 of
Act II of
1913

3. For clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 the following clauses shall be substituted, namely

“(a) whether the accounts have been audited in the prescribed manner, and

(aa) whether, so far as can be ascertained by such audit, the accounts contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be contained therein, and ”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Government are advised that as section 19 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 is framed, what is known as a one hundred *per cent* audit is required to be made of the accounts of all estates, to carry this out requires unnecessary expenditure to the estates, and the section is proposed to be amended to permit of a suitable fractional audit

CALCUTTA

The 24th December 1938

MUSHARRUF HOSSAIN,

Member-in-charge.

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION**

No 15701/A—17th April 1939 It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 5th April 1939, a motion was carried that the Administrator General's (Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1939, by the Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain Khan Bahadur, Minister-in-charge of the Legislative and Judicial Departments be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 17th July 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill, which was published before introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1939, and is hereinafter republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th April 1939 should be sent, so as to reach the undersigned before that date

K ALI AFZAL,

Secy to the Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S (BENGAL AMENDMENT) BILL, 1939.

**A
BILL**

to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1913, in its application to Bengal

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1913, in its application to Bengal, in the manner hereinafter appearing, III of 1913

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title
and commence
ment

1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrator General's (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1939

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint

Application
of Act

2. The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall, in its application to Bengal, be amended in the manner hereinafter provided

Amendment of
section 10 of
Act III of
1913

3. In section 10 of the said Act for the words commencing "Whenever any person" and ending "at a Presidency-town" the following shall be substituted, namely —

"Whenever any person, not being an exempted person, has died leaving assets within Bengal, or being an exempted person, has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court or within any area notified by the Provincial Government in this behalf in the *Official Gazette*"

Amendment of
section 11

4. In sub-section (1) of section 11 of the said Act—

(a) for the words commencing "Whenever any person" and ending "the said High Courts" the following shall be substituted, namely —

"Whenever any person, not being an exempted person, has died leaving assets within Bengal, or being an exempted person, has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court or within any area notified by the Provincial Government in this behalf in the *Official Gazette*" and

(b) for the words "such Court" the words "the Court" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 16

5. In section 16 of the said Act for the words "rupees one thousand" the words "two thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 27

6. In sub-section (1) of section 27 of the said Act the words "he shall notify the fact in the *Official Gazette*, and" shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 32

7. In section 32 of the said Act after the words "in the *Official Gazette*, the Administrator General may" the following words shall be inserted, namely —

"after the lapse of the said three months, or if he is required so to do in writing under the hand of the executor or the widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, before the lapse of the said three months,"

The Administrator General's (Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clauses 8—10.)

Insertion of
new section
36A

8. After section 36 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 36A When a certificate is revoked in accordance with the provisions of section 35, ^(Of XXXIX of 1925, s. 297) all payments made *bona fide* under such certificate to the holder thereof before such revocation, shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same, and the holder of such certificate may retain, and reimburse himself in respect of, any payments made by him which the person to whom a certificate or probate or letters of administration may afterwards be granted might lawfully have made ”

Amendment of
section 40

9. In sub-section (2) of section 40 of the said Act after the word “ payment ” the words “ of the decretal amount ” shall be inserted

Amendment of
section 45

10. For clause (a) of section 45 of the said Act the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

- “ (a) whether the accounts have been audited in the prescribed manner,
(au) whether, so far as can be ascertained by such audit, the accounts contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be inserted therein,”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been framed to provide certain improvements to the Administrator General's Act, 1913, in order to increase its utility, first, in cases where there is apprehension of danger to the estate of a deceased person, by enlarging the scope of sections 10 and 11 of the present Act so that they may apply not only to estates with assets in Calcutta, and secondly, by enabling the Administrator General to take charge of an estate without letters of administration, if he is requested to do so by the widow or other person entitled to administer it, before expiry of the period of three months at present fixed by section 32

(Government are advised that as section 45 of the Act is framed, what is known as a one hundred *per cent* audit is required to be made of the accounts of all estates, to carry this out requires unnecessary expenditure to the estates, and the section is proposed to be amended to permit of a suitable fractional audit

Opportunity is also taken to include some amendments of a formal or minor character

CALCUTTA

The 24th December 1938

MUSHARRUF HOSSAIN,

Member in charge



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

PART VI

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly; and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Legislative Assembly L A Bill No. 9 of 1939

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1939 --

L A Bill No. 9 of 1939

A Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, for certain purposes

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, for removing the disabilities of the subjects of Native States in India in alliance with His Majesty's Government, It is hereby enacted as follows --

Short title,
extent and
commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1939

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India

(3) It shall come into force forthwith

Inscription of new
section 1A in Act
III of 1864

2. After section 1 of the Foreigners Act, 1864, the following shall be inserted as section 1A, namely --

"1A Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to subjects of Native States in India in alliance with His Majesty's Government"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the course of the last four years it has been found that subjects of Native States were dealt with under Act III of 1864. Things have substantially changed since this Act was passed and was amended in 1915. In view of the present political situation and developments in the country it is necessary to evolve a common citizenship and therefore all obstacles in that direction should be removed.

N V GADGIL

The 28th February, 1935

MD RAUF,

Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

Ninth Quinquennial Review on the Progress of Education in Bengal for the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

CHAPTER I.

1.—Statistical.

Area and population.—The Presidency of Bengal, excluding the Indian States, has an area of 77,521 square miles. The province is divided into 5 administrative divisions and 27 districts (or 28 if we include Calcutta which is, for all practical purposes, a separate district). There are 26 district boards and 118 municipalities. The greater part of Bengal consists of the vast deltas of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, land admirably suited for agriculture but poor in mineral resources. Though predominantly agricultural, the province has also important industries but these are located almost entirely in two relatively small areas—Calcutta and its neighbourhood and the coalfield areas in the district of Burdwan. But, generally speaking, Bengalees have stood aloof from the development of these industries and even the labour force employed is drawn very largely from outside the province.

As is natural in an agricultural land, the people live, for the most part, in villages and the towns are small country towns, rural rather than distinctively urban in character. Apart from Dacca, Calcutta and Howrah, there is no town in the province with a population of

100,000 and there are only a few towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. From the 1931 census figures, it appears that the urban population has not been increasing relatively, for in 1911, 38 per thousand of the population lived in towns, while in 1931 the proportion of town-dwellers had fallen to 34 per thousand. The census figures of 1931 give the number of towns as 138 and of villages as 86,618. According to recent educational survey, however, the number of villages is calculated to be about 110,000 in round numbers.

The census figures of 1931 show the population of the British Territory in the province as 50,114,002 (26,041,698 men and 24,072,304 women). The population on the 31st March 1937 has been estimated, by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, at 52,332,256. This estimate has been made by adding to the census population of 1931, the estimated natural increase in the population, that is to say, the number of births *minus* the deaths, during the period under review. This is, however, only an approximate figure, calculated on the assumption that the rate of increase in the registered areas of the province holds good for the rest of the province also. The distribution of the population by religion and sex, as in the 1931 census figures will be found in Table I at the end of this chapter. Obviously these figures are no longer correct. Though it is not possible to give figures later than the 1931 census, there are reasons to assume that there has been a higher rate of increase amongst the Muslims and that this community now probably forms a larger proportion of the population than it did in 1931.

II.—General.

The end of the quinquennium under review also marks the end of an important stage in the administration of the province, as on 31st March 1937, the dyarchical constitution which was inaugurated in 1921 came to an end. As it might be convenient to have in one place the educational figures for the period during which the reforms were at work, statistics for the quinquennial years ending 31st March 1922, 1927, 1932 and 1937 have been given in the tables at the end of this chapter.

The high hopes that were raised when, with the inauguration of the Reforms, education was placed in charge of a Minister responsible to the elected representatives of the people in the Legislative Council were, it has to be admitted, not fulfilled in this province. But practically the whole period 1921-1937 was one of extreme difficulty for Bengal, on account of an almost chronic state of financial difficulties. The Meston Award on the inauguration of the Reforms hit the province very hard and a Retrenchment Committee had to be appointed in 1922, and though all the drastic recommendations made by that Committee were not fully accepted by Government, large measures of economy in educational expenditure had to be introduced. This continued for some years when the outlook appeared to be somewhat brighter. But the world depression of 1930-31 and the

consequent fall in prices, especially of jute, created a position of great financial difficulty for the province and it was still further aggravated by a serious recrudescence of terrorism in the province and considerable additional expenditure had to be incurred to fight the menace. This strained the finances of Bengal almost to the breaking point. A Retrenchment Committee of the Legislature again tooth-combed all expenditure and educational expenditure was again drastically reduced. The situation was serious indeed and to meet the financial needs of the moment, mechanical standards for reducing expenditure were introduced, but, by the rule of thumb method, the good and the bad alike were cast into the pit. The Government resolution on education in 1935 (No. 2517 Edn., dated the 27th July 1935) rightly observed

“The result for education has been disastrous. What was bad has become worse and what was tolerable had in many instances become bad. Improvement, long meditated and long overdue, had to be postponed indefinitely and instead of even normal progress, there was at many points a visible retrogression.”

The most evident result of this financial stringency has been that the province no longer occupies the position it had in the education world of India before the inauguration of the Reforms.

The education of the masses has suffered most as a result, this is not to say that there has been any retrogression, but in the pre-Reform days, greater importance was given to University and collegiate education than to primary education and the primary school course was not a self-contained course, marking the end of a definite stage in the scheme of education. At the end of the quinquennium, the position is very nearly what it was 15 years ago. In spite of the predominantly rural and agricultural character of the province, the education given is better adapted to train boys for employment in the towns as clerks or at best in one of the limited number of learned professions.

The control of secondary education is still as chaotic as it was in the past and hardly anything has been done to increase the quality of teachers in secondary schools. The facilities available for the full training of secondary school teachers are as meagre as they were in 1921, in fact, expenditure on Training Colleges has been cut down ruthlessly as a temporary measure of economy from 1933 onwards.

There has been very little increase in the expenditure on education from provincial revenues since 1922, indeed in 1937 Government actually spent nearly Rs. 7,00,000 less on education than it did in 1927.

But though judged by its actual achievements, the period under review has been a lean period, it has perhaps a message of hope for the future. Never before in the history of the province has public interest been focussed so sharply on educational problems. In July 1935, a Government Resolution on School Education in Bengal was

published and this roused animated criticisms of the Government proposals all over the country. The Education Minister, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haq, C.I.E., ordered an educational survey to be made and a most valuable set of district maps showing the distribution of schools, madrasahs and makhtabs was prepared which showed clearly the inequitable distribution of educational institutions in the province. He also organised early in 1936 an educational exhibition and conference of secondary school teachers on a scale never before attempted. This was called Bengal Education Week, though the conference and exhibition lasted for about 10 days. It was attended by over 1,600 teachers from all over the province and distinguished educationists from Bengal and outside the province addressed meetings and conducted discussions with the delegates. The work done in the Week was most valuable, and it stimulated the teachers to hold numerous regional conferences. Several Committees, with official and non-official members, were appointed by Government to suggest educational reorganisation. Towards the end of the quinquennium, an experimental scheme of adult education was inaugurated. In March 1937 Government published a resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to revise the curricula of primary schools and makhtabs. Earlier in the quinquennium, Government appointed a Special Officer to deal with the exhaustive Report of the Muslim Education Committee. It will thus be seen that during the period under review, a great deal of reconnaissance work has been done and the ground prepared for launching a comprehensive scheme of educational reconstruction in the future.

Number of educational institutions.—On 31st March 1937 there were 211 fewer educational institutions of all grades than on the corresponding date in 1932. This fall is all the more remarkable when we find that at the end of each earlier quinquennium, there was a steady increase in this number: in 1927 the increase was 6,674 and in 1932, 8,593. The economic distress which was so acute in the earlier years of this quinquennium undoubtedly influenced the fall, but this slight reduction in the number of educational institutions does not necessarily indicate a retrograde movement.

The reduction of 211 institutions is accounted for by the abolition of 323 unrecognised institutions and of 410 'special schools'. The primary schools increased by only 355, but in the preceding quinquennium, there was an increase of 8,353 primary schools. This may be considered satisfactory as Bengal has an extraordinarily large number of inefficient schools. The slowing down in the rate of increase of primary schools is mainly due to a belated attempt made in the period under review to eliminate inefficient schools by combining two or more schools in the same area for greater efficiency of work. The number of secondary schools increased by 165 as against an increase of 321 in the previous quinquennium. This is probably due, more to the economic distress than to any successful attempt at eliminating unnecessary schools. There was an increase of one arts college and of one professional college during the period under review.

Though there was a fall in the number of institutions, there was an increase in the number of pupils under instruction in all grades of institutions except in unrecognised schools and in special schools. The number of students in arts colleges showed a greater increase than

in any other quinquennium. In 1927 there was an increase of 5,478, while at the end of the present quinquennium, there was an increase of 6,847 students. This is in striking contrast to the position at the end of the preceding quinquennium, when the number of students in colleges showed a fall of 2,676. In professional colleges also there was an increase of 373 students, while in the previous quinquennium the number had declined by 1,114. Pupils in secondary schools have increased by 72,574 and in primary schools by 344,229 as against an increase of 48,232 and 374,774, respectively, in 1932. In 1932 there was an increase of 10,803 pupils in special schools as compared to the number in 1927. In 1937, however, there was a fall of 152 as compared to the number of 1932. The number of pupils in unrecognized institutions also shows a welcome fall of 1,380 as compared to the number in 1932 which showed an increase of 9,660 pupils over the number in 1927. It appears that more students are now reading in general recognized institutions.

Judged by the number of pupils under instruction in all grades of educational institutions, it appears that there has been steady all-round progress in spite of great economic distress throughout the country. But the rate of progress has been somewhat slowed down in the case of the Muslims. On the 31st March 1927, there was an increase of 259,465 Muslim pupils, on the same date in 1932 the increase in the number was 297,835, while in 1937 the increase was only 218,420. The well-known poverty of the Muslim agriculturists in the province is undoubtedly responsible for this temporary check, but the number of Muslim pupils now is nearly double of what it was in 1922. The temporary set back in the case of the Buddhists is also undoubtedly due to the financial distress in the country which hit this poor community very hard. The Indian Christians made considerable progress during the quinquennium. There was an increase of 3,683 pupils on the 31st March 1937 as compared to an increase of 71 in 1927 and 2,346 in 1932. The Hindus also showed comparatively greater increase during the quinquennium. There was 203,174 more Hindu pupils at the end of the quinquennium, while the increase in their numbers at the end of the previous quinquennium was only 133,586.

The greatest advance has been made in the education of girls. The number of women students in the collegiate stage was on 31st March 1937 more than double the number on the corresponding date in 1932. In 1921-22 there were only 228 girls reading in colleges and universities, while in 1936-37 the number had risen to 1,671. There was also a gratifying increase in the number of girls in the high and middle school stages, there were 7,385 girls in the high school stage as against 3,855 in 1932 and 1,044 in 1927. In the middle school stage there were 8,418 girls against 4,916 in 1932, and 1,716 in 1922. In the primary stage, however, the increase was not as great—in 1937 there were 696,492 pupils as against 536,110 pupils in 1932 and 333,704 in 1922. If the financial situation of the province had permitted expenditure of larger sums of money from public sources on the education of girls, there would have been undoubtedly a greater advance, for there was all through the period under review an insistent demand in the country for larger expenditure on girls' education.

III.—Expenditure.

The total expenditure on education in 1937 shows an increase of Rs 32,21,403 over the amount spent in 1932, but there was actually a fall of nearly Rs 3,40,000 in the amount spent from provincial revenues. It is regrettable that progressively smaller sums have been spent on education in Bengal from Government sources, during the period when the reformed constitution was at work. In 1927, the total expenditure from Government sources was Rs 1,47,94,686, in 1932 it was Rs 1,44,46,881 and in 1937 it had become Rs 1,41,12,417 and a reference to Table 13 will show that during the earlier years of the present quinquennium, the expenditure from provincial revenue was considerably lower than in 1936. The rate of increase in the expenditure from municipalities and district boards was also lower in 1937 than in 1932.

The increase in educational expenditure was mainly due to the reported increase in the fee income. During the period 1921-22 to 1936-37, the fee income had risen by Rs 75,83,831, while expenditure from Government sources had risen by only Rs 5,67,372. In 1922, 40.6 per cent of the total expenditure on education came from provincial revenues, but in 1937 only 31.0 per cent came from the same source. The position is altogether different in the other provinces of India. In 1936 the average expenditure from Government sources formed 43.3 per cent of the total expenditure on education in the whole of British India, in Madras it formed 46.4 per cent, in Bombay 40.1 per cent, in the United Provinces 53.1 per cent, in the Punjab 50.7 per cent, in Assam 56.3 per cent, while in the North-West Frontier Province it formed 68.4 per cent. In the same year, 25.2 per cent of the total expenditure was met from fee income in the whole of British India, the figures for some of Indian provinces were—Madras 17.7 per cent, Bombay 24.6 per cent, the United Provinces 20.5 per cent, the Punjab 25.1 per cent, Assam 19.3 per cent, North-West Frontier Province 11.5 per cent. But in Bengal it was as high as 44.9 per cent of the total expenditure. The figures for the expenditure from the local self-governing bodies are equally depressing. In 1936 the average expenditure from local funds showed that it formed 16.1 per cent of the total expenditure on education in British India. In Bengal it was only 8.2 per cent of the total, this is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the Calcutta Corporation was spending very nearly three-quarters of what the 26 district boards and the 117 other municipalities in the province were spending on education!

The expenditure according to objects (given in Table 14) shows that there was a slight increase in the expenditure on Universities and arts colleges, and a small increase in the expenditure on primary schools, but the largest increase was in the expenditure on the secondary schools which taught English, there was an actual fall in the expenditure on professional colleges, the comparative increase was larger in the expenditure on special schools than on primary schools. In the period of 1921-22 to 1936-37, there was an increase of Rs 65,32,526 in the total expenditure on secondary schools—Rs 53,65,055 on boys' schools and only Rs 8,97,471 on girls' schools, the increase for primary schools was Rs 29,60,749 and for special schools Rs 21,71,518. The increase in expenditure was Rs 22,40,601 on boys' primary schools and only Rs 7,16,148 in the case of girls' primary schools.

The present review makes dismal reading, for it deals with a period of great financial stringency. But towards the end of the quinquennium, the depression was slowly lifting and in the elections that were held in the last year of the quinquennium all political parties gave educational reconstruction the greatest prominence in their election manifestoes. This augurs well for the future of education in Bengal, especially for the education of the masses which had been so neglected in the past.

CHAPTER II.

Administration and Control.

Ministers and Members.—In accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, the education of Indians generally became a "Transferred subject," in charge of a Minister, appointed by the Governor from amongst the elected members of the Provincial Legislature, while the education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans was a "Reserved subject," placed in charge of a Member of the Governor's Executive Council. In Bengal, education in the "excluded areas" of Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts was also a "Reserved subject," in charge of another Member of the Executive Council.

The different aspects of education which come within the purview of the present survey were, however, not all under the same control or entrusted to the same authority. Thus all agricultural, technical and industrial institutions (excepting engineering schools and colleges) were under the control of the Minister in charge of Agriculture and Industries Department; the medical schools and colleges were controlled by the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department, while the Borstal Institutions and the Reformatory Schools were "Reserved subjects" under the ultimate control of the Member in charge of the Political Department.

In the previous quinquennium, there were frequent changes in the personnel of the Ministry and for nearly a year no stable ministry could be formed, and educational affairs had to be administered by His Excellency the Governor through his Executive Council, but in the present quinquennium the same ministry held office continually from December 1929 and there was only one change in the personnel, Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E., was appointed Minister of Education on 15th June 1934 when Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., who had been Minister of Education from 19th December 1929, resigned his office on being appointed a Member of the Governor's Executive Council.

The Legislative Council.—The Legislative Council can criticise the educational policy and its administration during the annual budget session, it can move resolutions or motions, ask questions to elicit

information and focus public attention on various aspects of administration, it can also, by virtue of its powers to reject, amend or pass the "voted" Educational budget, mould the educational policy of the "Transferred" departments

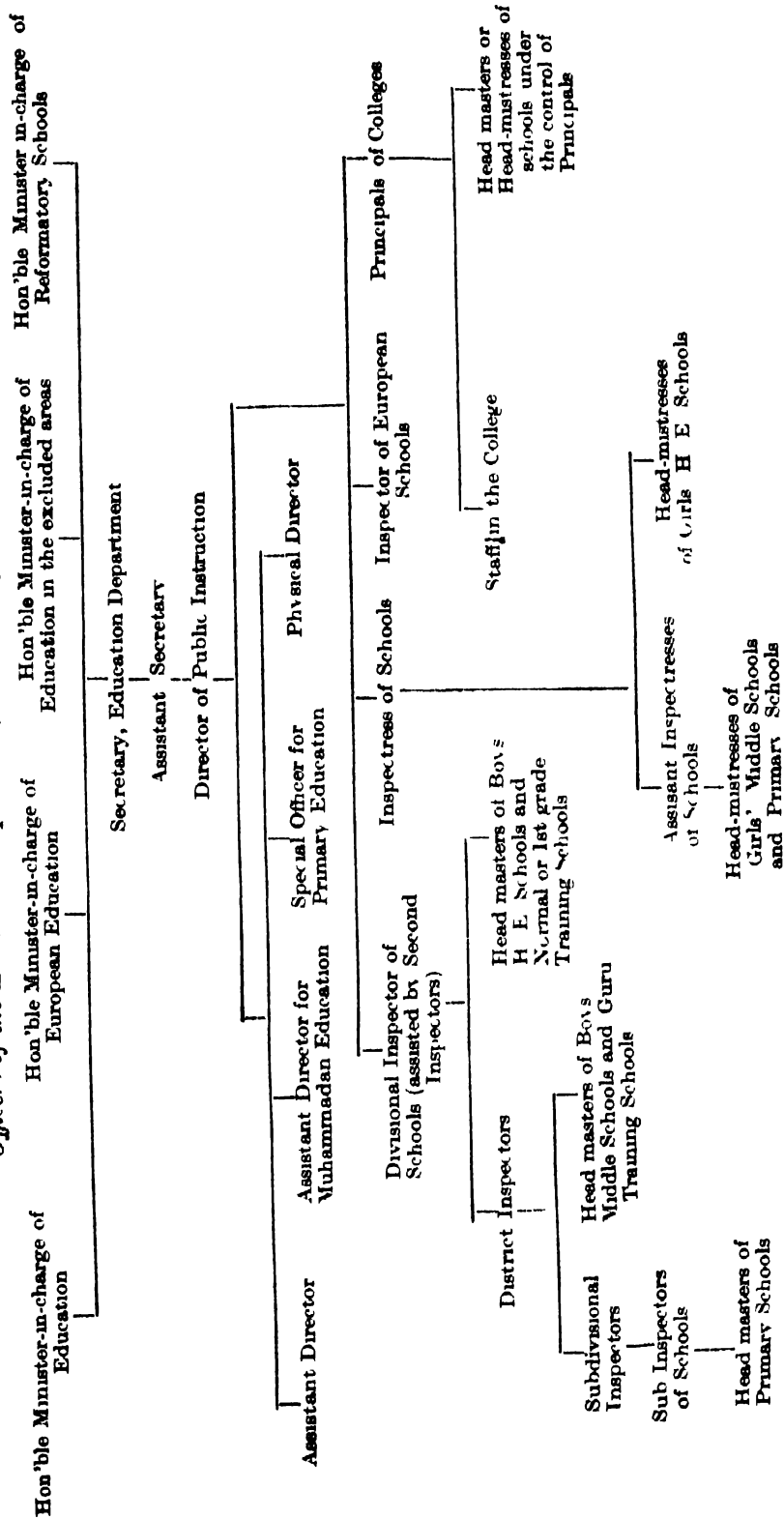
Most of the time of the Legislative Council was taken up in 1932-33 in discussing the recommendations made by the Bengal Retrenchment Committee in 1932. It is interesting to note that strong objections were raised in the Legislative Council against the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that one of the two Training Colleges should be temporarily closed down as a measure of economy. No serious attempt was made during the period under review to effect reductions in the grants provided under the various heads in the Education Budget, which shows that it was generally agreed that the department was being run on the absolutely minimum amount necessary for carrying on its varied activities.

No important motion or resolution on education was adopted by the Legislative Council during the quinquennium, though discussions were raised more than once on several important questions such as the absence of adequate provision for vocational education, the undue encouragement given to a purely literary type of education, the unsatisfactory nature of the present dual control of secondary education, the need for reforming the constitution of the Calcutta University and the delay in enforcing the provisions of the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act of 1930. In 1934-35, the question of the education of the "scheduled castes" was discussed at considerable length when the attention of Government was drawn to a resolution adopted unanimously at the largely attended Provincial Conference of the "Scheduled Castes" held in 1934, demanding that a sum of rupees ten lakhs should be set apart annually for the education of the scheduled castes and that a Special Director of Education to look after their education should be appointed. Another resolution was moved in 1936, demanding that an additional provision of Rs 20,000 a year should be made for furthering primary and secondary education of girls, this resolution was withdrawn after an assurance from the Education Minister that a larger sum for women's education would be provided in the next year's budget. One other resolution that was moved, but was later withdrawn, perhaps also deserves notice. It recommended that the posts of the Assistant Director and the five Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education should be abolished. The grounds advanced in support of the resolution were not that these posts had outlived their utility but that the officers were powerless under existing conditions, to achieve anything of real value for the advancement of the cause of Muslim education along lines acceptable to the community.

During the quinquennium, as in the past, a large number of questions on various aspects of education were asked, the majority were of almost a parochial interest and related to particular institutions and offices, but there were some also that dealt with general questions like grants to district boards for payment to untrained and trained teachers of primary schools, the necessity of increasing the number of trained women teachers, the deprovincialization of Government schools and colleges and the inadequacy of the grant made to the Calcutta University.

The organization of the Education Department.—The chart below indicates the hierarchy of the classes of officers of the Education Department at the end of the quinquennium —

Officers of the Education Department, at the end of the quinquennium.



The Directorate.—The Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Education Department and technical adviser to the Government on all educational questions. But the Director cannot submit his cases directly to the Minister or Member except through the Education Secretary. The Secretary is a member of the Indian Civil Service and it is claimed that according to the rules, he must be a member of that service. An interesting experiment was tried when Mr J M Bottomley, C I E, I E S, Director of Public Instruction, was appointed to officiate, in a leave vacancy of slightly over four months, as Education Secretary from the 20th July to the 26th November 1934. This experiment was not tried again, for, it was believed that the post of the Education Secretary must be reserved for a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Hartog Committee report dealt, at some length, with the relations of the Director and the Secretary and tried to show that the reasons which once justified the existence of the Education Secretary were no longer valid. But if it is at all necessary to retain the post of the Education Secretary there are fairly obvious advantages in having as the Secretary an officer who has already held the post of the Director and is familiar with educational questions. The Assistant Secretary of the Education Department is usually recruited from the Provincial Executive Service.

The post of the Director of Public Instruction is not included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, but a member of that Service is normally appointed to the post. The Secretary of State for India has laid down that the post would be reserved for a member of the Indian Educational Service, so long as a suitable officer is available in any of the Indian Provinces.

The posts of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction and the Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education are reserved for members of the Indian Educational Service. But during the whole of the quinquennium, the latter post was held, on an officiating basis, by Khan Bahadur Mr Maula Baksh, a member of the Bengal Senior Educational Service. The post of the Assistant Director was also held from December 1935, on an officiating basis, by two members of the Bengal Senior Educational Service, Mr J M Sen from December 1935 to January 1937 and after him by Khan Bahadur Mr Fakhruddin Ahmed.

The post of the Special Officer for Primary Education, which was created in March 1931, has not yet been made permanent. It is now held by Khan Bahadur Mr Tasadduq Ahmed, also a member of the Bengal Senior Educational Service.

The post of the Physical Director was created temporarily in November 1928 and Mr James Buchanan was appointed, on contract, with effect from the 13th of November 1928. It has now been made a permanent one and Mr Buchanan has been appointed on special terms till he reaches the age of superannuation.

The post of the Additional Assistant Director, which was created in 1926 and was renewed from year to year, was abolished as a measure of economy with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1933-34.

The inadequacy of the headquarters staff was adversely criticised by the Hartog Committee as early as 1931, the Committee observed—

“We are of opinion that the headquarters staff are lamentably inadequate and that the preparation of schemes for consideration by the Minister has been seriously hampered by this inadequacy. Neglect to provide a proper staff leads not to economy but to extravagance.”

The position during the period under review was even more unsatisfactory than it was when the report was written. There is as yet no officer at headquarters to deal with schemes for women's education and the existing staff can hardly cope with even the normal routine work of the department. The presence of more senior and experienced officers at headquarters, for constructive work, is urgently needed.

Educational services.—Recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped in 1924, it was contemplated that a Superior Provincial Service would be constituted at a very early date to replace the Indian Educational Service. The Quinquennial Review for 1922-1927 mentioned that Government were considering the establishment of the new Provincial Educational Service to replace the Indian Educational Service. But the Service was only formally constituted with effect from the 1st April 1934. During the interim period of over ten years, the Indian Educational Service posts were either left vacant, or they were filled on a makeshift basis by the appointment of members of the Bengal Educational Service mostly men available on the spot, and usually on their own pay. A very small number of teaching posts at the Bengal Engineering College and the Presidency College however were filled by appointing men on contract at special rates of pay.

The delay in constituting the new services has been, in the words of the Hartog Committee, “disastrous to the organization of education.” The Committee further observed—

“It has been almost impossible to recruit highly qualified Indians, since the only ordinary appointments normally open to such persons were posts at the bottom of the scale in the present Provincial Educational Service. Such appointments were not attractive to men with European qualifications who could secure better prospects in several other departments.”

If the Superior Educational Service had been constituted earlier, the higher posts in the department would have been held by highly qualified men, but in almost all cases, purely temporary arrangements were made and when the new Service was eventually constituted it was difficult as Sir George Anderson observed in his Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education—

“to pass over the claims of men who deficient in the necessary qualifications, had done their best in trying circumstances. Thus the standard of competence in the new service has been jeopardised from the outset.”

Indian Educational Service—The Indian Educational Service consisted originally of 67 posts (excluding the post of the Director of Public Instruction) in the Men's Branch, and of 4 posts in the Women's Branch. In 1931-32, 22 of the posts in the Men's Branch were held by permanent members of the service (11 of whom were Europeans) and 3 by officiating members. Ten posts were left vacant, 3 posts were held in abeyance and the remaining 29 posts were filled by members of the Provincial Service and a few officers appointed on contract on special rates of pay.

On the constitution of the Bengal Senior Educational Service with effect from the 1st of April 1934, the number of posts in the Men's Branch of the Indian Educational Service was reduced to 18; it is contemplated that as Indian Educational Service posts become vacant, they will be abolished and appointments made to the Bengal Senior Educational Service, but it has been decided by the Secretary of State that 12 posts (to which duty allowances are attached) will not be abolished as long as suitable permanent members of the Indian Educational Service are available to fill them. At the end of the quinquennium the 18 Indian Educational Service posts were held by 12 permanent members of the Service (4 of them were Europeans, but 3 were about to retire), one was held by an officiating member, one was held by an officer appointed on contract at a special rate of pay, the remaining 4 were held by members of the Bengal Senior Educational Service.

At the end of the previous quinquennium, the cadre of the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service consisted of 4 posts, 2 of which were held by Europeans (one recruited on special contract). The Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service was abolished in 1936 and 5 posts in the Bengal Senior Educational Service (Women's Branch) were created to replace these 4 Indian Educational Service posts. Two of these 5 posts were held by European women, recruited on special rates of pay, while the other 3 posts were held by Indian women.

Bengal Senior Educational Service—The Bengal Senior Educational Service was created, in terms of Government order No 1586-Edn, dated the 27th June 1934, with effect from the 1st of April 1934, and consisted of 53 posts in the Men's Branch and 5 posts in the Women's Branch. Of the 53 posts in the Men's Branch (which replaced the 67 Indian Educational Service posts), 18 were shown as being held by Indian Educational Service men, 3 were held by Europeans recruited on special terms on contract, one post was held in abeyance, while to the remaining posts appointments were made from men already serving in the department (7 of these were recruited directly on special rates of pay before the Bengal Senior Educational Service was constituted and the rest were officers promoted from the Bengal Educational Service, except in one case, where an officer holding a substantive post in the Subordinate Educational Service was promoted to the Senior Service).

Bengal Educational Service—The Men's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service consisted of 212 permanent posts and 16 temporary posts on 31st March 1932. On a reorganization of the service, in November 1935, 190 permanent posts were allotted to the service. But in

December of that year, one post was transferred to the Women's Branch, and 3 additional posts were created with effect from the 1st of April 1936. On the 31st of March 1937, there were thus 192 permanent posts in the service (190—1+3), of which 104 were collegiate posts, 52 were teaching posts in schools and madrasahs, 35 were posts in the Inspecting Branch and one post was that of the Librarian, Bengal Library. The initial pay of this service on the revised scale was fixed at only 150 during the period under review (as against Rs 250 in the old scale) and the increments and the maximum pay were also reduced. Experience has shown that the minimum is too low and few appointments can be made on this low initial pay.

On the 31st of March 1932, the Women's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service consisted of 20 posts, but with effect from the 1st of April 1935, when the service was reorganized, 22 posts were allotted to the service. In December 1935 a new post, that of the Head Mistress of the newly provincialised Sakhawati Memorial High School for Muslim Girls, was created and a collegiate post was also transferred from the Men's Branch to the Bethune College. With effect from the 16th of July 1934, a temporary post of Professor of English, Bethune College, was created against the post of the Professor of Philosophy at that college, which was included in the Men's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service. This temporary post was allowed to continue till the end of the present quinquennium. The strength of this branch was therefore 24 permanent posts and one temporary post as against 20 posts at the end of the previous quinquennium.

Bengal General Service—Education—On the 31st of March 1934, there were in addition to the posts in the Indian Educational Service and Bengal Educational Service, 42 "special" posts and 19 posts "outside the classified lists." On the reorganisation of the educational services, these posts were graded as Bengal General Service—Education. This service was formally constituted by a Government notification, dated the 14th of February 1936, and consisted of 48 posts. In January 1937, another post was allotted to the service, when a European was recruited, on a special rate of pay, to be the Inspector of European Schools, which post was till then held by a member of the Indian Educational Service, one post was, however, abolished by a notification dated the 31st March 1937. The service thus consisted of 48 posts at the end of the quinquennium. Seven posts in this service were held by Europeans, recruited on contract, at special rates of pay. Five posts were Presidency College teaching posts with a scale of pay slightly lower than the scale for the Bengal Educational Service. Thirty-two posts, on varying scales of pay, were held by officers appointed for the European Schools at Kurseong—twelve at the Victoria School, three at the Training Department of the Dow Hill School and seventeen at the Dow Hill School. The remaining four posts were held by officers on special rates of pay. Of the 48 posts in this service, twenty-four were held by men, twenty-two by women, while two posts were left vacant.

Subordinate Educational Services—The services below the services enumerated above are "non-gazetted" posts and comprise different kinds of appointment with different time-scales of pay, the Teaching

Branch of the Subordinate Educational Services consisted of 1 350 posts, of which 80 were either lying vacant or were held in abeyance on 31st March 1937 as against 1,344 such posts of which 87 were held in abeyance, at the end of the preceding quinquennium

The Inspecting Branch consisted of 311 posts as against 316 posts in 1932, the Miscellaneous Branch of 90 posts (including 3 which were held in abeyance) as against 97 posts (including 10 which were held in abeyance) and the clerical branch of 402 as against 420 posts on the 31st March 1932

Inspecting agency.—An Inspector of Schools is attached to each of the five administrative divisions of the province. He deals with all educational questions except Colleges, Women's Education and Anglo-Indian and European Education. The Divisional Inspector is assisted by a Second Inspector and an Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education, in some divisions there are two "Second" Inspectors

The posts of the 5 Divisional Inspectors and 4 Second Inspectors were originally held by Indian Educational Service officers, 9 senior inspecting posts are now included in the cadre of the Bengal Senior Educational Service and are all held by officers promoted to the service from the Bengal Educational Service

Each Bengal district has also a District Inspector, who is an officer of the Bengal Educational Service, but during the quinquennium the post of the District Inspector of the Chittagong Hill Tracts was abolished and replaced by that of a Subdivisional Inspector in the Subordinate Educational Service. The District Inspector is the principal educational officer in the district, but he has long ceased to be an *ex-officio* member of the district board, though he is still a member of the Board's Education Committee. In district which has adopted the "optional" scheme of primary education and established district school boards, he is an *ex-officio* member (and generally *ex-officio* secretary) of the school board

The Subdivisional Inspectors inspect middle English schools, junior madrasahs and guru-training schools, they are also expected to supervise the work of the Sub-Inspectors under them. They were thus intended to form a useful link between the District Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors. During the quinquennium their number was nearly halved as a measure of economy

The principal business of the Sub-Inspectors is to inspect primary schools and maktabas. There are also Special Sub-Inspectors appointed solely for the inspection of maktabas

There are besides in certain west Bengal districts Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Maulvis for primary education. It has been decided to abolish these posts gradually as vacancies occur. At present there are only 10 such posts (4 in the Presidency Division and 6 in the Burdwan Division), as against 13 in 1932

There is an Inspector of European Schools for inspecting European Schools for both boys and girls. There are only two Inspectresses in the Province, one for the Presidency and the Burdwan Divisions

and the other for the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions. They are assisted by 12 Assistant Inspectresses. There was no change in the number of women inspecting officers during the quinquennium.

In addition to the inspecting staff employed by Government, some district boards also maintain Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis (who work under the Government inspecting staff) for the inspection of primary schools. The Calcutta Corporation maintains an inspecting staff which works under the Education Officer of the Corporation and inspect the schools managed by and aided by the Corporation.

Efficiency of inspection.—That a competent inspecting staff is as indispensable as a competent teaching staff is generally recognised, teachers, even excellent teachers, undoubtedly “benefit by the stimulus and check of sympathetic inspection.” But numerically, the inspecting staff is totally inadequate, for the efficient discharge of their duties. Each Sub-Inspector has far more schools under his charge than he can give proper attention to, and while the number of schools have been increasing, the number of inspecting officers have been gradually reduced. In 1921-22, there were 403 inspecting officers for inspecting recognised schools for Indian boys, in 1926-27 the number was reduced to 370, in 1931-32 it was 363 while in 1936-37 the number were still further reduced to 358. In 1921-22 there were altogether 47,783 primary schools in the province and the number of men in the subordinate inspecting staff was 356, in 1931-32, the primary schools had risen to 61,162 but the subordinate inspectorate had been reduced to 317, in 1936-37 the number of primary schools were 61,517 and the subordinate inspectorate had only 314 men. Again, 5 of these 314 had been specially set apart for doing the work of Assistant Inspectors of Physical Education. So 309 men had to inspect not only 61,517 primary schools but also the middle schools in addition, or in other words each member of subordinate inspecting staff had to inspect on an average over 200 schools in the year—an obviously impossible task. There is also another aspect of the question which perhaps may be pointed out, all the Sub-Inspectors who are being appointed for inspecting primary schools are men who have been trained in the methods of English education and there is hardly a single officer who was specially trained in the methods of vernacular education.

The introduction of the School Code of the University which insists, among other things on each recognised high school having a managing committee, and led to the creation of the arbitration board for dealing with the grievances of school teachers, have greatly increased the work of the Inspectors. It was stated in the last Quinquennial Review that the elections of the school committees

“often rival a political election in heat and dust, the defeated party sometimes asks the Inspector for arbitration and occasionally appeals to the courts.”

It is essential that the primary and secondary school inspectorate should be entirely separated and such a proposal is now being considered by Government.

Control of primary education.—Primary education in the province is partly controlled by the local bodies and partly by Government, but all primary schools have to be recognised and inspected by officers of the Education Department. The actual number of schools directly managed by Government is very small. The district boards are largely responsible for primary education in rural areas, while in the urban areas the responsibility rests mainly on the municipalities. The control of the local bodies over primary schools is exercised mainly through the conditions attached to grants-in-aid to the schools, these grants are partly made from funds placed at their disposal for the purpose by Government and partly also from their own funds. Local bodies are apt to encourage quantity rather than quality and very small grants (in some cases as low as annas eight per month) are made to a large number of schools. Numerous complaints are constantly received from primary school teachers that they do not receive their grants regularly. The cumbrous procedure adopted for the payment of the grants is mainly responsible for the delay and irregularity. The District Inspectors are no longer *ex-officio* members of the district boards and they have sometimes no control over the deliberations of the education committees, the local bodies may, and in practice often do, give grants to schools against the advice of the District Inspectors. Some district boards have delegated to local boards and union boards power to pay stipends to teachers, this arrangement has been condemned by all Inspectors as experience has shown that this delegation merely causes unnecessary delay in making the payments. Powers have also been delegated to union boards to establish and maintain primary schools in their areas and in some cases this has been done, but it is reported that the union boards do not even consult the departmental inspecting officers before distributing the educational grants.

The Bengal Rural Primary Education Act of 1930 provided for the establishment of district school boards to which would be delegated the control and management of primary education in the district. Though the provisions of the Act have not been given effect to because of the financial depression, some districts elected to come under the "optional" scheme and established district school boards. The District Inspector is an *ex-officio* member and generally also the secretary of the district school boards.

It is extraordinary that the women inspecting officers are not consulted directly by the district boards as they are not even members of the education committees of the district boards and they can only place their views before the boards through the District Inspector. The Assistant Inspectresses are also not members of the district school boards.

Control of secondary schools.—Control over secondary education is divided between Government, the University of Calcutta and the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. A very small number of schools is also directly managed by the district boards and municipalities but all schools which are recognised by the University are ultimately controlled by the University of Calcutta.

In 1921, when the Dacca University was constituted in accordance with the Dacca University Act, it became necessary, in order to

circumvent a legal difficulty, to create an authority for controlling schools in the Dacca University area. A Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education was therefore created in 1921 as a temporary measure. It was hoped that this Board would effect improvement in Intermediate and Secondary Education in the spirit of the recommendations made by the Sadler Commission. This Board, which consists almost entirely of nominees of Government, has been renewed from year to year for the last 16 years. Its control extends over the Intermediate Colleges and high schools in the Dacca University area and over the Islamic Intermediate Colleges and high madrasahs in the province. The Board had formerly a full-time salaried Chairman, but the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dacca is now the *ex-officio* Honorary Chairman of this Board. The Board, having such a small area to control, started with a heavy handicap. In the early years of its existence, when an attempt was made to raise the standard, it was found that educational institutions in the town of Dacca were being rapidly emptied and the pupils were moving away to schools in the neighbourhood outside the five-mile area of the Board, and thus under the control of the University of Calcutta. The present position of the Board is anomalous, it has achieved hardly anything new, beyond introducing dyeing as a course in the Intermediate Examination and its only *raison d'être* is that it deals with a position which was created when, by the Dacca University Act, the University was given jurisdiction over an area of five-mile radius, and as the University did not deal with high schools and Intermediate Colleges, an authority had to be created to deal with these institutions. The inspection of the schools under the Board is done by the Government Inspecting staff as in the case of the schools under the University of Calcutta.

Calcutta University.—The Syndicate of the Calcutta University exercises nominal control and supervision over high school education in the provinces of Bengal and Assam excluding the Dacca University area. It recognises schools as qualified to send up candidates for its Matriculation Examination which leads on to all higher University Examinations.

The courses of study for the two top classes of high schools are laid down by the University, but the University has no machinery for the inspection of schools. The Department of Education controls the curricula of studies of the lower forms, is responsible for the distribution of grants-in-aid to aided institutions and for the inspection of both aided and unaided schools. This dual control is admittedly unsatisfactory, there has been a lack of unity and continuity of policy in the past and there has often been a want of co-operation and understanding between the two controlling agencies. For nearly two decades now attempts have been made to create a unitary body which should recognise schools, distribute grants, prescribe curricula and control high school examinations. Direct or indirect control of the schools by the University is fraught with dangers. The University is a body for the promotion of higher education and research. It is doubtful if such a body can do justice to the entirely different needs of secondary education, there is also a real danger of secondary schools being exploited in the interest of higher education. In Bengal, secondary schools merely

lead on to the University courses and the twofold purpose of secondary schools has been completely forgotten. This policy has undoubtedly enriched the University by attracting to it large numbers of students. But it has led to a serious neglect of the real need of the province of having a self-contained system of secondary education. A Special Officer was appointed to draw up a Bill for creating an autonomous Board. More than one draft of the Bill was prepared, but nothing could be done as the University and the Government did not see eye to eye on the control of secondary education. Financial difficulties of the Government of Bengal accentuated the complexities of the problem. No solution has yet been arrived at and secondary education, unreformed and unrelated to the cultural and political needs of the people, has been allowed to muddle through as best as it can.

Perhaps a brief history of the attempts at forming a Board of Secondary Education might be worth recording. The Government of India, which controlled the University of Calcutta prior to the inauguration of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, drafted a Bill on the basis of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, but the Secretary of State for India did not accord the necessary sanction and the Bill had to be dropped. By Act VII of 1921, the control of Calcutta University was transferred from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal. In July 1921, the Legislative Council adopted a resolution recommending to the Government the formation of a Board of Secondary Education for the superintendence of secondary schools, both general and vocational, without any delay. Eighteen months later, in January 1923, the Chancellor forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta a draft Secondary Education Bill which proposed to place the Board entirely under the control and direct supervision of the Local Government. The Senate of the University disapproved of the Bill and though prolonged negotiations and conferences were held, no agreement could be arrived at. Two private Bills, which proposed to reform secondary education in Bengal, were placed before the Legislative Council but were not adopted. Later, another Bill which was presented by a private member also proved abortive. In 1925, Government submitted a revised draft of the Secondary Education Bill at a conference of the representatives of the Governments of India, Bengal and Assam and of the University of Calcutta. The Bill was discussed at the conference and the University was asked to indicate the amount of compensation that it would require to meet the financial loss due to the creation of the Board of Secondary Education. The University forwarded their proposals to the Government and soon after the conference, Sir E. Greaves, the then Vice-Chancellor, formulated a scheme for the control of secondary education in Bengal. In June 1926, the Education Secretary forwarded to the University a revised draft of the Secondary Education Bill. This Bill contemplated the creation of an independent body and gave to Government a power to interfere if the Board overstepped its authority or refused to function. The powers of the proposed Board were to supervise secondary education in Bengal, grant recognition to institutions as qualified to present candidates for examinations, including Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, of the Calcutta University and the holding of other examinations, for distributing grants-in-aid to schools and for appointing and controlling the inspecting staff. A Committee of the Senate

considered the proposed Bill and the report of the Committee was published in July 1926. But the report was not a unanimous one. The majority of the Committee demanded that the Board should be under the control of the Senate, the minority favoured the establishment of an autonomous Board whose functions and regulations were to be subject to the approval of Government. The minority wanted a fairly representative Board with a non-official majority, while the majority demanded that the Board should be a small one with the Senate as the representative body. But it is worth noting that neither the majority nor the minority objected to ultimate control by Government. The majority merely wanted to place the Senate in between the Government and the Board. Such an arrangement would have involved a duplication of the machinery of control and might have created friction between the Government and the University.

In 1927 at a conference of All-Bengal Teachers' Association it was resolved that the control of secondary education should be made over to large autonomous body representing educational, vocational and cultural interests in the province.

The period from 1927 to 1936 was one of political turmoil and of great financial difficulties for the Government. Apart from a Government House Conference on education in 1933, the reform of secondary education was not seriously taken up until the beginning of the year 1937 when the Ministry of Education communicated to the University a fresh draft Secondary Education Bill. There the matter rested when the quinquennium now under review came to an end.

Government control over aided schools is secured by attaching certain conditions regarding the constitution of Managing Committees, the remuneration of teachers, school buildings, etc. District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers often act as Presidents of the Managing Committees of Schools and their approval of the constitution of the Managing Committees is required before a grant-in-aid can be made. Government prescribes the syllabus and text-books for all classes except the two highest classes in which the University syllabus and text-books are followed. The unaided schools follow the departmental admission and withdrawal rules and are expected to adopt, and in fact often do, the departmental curricula and rules regarding promotion, examination, etc. During the period under review, several schools which indulged in undesirable political activities were seriously warned.

Various missionary societies are doing very valuable educational work, especially for girls and for the education of the backward classes. This province is lucky in having number of very keen educational workers amongst the missionaries and the missionary schools in the province can well serve as models to both Government and non-Government institutions. Details of both Christian and non-Christian missions will be found in Tables 21 to 24 at the end of this chapter. The work of the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Nari Siksha Samiti and Saroj Nalini Memorial Associations deserves special mention. The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society are also doing good work for education in that area.

The Railway authorities help the cause of education by maintaining both general and special schools, principally for the benefit of their employees' children. The institutions follow all the departmental rules for schools and are invariably well equipped and efficiently conducted.

CHAPTER III.

Primary Education.

There were altogether 61,502 primary schools for Indian boys and girls in the province at the end of the quinquennium as against 61,143 schools in 1931-32, of these 44,106 were boys' and 17,396 girls' primary schools against 43,718 boys' and 17,425 girls' schools in 1931-32. Thus while there are now 388 more boys' schools in the province than in the previous quinquennium, the number of girls' schools has been reduced by 29. This is in marked contrast to the position at the end of the previous quinquennium when the number of boys' schools increased by 5,531 schools and girls' schools by 2,820.

But in spite of the slowing down in the rate of increase in the number of the primary schools, some real progress has been made in the period under review in that some inefficient lower primary schools have been replaced by primary schools which teach a five years' course. The newly formed district school boards, especially in the Chittagong Division, adopted a policy of concentration and consolidation and a number of inefficient lower primary schools were amalgamated with neighbouring and better equipped institutions. In Chittagong as many as 1,034 boys' and 756 girls' schools were abolished during the quinquennium. In Burdwan Division also, mainly through the efforts of the then Divisional Inspector of Schools Rai K. C. Ray Bahadur, some of the three classes primary schools were amalgamated and replaced by schools teaching the full primary course, the number of boys' schools as a result of this drive, was reduced by 403. Excepting in these two divisions, the establishment of new primary schools, which was such a noticeable feature in the previous quinquennium, has been indulged in elsewhere, though the financial distress of the province undoubtedly retarded this activity.

Under primary schools, 25,739 maktabas of which 16,434 are for boys and 9,305 for girls have been included, maktabas are primary schools intended mainly, but not exclusively, for Muslim boys and girls. The maktabas teach the Holy Quran, Islamic rituals and Urdu in addition to practically the same syllabus which is followed in the general primary schools. Maktabas are also attended by a number of Hindu pupils, especially in East Bengal.

Of the provinces of India, Bengal has the largest number of primary schools and if we divide the area of the province by the number of the existing primary schools, we find that one school covers roughly about 1.3 square miles in area. But the schools are very badly distributed. A recent educational survey shows that out of 109,594 villages in Bengal at least 72,302 have no schools, while 61,502 primary schools are distributed in 37,292 villages. To take the two largest districts in the Presidency, in Midnapore nearly 8,000 of the total number of 10,798 villages, and in Mymensingh about 7,500 of the total number of 10,759 villages have no schools of any kind at all. The majority of the schools in Bengal are single-teacher schools with three classes. In 1936-37 there were 36,081 such schools. The percentage of single-teacher schools to the total number was 58.7 in 1936-37, this shows considerable progress for the number of such schools was estimated to be about 75 per cent of the total number of schools in 1926-27. Out of the 61,502 primary schools in Bengal only 12,479 taught the full five years' course, of these again only 979 were girls' upper primary schools.

Management of primary schools.—Local bodies (district boards and municipalities) are directly responsible for primary education, Government manage directly only 24 primary schools for girls (of which 22 are peasant girls' schools in Presidency Division) and 80 primary schools for boys, all of which were practising schools attached to training schools for primary school teachers. The district boards and municipalities are directly responsible for the management of 4,388 boys' primary schools and 305 girls' primary schools. Stipends are also given by them to teachers of 48,808 schools under private management, 7,897 schools do not receive any aid from public funds. The schools under the management of the local bodies are of the following types --

(1) *Panchayati union schools*, first initiated by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, were originally known as class I lower primary schools. This name was later changed to board primary schools and, later still, when it was decided to distribute them more equitably one in each panchayati union they came to be known as panchayati union schools. Government paid Rs. 1,000 for the construction of the school building—this sum is considered inadequate by some critics—and undertook to meet two-thirds of the cost of repairs, provided the balance was contributed by the district board. Schools once constructed were placed under the district boards and Government paid recurrent monthly grants of Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 for boys' schools and of Rs. 16 for girls' schools. The panchayati union school scheme has not been a success. Almost all the Inspectors of Schools observe that the local people are apathetic towards the schools as they have no control over them, and that the district boards rarely provide the necessary funds for repairs of the school buildings which are often allowed to fall into disrepair, though new schools started in the locality, as rival institutions to these panchayati union schools, are frequently given stipends from the district board funds. These panchayati union lower primary schools, neglected both by the local people and the district boards, can hardly be said to play an important role in fighting illiteracy. In 1931-32 there were 3,816 such schools while in 1936-37 their number was 3,996.

(2) *Biss scheme schools*. Biss scheme schools were intended to supply a more efficient type of primary school, both in rural and in urban areas. It was contemplated that the unit of the school should be roughly a circle of half a mile radius and that each municipality or union board would have a central school with as many ancillary schools as needed. The control would be vested in the local bodies and expenditure would be shared equally between Government and the local bodies, which could levy a tax for the purpose, under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919. The Biss scheme schools do not charge any fees. Pending the introduction of the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act of 1930, expansion of the Biss scheme schools in rural areas was suspended. These schools are more effectively managed and are more popular than the panchayati union schools. There is a modification of the Biss scheme which was called in the last Quinquennial Review, "Griffith scheme schools". These are upper primary schools of an improved type with 4 trained teachers to each school, but there were only 6 such schools in the province, all in the district of Howrah.

(3) *Mymensingh scheme*.—In the district of Mymensingh there were 25 schools run under a special scheme, devised originally by the District Inspector of Schools and subsequently adopted by the district school board. The scheme contemplated that the union boards would

be authorised to manage schools in their own area but would contribute approximately a sum of Rs 500 out of their own funds for the purpose. Only 4 union boards in the district adopted the scheme and at the end of the quinquennium there were only 24 such schools.

Municipalities.—The Corporation of Calcutta are responsible for primary education in Calcutta. There are under their direct control 230 free primary schools and a Primary School Teachers' Training College and they also give grant-in-aid to 348 schools. As an experimental measure compulsory education was introduced in Ward IX of the city without levying any additional tax or receiving any subsidy from Government. The Chittagong Municipality also adopted a scheme for free and compulsory education for boys within the municipal area, Government contribute half the expenses for the schools.

A total additional sum of Rs 12,500 was provided by Government in 1935-36 and 1936-37, for the establishment of Biss primary schools in municipal areas. A girls' primary school was started at Barisal and Biss scheme schools for boys were established in 3 other municipalities.

Aided schools.—The usual amount of grant-in-aid is very small indeed, in some cases, as small as annas eight a month. The district boards apparently consider that the better way of ensuring wider literacy in the districts, is to distribute the comparatively small amount they set apart for education to a very large number of schools rather than give adequate grants to a limited number of efficient schools.

Pupils in primary schools.—The number of pupils in boys' primary schools increased from 1,682,275 in 1931-32 to 1,945,429 in 1936-37 and in girls' primary schools from 433,135 to 514,202. The total number of pupils in the primary stage, that is to say, pupils attending primary schools and pupils in the primary classes attached to middle and high school was 1,971,824 boys and 692,682 girls at the end of the quinquennium.

In the primary stage, 1,066,448 of the boys were Muslims and 888,165 Hindus, while the number of Muslim boys in the upper primary stage was only 102,761 and the number of Hindu boys was 165,490. Of the number of girls in the primary stage, as many as 395,478 were Muslims and 288,809 were Hindus, but the number of Muslim girls in the upper primary stage was only 7,027, while the number of Hindu girls was 19,599. These figures are significant, they show that there is a tremendous "wastage" and that the wastage is much greater in the case of the Muslim pupils.

For every 86 boys who are in the lowest class of the primary schools, there are only 10 boys in the top class of the primary stage. The figures for girls are even more depressing, for every 453 girls in the lowest primary class there are only 10 in the highest class.

For every 149 Muslim boys and 1,333 Muslim girls in the lowest class of the primary stage, there are now only 10 Muslim boys and 10 Muslim girls in class V. In the case of Hindus, there were 10 boys and 10 girls in class V for every 52 boys and 225 girls in the lowest class.

Wastage.—The wastage, as has been observed, is appalling. Permanent literacy cannot possibly be obtained until a pupil has completed the primary stage of education and many educationists doubt

if even the completion of the full primary stage would give permanent literacy to a boy or a girl. A great deal of money that is being expended at present on primary education is undoubtedly being wasted and brings no return.

The tables at the end of the chapter will show that though there are as many as 2,664,506 pupils in the primary stage there are only 131,848 in the highest primary class. In 1933, there were in the lowest primary class 416,624 girls and 985,865 boys, but in the top classes, the numbers have dwindled to only 121,208 boys and 10,640 girls in 1937. The proportion of pupils in class V to the pupils in class I is 1 : 8·6 in the case of boys and 1 : 45·3 in the case of girls. In the case of Muslim boys the proportion is 1 : 14·9 and 1 : 133·3 in the case of girls. So roughly only one out of 15 Muslim boys and one out of 133 Muslim girls completed the full primary course, out of every 100 boys who joined the primary class in 1928 only 10·6 reached class V in 1932, but out of 100 boys who joined class I in 1933, 9·4 reached class V in 1937.

Quality of teaching.—The unsatisfactory nature of teaching provided in these schools is certainly one of the main reasons for the failure of the present system of primary education in Bengal. In Bengal, as elsewhere, a good deal depends on the quality of teaching provided and one of the conditions of successful teaching is that sufficient attention should be paid to the pupils, specially to the pupils of very tender years. It is not possible to do this in a province where the number of single-teacher schools is so disproportionately great, the teacher is often compelled to neglect the lowest class where most attention is necessary and where such teaching is likely to be most fruitful. Moreover, less than a third of the teachers has received any kind of training at all. The teachers are paid miserably. A Government Resolution on School Education in Bengal has estimated that the average primary school teacher has an assured income of only Rs. 3·8 a month. Obviously, it is not possible to find a well-qualified or competent teacher on this miserable pittance, which is certainly not enough to pay even the boarding expenses of an adult. The average pay of a teacher in a school under private management is Rs. 3·3 a month. A police constable, a post peon and even a chaprassi in a Government office is paid higher. It follows, therefore, that in the majority of cases, a primary school teacher takes up this profession only when he finds all other avenues of employment closed to him and he has to find other sources of income to supplement his meagre salary.

The total number of teachers in primary schools for Indians is 92,156, of whom only 5,664 are women. This is a point which perhaps needs stressing. The average number of women teachers in a girls' school in Bengal is 0·3, that is to say, there is hardly one woman teacher for every three girls' school, and of course there are no women teachers in a boys' school. The consensus of educational opinion all over the world is that women are eminently more fitted to be primary school teachers than men, but in Bengal there are not enough women teachers even for the girls' schools.

Government has been paying additional grants amounting to Rs. 5,51,000 a year for paying Rs. 6 a month to a trained teacher and Rs. 2 a month to an untrained teacher in addition to their income from local funds. But the amount of this grant has remained stationary while the number of teachers—specially of trained teachers—has been

on the increase. At first, the amount available used to be distributed *pro rata* amongst the number of teachers in any particular area so that each teacher might have some share of this Imperial grant. The allowance thus became smaller and smaller as the number of teachers increased. The Director of Public Instruction ordered that the amount of the allowance should not be reduced but that the full allowance should be given, necessarily only to a fixed number, on the principle that this additional grant will only be paid to such teachers as are considered particularly efficient in doing their work. This decision has not been altogether well received in all quarters, but until and unless more money is available, it is difficult to see what other decision could have been taken.

During the quinquennium, the average number of teachers in the primary schools was very slightly lower than what it was at the end of the previous quinquennium, it is now 1.49 per school as against 1.5 in 1931-32.

Inspection.—A great deal could have been done to encourage and stimulate teachers if adequate arrangements could be made for expert and sympathetic supervision of their work from time to time, but unfortunately in this province, inspection is becoming progressively more ineffective. The number of schools has been on the increase, but the number of inspecting officers has been reduced as has been already pointed out in Chapter II.

The Sub-Inspector of Schools has been called the pivot of the educational system. His primary duty is the inspection of primary schools, but this is by no means all the work that he has to do. In addition to inspecting a disproportionately large number of schools, he has to prepare proposition statements and bills for primary schools, write out money order forms for each teacher receiving stipends from local bodies, supply statistics in regard to different kinds of institutions in his circle, correspond with the local bodies, his official superiors as well as with the authorities and teachers of the primary schools in his jurisdiction. He has no office, nor is he provided even with a peon. He is expected to be on tour on at least 200 days in the year, but he is no longer given travelling allowance based on mileage but is allowed a fixed allowance of Rs. 2 a day, up to a maximum of Rs. 48 a month. This is often not adequate to cover even the cost of his conveyance. A conference of Directors held some years ago recommended that the maximum number of schools which a Sub-Inspector may be expected to visit, should be fixed at 100 a year. In Bengal, a Sub-Inspector of Schools is expected to visit over 200 schools (in the Presidency Division it is 260, in Dacca 277, in Rajshahi 218 and about 200 in Chittagong Division). The average number of schools which the Sub-Inspectors in the district of Faridpur is expected to inspect is 336, one Sub-Inspector in the Chittagong Division has 375 schools in his charge, while another Sub-Inspector in the Dacca Division has as many as 530 schools which he is expected to inspect during the year. It is obvious that the inspection must be very hurried and perfunctory.

Nor is this all. The Sub-Inspector of Schools is often unsuited for the work that he has to perform. Usually, graduates with brilliant academic careers who have also obtained a Bachelor of Teaching degree are recruited for the Sub-Inspectorate. But in the Training Colleges, the training that they are given is suitable for preparing teachers for secondary schools, they are not trained for primary school inspection.

Thus, they come to inspect rural schools without proper understanding of their functions, they are men who have been trained in the methods of English education with very little idea about the needs of the rural schools. They are intelligent men, often with imagination, but they are crushed by heavy work that they are required to do and they have neither the time nor perhaps the equipment for thinking out problems of rural education. They end by losing their freshness of mind and their outlook becomes limited by the routine of official procedure and by the letter of the educational codes. The surprising thing is that they work so loyally and often even competently, under the average conditions in which they have to work. The Director of Public Instruction some years ago devised a scheme for giving a special training to primary school Inspectors and though Government approved of the scheme generally, no money has as yet been made available for undertaking the training of the new type of primary school Inspectors.

Curriculum.—The curriculum, which was first introduced in 1923, was in force during the quinquennium. It covers a five years' course and contain too many compulsory subjects which cannot possibly be taught adequately by a single teacher. Some subjects, therefore, are neglected. This is particularly so in the case of subjects like nature study and observation lessons which, it has been said, have very little connection with observation or with nature. The teaching of hygiene also is generally very unsatisfactory as the subject is taught on unhygienic surroundings, merely as information to be committed to memory. A very large number of upper primary schools in the province also taught English as an optional subject. It would be obvious from what has been said about the quality of the primary school teachers, that the teaching of this subject was definitely bad in the majority of the schools.

Government decided to raise the existing curriculum as it was considered unsuitable for the needs of the rural schools, and in July 1936, a Primary Curriculum Committee was appointed with a view to give a reorientation to the primary school curriculum. The Committee was entrusted with the work of devising a curriculum which would "provide for effective literacy in the vernacular, simple calculations, and the basic academic and physical training." "School work in general should be adopted in the main to the needs and environment of the majority of the children. It should also provide for a grounding in the rudiments of general knowledge." The recommendations of the Committee were adopted by Government in a resolution, dated the 9th March 1937, but it was not possible to give effect to it during the quinquennium now under review.

The Committee were of opinion that though a five years' course is educationally very desirable, a four years' course may be adopted "in view of the difficulty of financing a scheme involving a five years' course." Government in accepting this recommendation observed "Government has been mainly guided by considerations of finance but at the same time they believe that if a primary school is staffed by at least 3 teachers and there is an organised system of teaching, much more effective literacy could be achieved in four years than is possible in the present five years' course." The four years' primary course would also shorten the time that would be taken up by an average boy who may wish to appear at the Matriculation Examination. Such a boy would then have four years in the primary stage and six years in the

middle and high stages—a total period of ten years which should ordinarily be sufficient for an average boy to pass the Matriculation Examination

The most striking recommendation of this Committee is that religious instruction should be provided in the primary schools, the Committee also drew up detailed syllabuses for religious instruction of Muslim, Christian and Hindu boys. It is undoubtedly true that there is a large volume of opinion in the country in favour of inclusion of some form of religious instruction in the curriculum of the primary schools. The Muslim community as a whole have always demanded it and of late a certain section of the Hindus have also demanded that religious instruction should be given to Hindu boys, but many educationists are strongly opposed to the introduction of religious teaching in the primary schools. The Committee's recommendation was, however, unanimous except for a note of dissent from one member only, Mr A N Basu of the Teachers' Training Department of the University of Calcutta, who was apprehensive that religious instruction may become a travesty of religion leading on to dissension and disharmony when taught by men of the calibre of our present primary school teachers and that there was a real danger he said, of "creating contrariant attitude in the pupils through bad methods of religious instruction and through methods of indoctrination which is bound to accompany such instruction." There is undoubtedly some force in this argument, even men like Rabindranath Tagore hold that religion cannot be taught satisfactorily in schools, in daily or weekly doses, like other subjects in the curriculum. The problem of teaching a religion like Hinduism, it has been pointed out by many people, presents almost unsurmountable difficulties. Government however accepted the recommendation of the Committee and pointed out that according to the provisions of the Primary Education Act of 1930 it will be left entirely to the guardians of the pupils to decide whether their wards should be given religious instruction or not. The syllabus drawn up for the Hindu pupils has not been received favourably by a considerable section of the Hindus.

Government also accepted with a slight modification, the proposed curricula and the following subjects will now be compulsorily taught in the primary schools:—

(1) Vernacular reading and writing, (2) Arithmetic, (3) Geography and Rural Civics, and (4) Elements of Science, as examination subjects, (5) Games and Physical Education, (6) Religious Instruction, and (7) Handwork, or, as an alternative, work in farms, or in the school garden, as non-examination subjects. There would be a departmental public examination at the end of the primary final course and scholarships would be awarded on the results of this examination. English should not ordinarily be taught, but on certain conditions schools may be allowed to teach the subject and, when taken up, it would be treated as an examination subject, though the marks obtained in this paper would not be taken into account in the awarding of scholarships. This seems a dangerous recommendation. Even if English can be taught properly in the primary schools, which is very doubtful, considering that it is so badly taught even in the higher stages; one of the results of the introduction of English in primary schools may be that rural schools will become even more like urban schools and the drift to the towns may be further encouraged. Also,

it is educationally unsound to teach more than one language to children of tender years except where the children's parents are more or less bi-lingual. But in view of the general demand for the teaching of English which even distinguished scholars like Sri Prafulla Chandra Roy supported, the Committee had but little option and had to make this concession to a popular demand. Physical education will henceforth form part of the new syllabus.

Little or no attention had been paid so far in the overwhelming majority of the schools to the physical development of the children. There is still no provision whatsoever for the medical examination of primary school children. The insufficiency of light and ventilation in many primary schools, the unsuitability of the furniture used in the schools, which often induce the adoption of stooping postures by the children, long hours of dull work—all tend to stunt the body and develop deformities and diseases.

The new curriculum is undoubtedly a great advance and some rural bias has been proposed to be given to the teaching in the primary schools. Some may say that it does not go far enough, but if the proposed curriculum can be taught satisfactorily, much good will undoubtedly result. The framing of a curriculum is, however, only a very small part of the work of reconstruction. What is needed is a new type of teachers, who have been trained specially for the work that lies before them. Training Schools for primary teachers have to be thoroughly overhauled and their number increased before any real advance can be made in the education of the masses. Government have under consideration a scheme for training primary school teachers in selected high schools.

Schemes for primary education.—The Primary Education Act of 1919 gave authority to the municipalities and also to union boards (but with special permission of Government) to levy a cess for primary education. Only one municipality, the Berhampore Municipality, applied the provision of this Act, for people in Bengal, as elsewhere, do not like to tax themselves voluntarily for any purpose however beneficial it may be to themselves and to the whole community. The passing of the Rural Primary Education Act of 1930, which authorised the raising of funds for free and compulsory primary education by the imposition of a cess and also for setting up a central authority for controlling primary education in each district in which the provision of the Act were brought into force, unfortunately almost synchronised with the economic depression which swept over the province. The Act remained almost a dead letter, the cess contemplated in the Act could not be imposed, because of the financial distress in the province, but, as a move towards eventual enforcement of the Act "the optional scheme" was devised. Under this scheme, district school boards, as contemplated in the Act, were set up in those districts in which the district boards were willing to hand over the control of primary schools and the sum spent by them for primary education to the district school boards. District school boards were set up in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Mymensingh, Pabna, Dinapore and Birbhum with effect from the 1st of April 1934, at Dacca with effect from 1st September 1934 and from 1st March 1935 at Nadia and Murshidabad, in 1936 schools boards were also established in Rangpur and Jalpaiguri. The amount of the contribution of the district boards and the amount

to be contributed by Government were fixed on the average of the actual expenditure of the preceding four years. But as this period coincided with the period of greatest financial stringency, when expenditure was cut down to the lowest possible limit, additional funds were not always available for primary education, some district school boards, like Nadia, had actually less money than what the district boards spent in the year immediately preceding the formation of the district school boards.

The district school boards of Mymensingh at a meeting held on the 21st December 1936 decided to move Government to impose primary education cess in the district without any further delay and the cess was imposed in the district with effect from January 1, 1937.

Government in the resolution of the 9th March 1937, already referred to, laid down a scale of pay for the guidance of the district school board of Mymensingh and for all other district school boards in districts where the cess would be imposed in the near future.

The Government scheme contemplated that each school should have eventually a trained head master on a graded scale of Rs 25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30 and other teachers in the scale of Rs 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30 but till the financial position improved greatly, Government fixed the minimum salaries for trained teachers at Rs 16 for the head master, and Rs 12 for the other teachers. Each school should have at least three teachers, and the average annual cost of a school with the head master and two trained teachers has been calculated as amounting to Rs 540.

Government are now contemplating going forward with a scheme for the training and appointment of special primary school inspectors.

Financial aspects.—The tables at the end of the chapter will show that during the quinquennium expenditure on primary schools for boys rose from Rs 66,95,818 in 1931-32 to Rs 67,10,234 in 1936-37. The expenditure from provincial revenues, however, has remained almost stationary. As compared to the amount contributed in 1931-32, the excess amounted only to Rs 663 in 1936-37, but, in the earlier years of the quinquennium, the expenditure from provincial revenues was actually less than what it was in 1931-32. In the case of primary schools for girls, the expenditure rose to Rs 15,92,965 in 1936-37 from Rs 14,27,000 in 1931-32, but the amount contributed from the provincial revenues showed actually a decrease of Rs 6,709. The expenditure by the district boards and the municipalities, however, have been increased both for boys' and girls' primary schools. The increase is largest in the case of expenditure from municipal funds and this is mainly due to the increased expenditure on primary education for boys and girls by the Corporation of Calcutta. While in the boys' schools the income from fees and other sources shows a fall, there is a rise in the income from fees and other sources in the case of girls' schools. The fall in the fee income of boys' schools is mainly due to the activities of some district boards which have ordered that no fees should be realised from the pupils in the aided schools, but as the boards are not allowing larger stipends, the teachers in these areas are now receiving even less money than they did in the previous quinquennium. Bengal is the only province in India where fees form a considerable part of the cost of primary education. In most of the provinces of India, primary

education is free but in this province the average fee is about Re 1-8 per head per year and the Government expenditure is considerably less than the sum spent by the parents (if we include, under this head, both the fee income and the income from other sources). The average expenditure of a primary school for boys in Bengal is Rs 152 per school (against Rs 153-1 in 1931-32) of which Rs 88 comes from public funds. The average annual cost of a primary school for girls is only Rs 92 (against Rs 81-9 in 1931-32) a month of which Rs 62 comes from public sources. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys was Rs 3-4 and for a girl Rs 3-1 in 1936-37 as against Rs 4 and Rs 3-3, respectively, in 1931-32. It will therefore, be seen that though there has been a slight increase in the total expenditure on primary education, less money is being spent on each pupil (and also on each primary school for boys) than was being done five years ago.

A comparison with the figures of expenditure of primary education by the other provinces of India, shows that the expenditure in Bengal for primary education per school is the smallest, the expenditure per scholar is the lowest and the average fee charged is the highest, the expenditure per head of the population is also the smallest of all provinces, and Government in Bengal spends relatively the smallest amount for primary education. A further fact emerges that while in Bengal the expenditure per school and per scholar has gone down during the quinquennium under review, in all other provinces the expenditure has increased.

General remarks.—The position at the end of the quinquennium appears almost as dismal as in the earlier periods.

Though Bengal has the largest number of primary schools in India, the majority of them cannot even perform their elementary and fundamental task of making their pupils literate. Literacy has been spreading very slowly in the province and it may be doubted if it has spread at all during the last 15 years when the reformed diarchical constitution was at work. The financial assistance that Government has been able to give for primary education has been disproportionately small and the local self-governing bodies in the province have been spending much less on education than in any other of the Indian provinces.

One of the hopeful signs of the period is that there has been a general awakening in the masses to the need for education. The growth of a political consciousness has rudely shaken their placid complaisance and they are now demanding that their children should not be denied the education which had been so long the monopoly of the middle classes—particularly of the Hindu *Bhadraloks*.

The demand is there, but there is also the danger that if in meeting the demand an education which is not vitally related to their lives is given to them, more harm than good may be done. It has to be admitted that there has been so far no deliberate and courageous attempt in this province to introduce any scheme of mass education. In spite of the predominantly rural and agricultural character of the province, the system of education is adapted better for an urban population and

primary education, in actual practice, if not in theory, has been hitched on to the car of University education which gives a training, at best for a limited number of professions, but generally only for clerkships.

The old theory that education will slowly filter down to the masses has been proved to be a delusion. The small number of rural people who do succeed, in spite of every thing, to become literate are usually lured away from the country side and often prefer to struggle, under miserable conditions, for existence in the towns rather than follow the professions of their parents. They thus do nothing for creating an atmosphere favourable for education in the villages. If anything, the present system of education is actually denuding the villages of their most intelligent and enterprising young men.

The primary school then does nothing for preparing the pupils for their life, it does not make them better agriculturists; on the contrary, it often creates in the pupils a distaste for work on the land. It often encourages, indirectly, the drift to the towns and thus instead of being the chief force for raising the level of life and work in the villages, it even tends to lower the standard.

Free and compulsory primary education cannot by itself be of any great utility, unless a scheme of education suited to the needs of the rural people can be drawn up. The Ministry of Education, under the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, took a move in the right direction by publishing two important resolutions in 1935 and 1937 which indicated the lines along which progress can be made. But, as has already been stated, very little will be achieved unless the right type of teacher is available for the schools. To ensure this, adequate funds must be provided for a thorough overhauling of the system of training for the primary school teachers. More and better equipped schools must be established without delay. The scale of pay for the primary school teachers must be raised, so that a better type of people may be drawn for the schools, and some machinery must be devised for ensuring that the teachers are paid regularly, for, at present, they receive their miserable pittance only at irregular intervals. What is necessary then is that Government should adopt a bold forward policy. A plan extending over five years—or more—should be drawn up and a detailed timetable made for the introduction of free and compulsory education in all the districts by the imposition of the cess. Government contribution too must be much more generous for the spread of education in the province. The cost of introducing compulsory and free primary education for the boys of school-going age in this presidency has been calculated to cost Rs. 2,00,00,000. There is no scheme at present for introducing compulsion for the girls. There are very strong reasons for the adoption of a policy of introducing compulsion in the case of girls also. The cost of such a scheme is not likely to be less than a further sum of Rs. 2,50,00,000. Thus the introduction of free and compulsory primary education for children of school-going age is likely to cost the province Rs. 5,00,00,000 a year. It is obvious that such a large sum of money cannot be found out of the normal revenues of the province, even in the course of the next fifty years. But the largeness of the sum need not paralyse action. This sum must be found—a policy of drift will be disastrous. The problem of finding this sum must be resolutely faced and if need be, the Central Government must be appealed to for assistance. After all, nations manage to find the money they need for war. A war against illiteracy has long been overdue in this province.

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary Education for Indian Boys.

Types of schools.—The secondary schools of Bengal are of three types—the high English, the middle English and the middle vernacular schools. Almost all the secondary schools have also primary classes attached to them. The medium of instruction in high English schools is nominally English, but in practice, except in a few schools, instruction is usually given in a mixture of English and the mother tongue of the pupils. In the middle English schools, English is a compulsory subject of study, but instruction is given in school subjects through the mother tongue of the pupils. English is now also taught, in all middle vernacular schools, theoretically as an optional subject, but in practice all pupils in these schools also take up English.

The middle stage in Bengal does not play an important part in the educational scheme, it consists of only two classes, while the high stage consists of four classes. This is markedly different from the educational systems of the other provinces of India, except of Bihar and Orissa (which it may be remembered formerly formed part of Bengal and had the same educational system). The middle stage has not been devised in Bengal to mark the end of a well-defined stage in education. The middle English stage acts merely as preparatory to the high English stage and pupils who join the middle English schools intend in most cases to go on to the high stage. The middle vernacular stage which in most Indian provinces plays an important part in the education of the rural population, cannot be said to satisfy any public demand or to serve any real educational need in this province. The line of demarcation between the middle English schools and the middle vernacular schools which was always rather thin in Bengal has worn thinner still in recent years, especially after they were permitted to teach English as an “optional” subject. They are now, for all practical purposes, merely rather less efficient middle English schools with poorer equipment and worse paid teachers, and whenever finances permit (and sometimes even when they do not) these schools are turned into middle English schools.

But the function of the middle vernacular schools should be to supplement the education given in primary schools, they should aim at giving the elements of a liberal education to pupils who cannot proceed to English schools. They should thus be entirely different in their purpose, outlook and technique from the English secondary schools. Only through a properly organised system of middle vernacular schools can any real progress be made in the education of the masses.

But in Bengal, there is no homogeneous and self-contained scheme of education for these schools. They may perhaps be called rural schools, merely because they are mostly located in rural areas, and they have played only an insignificant part in the education of the province. The educational system of Bengal appears to have been organised, primarily, for giving English education to the middle class people who live mostly in towns. There is no well-thought-out scheme for giving a training suited to the real needs of the overwhelmingly large agricultural population which live in the villages. Sir William Hornell showed some acumen when he said in 1917, in the Fifth Quinquennial

Review on Education in Bengal, that the doom of these schools was sealed, though at the time there were 349 schools in the province with 21,253 pupils. But the people of Bengal never took kindly to these schools and the process of their gradual disappearance had begun even before the end of the last century. But the position was hardly a hopeless one when Sir William Hornell wrote: "If we look at the province of the Punjab, we find that in 1917, there were 151 middle vernacular schools in that province with only 2,114 pupils. At the end of the year 1935-36, they had 3,104 schools with 388,048 pupils, while in Bengal the number of these schools had dwindled in the interval to 49 and the pupils in them to 3,036. The reason for this disparity is that while in the Punjab, a bold policy was adopted and a new orientation given to education, nothing was done in Bengal to reorganise the educational system and to devise an education suited to the masses. The few half-hearted attempts that were made to patch up the system to adapt it a little more to the real needs of the majority were doomed to failure, even at their inception. The Calcutta University Commission had observed in their Report, published in 1919

"The fact is that secondary education has reached a stage at which further satisfactory progress is impossible without a complete reorganisation of the existing administrative conditions. The whole system is suffering from anæmia, which is partly due to lack of funds, partly to the lack of energetic purposes aiming at improved standards of teaching and of educational opportunity. There can be no substantial improvement without reconstruction. The existing system cannot be patched up. What is needed is far reaching reorganisation."

In extenuation of what might perhaps be regarded by some as a pusillanimous attitude on the part of Government, it may be argued that the literati of the province has always been hostile to any scheme of educational reform which contemplated giving the rural population an education different in purpose from the education given to the townspeople, they look upon such schemes with suspicion and think that Government are only trying to keep the masses politically unself-conscious through the education they are planning for the political disturbances in the country, the growing tension of feeling between the Hindus and Muslims, and the financial embarrassment of Government after the introduction of the Reformed constitution were hardly the most favourable conditions for the launching of any bold scheme of reform. So a policy of *laissez faire* had perforce to be adopted in this province.

The middle vernacular schools are, then, effete and moribund institutions which are slowly but steadily dying out. The middle English schools devote themselves to the training of pupils for the high English schools, the large majority of their pupils go on ultimately to the colleges through the wide portals of the University Matriculation Examination. The middle English schools are thus a kind of preparatory schools; they, however, serve a useful purpose, for the education given in them is cheaper than in the high schools and they are also generally situated closer to the homes of the rural pupils.

There is an increasing tendency in the province to convert, whenever possible, middle English schools to high English schools, this often leads to efficient middle schools being turned to an inefficient high school. The Inspectorate tries to dissuade the school authorities from

doing so and if a school is converted, without previous sanction, to a high school, any grant-in-aid that it might have been receiving is sometimes withheld. The department, however, encourages efficient middle English schools to extend their scope by adding two high school classes. This is one way of prolonging the duration of the middle stage and appears to be a satisfactory way of dealing with a growing demand for greater facilities for education than can be had in a middle school which teaches only a two years' course.

Numbers.—In 1936-37, there were 42 middle vernacular schools for Indian boys with 3,107 pupils in them, as against 54 schools with 3,986 pupils in 1931-32. There were also 1,857 middle English schools (against 1,845 schools in 1931-32) with 176,873 pupils (against 177,102 in 1931-32). Thus, at the end of the quinquennium, though there were 12 more middle English schools, the number of pupils showed a slight decrease in the case of the middle vernacular schools there was a fall both in the number of schools (by 12) and of pupils (by 879). Three thousand one hundred and sixty-five girls were reading in boys' middle English schools and 162 in boys' middle vernacular schools.

High English schools.—The high stage, in any well-contrived system of education, should have a two-fold purpose, it would aim at providing a sound all-round training in harmony with the present day needs of the country so that the pupils might be equipped when they leave the school for facing the struggle for life, it would also train for University education such pupils as desire and are considered capable of profiting by such education. But the sole function of the high English school in Bengal has, so far, been to prepare pupils for the University Matriculation Examination. This would have been, in itself unsatisfactory, but what makes it worse is that the University Matriculation Examination, as conducted at present, is too narrow in its scope and is a most inadequate test of the fitness of the successful candidates for higher education.

The whole of the secondary school system in the province is thus entirely subordinated to University education, the middle English schools are merely a kind of preparatory school leading on to high English schools which in their turn are only concerned in getting their pupils through the Matriculation Examination.

Conditions in the high schools have not changed for the better since the publication of the Calcutta University Commission Report in which it was observed

"In the great majority of them, physique and health are neglected, there is no training of the hand, the study of nature is practically ignored, the aesthetic and emotional sides of a boy's nature are disregarded, corporate life is meagre, training through responsibility is generally undeveloped, little guidance is given as to right and wrong, methods of class teaching are crude and clumsy. In most schools English, the Vernacular, Mathematics and History are badly taught. Such a state of things injures the interest of all the boys whether they are going to the University or not. It is hurtful to the whole community which suffers from the failure of the schools to develop and train the powers of the young generation."

In a province like Bengal, where communal jealousy is so rife and seems to be even on the increase, it is perhaps important that there

should be provision in the schools for training the pupils to develop a civic sense of duty to the state and society and to cultivate a tolerance for the feelings and sentiments of other communities. But no such attempt has generally been made so far in the schools.

Except in a few schools like the Sriram High School in the district of Burdham, Ushagram High School in the district of Burdwan or Bishnupore Siksha Sangha in 24-Parganas, which owe their existence to the enthusiasm of idealistically-minded individuals or to missionary enterprise, hardly has any attempt been made, to develop in the boys in secondary schools a sense of industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprise. There is no provision in the schools for developing manual dexterity, powers of observation or manipulative skill in the pupils, though educationists are agreed that the possession of these skills gives the boys self-confidence and usually reacts favourably on their progress in what are regarded as normal school subjects and that provision for training to develop these skills is, therefore, necessary even from a narrowly academic point of view. There has been no attempt at giving a vocational bias to the training in the schools; this is not to suggest that the function of the secondary schools should be to give the pupils such training as is given in technical schools, or that educational ideals should be sacrificed in any way, to purely utilitarian ends. But the schools may be expected to give the pupils a sound general education and try to develop in them certain faculties which will enable them to "undertake, with a greater prospect of success, certain branches of endeavour immediately necessary to the promotion of our present day commercial or mercantile well-being."

There were 1,180 high English schools at the end of the quinquennium with 302,983 pupils, as against 1,076 schools with 256,524 pupils in 1931-32. Thus at the end of the period under review, there were 103 more high schools in the province and 46,459 more pupils in them.

The number of high schools has been steadily increasing in Bengal. In 1916, there were 698 high schools in the province; in the last twenty years, their number had increased by about 45 per cent. But the majority of these schools are inefficient. They have been allowed to multiply in a most haphazard manner, in some areas, there are a number of schools close to one another, all with small enrolments, and as the majority of the school are almost entirely dependent on the fee income from the pupils for their existence, it is impossible to maintain in any of them a reasonable standard of efficiency. Bengal has a larger number of high schools than any other Indian province, in 1935-36, the total number of high schools in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Central Province, and Assam was 1,099, while Bengal alone had 1,188 high schools that year.

The average enrolment in a Bengal high school has gone up during the quinquennium; it is now nearly 256 pupils per school, as against 238.4 in 1931-32. In 1935-36, the average number of pupils in a high school in Madras was nearly 400, in Bombay 368, in the United Provinces 411, and 413 in the Punjab. We should also bear in mind that in this province, there are a number of very large schools with over a thousand pupils, while the smallest have, in some cases, even below a hundred students on their rolls (though this contravenes the University regulation for the recognition of a high school as competent to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination).

In 1933 at a conference of some leading educationists held at Government House, an official note was circulated which proposed a drastic

reduction in the number of recognised high schools, the note suggested that 400 schools if properly distributed over the province and adequately aided by Government, would be enough to serve the needs of the province. The Government note was a purely tentative one, it is presumed that the number was fixed at 400 on the basis of the number of schools in the other provinces of India. (In 1935-36, there were 218 schools in the United Provinces, 263 in Bombay, including Sind, 339 in the Punjab and 391 in Madras.) It was perhaps not unreasonable to expect that if less than 400 high schools were sufficient for the other major provinces of India, 400 should be adequate for serving the needs of higher secondary education in Bengal too. Though the number was an arbitrary one and not arrived at after a proper educational survey of the province, it was assumed that only high school classes would be attached to those schools and that the number of middle schools would be increased correspondingly. But many people became suspicious that Government in making this proposal merely desired to bar the door of higher secondary education against a large number of people. This was, of course, very far from the intention of the department. It was merely anxious that secondary education should be made more efficient, in the future, by the weeding out of inefficient schools. It was unfortunate that there was no unequivocal assurance that adequate recurrent grants and equipment grants would be forthcoming for the schools and that the schools would be satisfactorily housed. The proposal was, of course, not accepted; it was perhaps too optimistic to expect for it a favourable reception. But, perhaps another way was open to Government to achieve the end in view—it was to select suitable schools, on an equitable geographical basis, and to give them an adequate grant of, say, about Rs 750 a month each. Such well-equipped and financially stable schools would then have been able to hold their own against inefficient schools, even when they offered undue inducements and the problem of providing the province with schools which could do their work satisfactorily might perhaps have been partially solved. At present 540 schools are in receipt of Government grants—the average school receiving less than Rs 130 a month.

Control and management of schools.—Of the 42 middle vernacular schools, 7 are maintained by district boards, 31 are aided from public funds, while 4 are unaided. Government directly manage only 4 middle English schools, 36 are managed by district boards, and 4 by municipalities, 1,436 are aided from public funds while 377 are unaided. Forty-one high schools are under the management of Government, and 4 of municipalities, 540 are in receipt of grants-in-aid while 595 are not in receipt of any aid from public funds. Thus 50 per cent of the schools were unaided and had to depend for their maintenance mainly on school fees received from the pupils, augmented by a precarious income "from other sources".

The machinery for the control of schools has already been discussed in Chapter II.

Teachers.—The quality of teaching in schools must depend to a very large extent on the equipment and training of teachers. The old belief which was generally prevalent that teaching was a profession which demanded only a natural enthusiasm for the work and demanded no special apprenticeship in training seems to be discarded now, school authorities are now demanding that only trained graduates should be appointed as teachers in schools. But even to-day, a trained graduate is a rarity in the majority of Bengal high schools.

At the end of the quinquennium, the average number of trained teachers in a high school was only 1·8 of whom only 1·0 was a trained graduate. In a Government school, the average number of trained teachers was 8·8, of whom 7·9 were trained graduates, but in an unaided school (that is to say in 50 per cent. of the Bengal high schools) on an average, the number of trained teachers was only 1·1, of whom only 0·4 well-trained graduates. The average number of teachers in a Government school was 16·3, in an aided school, 13·6, in a municipal school 20·6 and in an unaided school 12·8. The average number of teachers in a high school was 13·3 (against 12·9 in 1931-32).

The average number of teachers in a middle school was only 5·8 of whom 1·7 were trained (0·007 trained graduates). In a Government school the number was 6·8, of whom 3·2 were trained (1·5 trained graduates), in a board school 6·1 of whom 2·3 were trained (0·02 trained graduates), in an aided school 5·8 of whom 1·7 were trained (0·005 trained graduates) and in an unaided school there were 5·7 teachers of whom 1·5 were trained and there were no graduate teachers either trained or untrained, in any unaided middle school.

The total number of teachers in all types of boys' high schools in the province was 15,659 (against 13,942 in 1931-32), of whom 1,127 were trained graduates, 1,024 were trained (but not graduates) while 7,936 were neither graduates nor trained. The total number of teachers in all types of middle schools for boys was 10,999 (against 10,898 in 1931-32) of whom only 15 were trained graduates, 3,226 were trained non-graduates, 392 were untrained graduates, while 10,592 had no University degree or training of any kind.

One of the reasons for the poor quality of teachers in secondary schools is that they are paid miserably. While it is true that the teaching profession is not for those who look upon it as a source of making money and that it should only attract men who have a genuine love for the work and an idealism for which they are ready to sacrifice better prospects elsewhere, there is no reason why the community should exploit their idealism shamelessly, and this is what is being done to-day, as a result the teaching profession to-day is crowded with people who have drifted to it, only when they have failed elsewhere, as well as by some who have deliberately chosen the profession of a teacher. One Inspector mentions that in his division there are teachers in high schools who were ex-police officers, unsuccessful lawyers and even doctors and businessmen who have failed in business, young men and men not quite so young seem to turn to the miserably paid profession of teaching, when they find all other avenues of earning a living closed to them.

If we divide the total cost on all the unaided school and divide this by the number of teachers employed in them, the maximum amount that is available for each teacher is Rs 581 a year or Rs 48·4 a month. The figure obtained for a teacher in an aided school by the same method works out at Rs 734 a year or Rs 61·16 a month. But the whole of the expenditure on a school is not spent on monthly salaries for the teachers. The actual amount that is spent on salaries, is much less. It is also a notorious fact that the teachers in the majority of the private schools are also subject to forced "subscriptions" to the school funds. Many critics familiar with the inner working of the schools hold that a very large proportion of the amount shown as "other sources" is made up largely of these "subscriptions" from the teachers. The expenditure returns

of the schools are shown in this form because the University demands that each recognized school should maintain a minimum monthly expenditure of Rs. 375 and insists that teachers should not be paid below a certain minimum scale of pay. Of late, however, the teachers have been trying to demand better treatment. Credit for this must go to the All-Bengal Teachers' Association who have been exercising a commendable zeal for improving the conditions of service of the school masters. But the teachers cannot even now effectively assert themselves, the market is flooded by unemployed graduates and they cannot be oblivious of the dangers of black-legging in their profession.

One of the results of the low scale of pay is that the teachers are compelled to seek other ways of augmenting their slender incomes. The most usual practice is for them to accept "private tuition". It is a strange phenomenon, this almost universal practice of engaging private tutors by parents in Bengal. It has been estimated that in some of the Calcutta schools over 60 per cent of the pupils have private tutors. The parents perhaps realize that the quality of class room teaching in Bengal schools is very poor indeed, and hope that by employing a private tutor they are doing something better for their children than ordinary school teaching can. But there is now a very large number of young men who are available for engagement as private tutors at very low scale of pay and the schools teachers, when they have the opportunity, accept as many private tuitions as they can, for each private tuition brings them only a small additional income. Their energies are sapped by this dull business of coaching pupils daily over long hours and they have hardly any time or surplus energy left for preparing their school lessons or for trying to interest boys in the class room and hold their wandering attention. Class room teaching thus tends to become more and more lifeless and dull. There is also another hurtful feature of this system. The private tutor is judged by results, that is, to-day, by the success of his pupils in examinations. His principal interest is not teaching the subject but in predigesting the text-books for his pupils. This practice must also have its reaction on his class room teaching.

There is another obstacle in the way of improving the quality of teachers, the facilities available for the training of teachers in this province are very small. There are only two training colleges which do not turn out annually more than 150 trained men. But over a thousand applicants seek admission every year to these two colleges. If facilities for training a larger number of men are not made available, it will be years before the Bengal schools can have even 25 per cent. trained teachers.

In one way, a real improvement has been made in the prospects of the teachers. As reported in the last Quinquennial Review, the University is now insisting on the creation of provident funds for teachers as a condition of recognition of schools. Government also introduced from 1st January 1928 a provident fund scheme in which middle English schools can also participate. The funds are controlled by the Inspectors (or by the Chairman of the Dacca Board in the case of schools in the Dacca University area) and the contributions are kept in the post office savings bank.

In the case of the school provident funds, it is reported that occasionally provident fund money is diverted for other purposes. The schools also keep the provident fund monies in local bank which pay a much higher rate of interest than the post office savings bank; this is not always safe and generally the teachers (though not always the schools) are anxious to participate in the Government scheme.

Not only is the quality of teaching poor in the schools, but, in the majority of the secondary schools in Bengal, the school furniture and the equipment are of a most rudimentary character. The school medical inspectors are of opinion that the unsuitability of the school furniture is mainly responsible for the eye troubles from which an increasing number of students in the schools are suffering. Very few of the schools have proper equipments for teaching, there are very few charts and pictures in the Bengal schools. In the majority of the schools the libraries are in a disgraceful condition. The department insists on middle English schools spending at least Rs. 2 a month for books but it is not known for certain how the amount is spent. In the case of high English schools the University insists on a minimum expenditure of Rs. 5 a month for purchase of books. It is certain that in a large number of schools this amount is not spent. The school libraries are generally a collection of books presented by well-wishers of the schools, when they have no further use for these books, augmented by presentation copies of text-books and such other odds and ends. The reference books, where they exist are out-of-date and if these had been consulted at all they would have been positively harmful to the pupils by conveying out-of-date information on subjects in which boys might be interested. The school library appears to be maintained merely for show and for satisfying any possible inquisitiveness on the part of the Inspectors. It is true that in some schools a teacher is put in charge of the school library, but the average teacher has his time fully employed and he is not always available for issuing books when the boys want to borrow them. Every discouragement appears to be placed in the way of a pupil who shows interest in the school library. One Inspector observes that as no records are available in the majority of the schools, it is difficult to know if the libraries are maintained for use or for decoration. Many parents, too, look with disfavour on their children reading what they call "out books" that is, books not prescribed as text-books, as they consider that such reading is harmful to their progress in school studies. Bengal school boys thus rarely acquire the habit of reading and hardly ever rely on their own efforts for acquiring knowledge beyond what is given to them by their teachers in the class rooms.

The Director of Public Instruction ordered that the school libraries in the Government schools should be split up into class room libraries to be kept in the classes in charge of the class teachers. This has had some effect in inducing the boys to use the library more frequently, but even in Government schools, the habit of reading books other than text-books cannot be said to have been formed in the school boys. Unless the University demands as one of the essential conditions of a school receiving recognition the maintenance of a properly equipped library in a school, and the department insists on all aided schools keeping their library up-to-date, very little attention will be paid to libraries by the school authorities.

Science teaching.—Though nature study and elementary science have been prescribed for classes IV to VIII, necessary equipment for teaching them could not be provided for want of money, a few non-Government schools however have purchased some apparatus from their surplus funds and started science teaching. As elementary scientific knowledge will be a compulsory subject for the new Matriculation Examination, the schools must be equipped properly, unless the teaching is to become lifeless and the students expected to cram up more facts for getting through the examination.

The school final classes still do not attract many boys, it is believed that the syllabus is stiffer than in the Matriculation Examination. There were 4 Government schools which had school final classes in Rajshahi Division and one each in the Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. In 1936-37, 45 students appeared in the School Final Examination, of whom 37 passed. In 1931-32 only 20 out of 45 students passed.

Agricultural education.—The scheme for agricultural education in non-Government secondary schools was sanctioned in 1937. During the quinquennium, it has been in operation in 51 schools—27 middle English schools and 24 high English schools, against 10 (20 middle English and 20 high English schools) in 1931-32. Agriculture is taught in the schools in accordance with the syllabus of agriculture prescribed by the department. During the quinquennium, the Director of Public Instruction proposed that the scheme should be extended, by allowing all middle English schools participating in this scheme, to open continuation classes, as otherwise, teaching of agriculture in these schools would be incomplete, and also that 3 teachers from the schools already participating in the scheme should be deputed annually for training at the Dacca Farm so that a reserve of teachers trained in agriculture may be created to fill up vacancies caused in the rank of the existing trained teachers. But it was not till January 1937 that 2 more middle English schools were allowed to open continuation classes and a batch of 3 teachers could be deputed for training as proposed by the Director. There are now continuation classes in 17 of the 27 middle English schools in which the scheme of agricultural education has been introduced. The schools participating in the scheme for agricultural education are allowed, monthly, a grant of Rs 10 each for payment as the agricultural allowance of the trained teachers and the schools which have continuation classes are allowed usually a grant of Rs 720 a year. During the quinquennium, a portion of the rural development grant from the Government of India was distributed for development of agricultural schemes attached to schools in the rural area.

On the whole, the schools in which the schemes have been introduced are working fairly well; but there is undoubtedly much room for improvement. The Inspector of Rajshahi Division is pessimistic regarding the future of these schools. The Agriculture Department do not recommend the extension of the scheme, till the whole question has been re-examined. The scheme appears to

be working very well in the mission schools and also in schools like the Siram High English School and the Nalhati Union School both in the district of Birbhum. The Ushagram High School which does not participate in the Government scheme is also doing excellent work in giving agricultural training to the pupils. One of the reasons why agricultural education is not making as great a progress, as it should, is perhaps because the school authorities are still obsessed with the idea of giving an education suited to the children of the middle class people living in towns, even though the schools cater mostly for sons of agriculturists living in rural areas. But there are good reasons to think that the schemes will work much more satisfactorily when a rural bias is given to the training in the primary schools.

From many years now there has been a demand, especially from teachers in non-Government schools for the deprovincialization of the Government schools. The Retrenchment Committee also recommended the adoption of this course. But while the Retrenchment Committee wanted to save expenditure the public demand was based on the assumption that the deprovincialisation would make more money available for assistance to the secondary schools. Government could not accept this recommendation, after a thorough investigation of the question. The Government schools are doing valuable work by not only maintaining a higher standard of training but by paying living wages to the teachers. So long as the unsatisfactory dual control of the schools continues, it would perhaps be most inadvisable to deprovincialise the schools. If and when the Secondary Education Board is formed, the question will again be thoroughly re-examined. It may however be noted that though the deprovincialization of the schools will undoubtedly save money, if this money is distributed amongst the existing schools, not much more than Rs 50 a month would be available for each school in the province.

Financial aspects.—The tables at the end of the chapter give details of the total expenditure on boys' schools and the average cost in different types of schools.

The future.—The new regulations of the Calcutta University are expected to lead to a general improvement in the quality of training in the secondary schools. But unless a deliberate attempt is made to devise a self contained scheme of secondary education in the province, so that the Matriculation Examination does not cover the whole of the mental horizon of the secondary schools, and the school system is given a more practical bias, the secondary schools will go on sending unsuitable material to the Universities to be trained for swelling the ranks of the educated unemployed. The domination of the Matriculation Examination has inhibited all initiative in the Head Masters and no experiments can be tried or innovations introduced lest the schools do not give as good an account of themselves in an examination in which a premium is put upon merely memory work.

CHAPTER V.

University and College Education.

Arts Colleges.—During the period under review, two men's colleges ceased to exist, there were no students in the college classes of St. Joseph's College at Darjeeling after the disastrous earthquake of 1933-34 while St. James College at Calcutta was disaffiliated by the University. Four new women's colleges were established and one, the Diocesan College, was closed down, of the four new women's colleges, three were first grade colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta and one was an Intermediate College for Girls at Dacca, under the control of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

The Diocesan College, which had an Arts Department, a Teachers' Training Department and a School Department, played a very important part in advancing the cause of higher education for women and the contribution of this college to the cultural life of Bengal can hardly be over-estimated. The decision of the college authorities to close down the college was greatly regretted by all, the people of Bengal will remember with gratitude the excellent work done by the college. It is, however, fortunate that the college authorities decided to maintain the high school for girls which continues to be one of the best schools in the province. An attempt was made to continue the work of the Diocesan College by establishing a women's college in South Calcutta which would be mainly residential in character, the Metropolitan of Calcutta did great deal towards securing the services of some distinguished women graduates from Oxford and other English Universities. But unfortunately the scheme could not be matured, nothing came out of the negotiations with the Government of India which could not hand over the Hastings House to the college authorities, sufficient funds could not be raised to acquire elsewhere suitable land and erect the necessary buildings or to finance a well-equipped college for women.

At the end of the quinquennium, there were thus 50 Arts Colleges in Bengal, as against 49 in 1931-32, 43 of these were men's colleges (against 45) and 7 women's colleges (against 4 in 1931-32). Thirty-five of the colleges were first grade colleges while 15 were Intermediate Colleges. Of the women's colleges, five taught up to the degree standard and were located in Calcutta and two were Intermediate Colleges at Dacca. Of the men's colleges, thirty taught up to the degree standard, 19 of them being in the mofussil and 11 in Calcutta, and thirteen were Intermediate Colleges. Of the Intermediate Colleges for men, six were under the control of the Dacca Board—three general colleges at Dacca and three Islamic Intermediate Colleges at Dacca, Chittagong and Serajgunj—and seven were affiliated to the University of Calcutta, of which two were in Calcutta, one in Howrah and four in the mofussil.

The colleges vary greatly in size. Almost all the Calcutta colleges for men have over a thousand students each, the only small colleges being Sanskrit College, Islamia College and St. Paul's College. The first two are Government colleges and are meant exclusively for Hindu and Muslim pupils respectively, while the last is maintained by the Church Missionary Society and has excellent residential and tutorial arrangements. Sanskrit College had only 120 students on its rolls in 1936-37; though it was originally established to enable

the sons of pandits to read in a normal college, at present not more than half of the students are sons of pandits. Islamia College which was established about 11 years ago for Muslim students had 356 students in 1936-37. The only other men's college with an enrolment below 1,000 was the City College, but this was only a temporary fall in the numbers, for this college usually had over a thousand students. Vidyasagar College with 2,261 students, Bangabasi with 2,105 students, Scottish Church College with 1,442 students and Ashutosh College with 1,182 students in 1936-37, had each more students than in all the three Halls of the University of Dacca! There are some large colleges in the mofussil also. Brajamohan College at Barisal had 1,312 students on its rolls at the end of the quinquennium, Comilla Victoria College had 961, Anandamohan College at Mymensingh had 971, Rangpur Carmichael College had 613 and Daulatpur Hindu Academy had 689. Of the Government colleges in the mofussil, Rajshahi College had 746 students, Chittagong College had 548, Hooghly Mohsin College had 307 and Krishnagar College had 304 students. At the other end of the scale are the Midnapore College with only 68 students in 1936-37 (the abnormally small number being due to the politically disturbed state of the district), Serampore College with 273 students and the two Intermediate Colleges at Narail and Contai with 96 and 121 students respectively.

It is difficult to explain satisfactorily the tendency on the part of the student community to flock to the Calcutta colleges. The popularity of some of the larger Calcutta colleges is certainly not due to their superior efficiency, very little is done in them beyond class room lecturing and the percentage of successes in the University examinations is well below the average for the University. Judged by the percentage of passes, the mofussil colleges usually do better than the majority of the Calcutta colleges. But these large Calcutta colleges try to be spectacular by making all efforts to capture the top places in the University class lists. This they attempt by luring students, who have done well in the Matriculation or the Intermediate Examination, to their colleges by offering them special privileges. There is often an undignified scramble between the colleges for the enrolment of such students by approaching them personally or through personal letters to them and dangling before them inducements like additional stipends, free tuition, free coaching and even free boarding in the attached hostels. From more points than one, the drift of the students to these large Calcutta colleges cannot but be regarded as an unhealthy sign.

Number of students.—The total number of students increased from 21,607 in 1931-32 to 28,651 in 1936-37. At the end of the previous quinquennium, the number of students in Universities and Arts Colleges had fallen from 24,114 in 1926-27 to 21,607 in 1931-32. But throughout the present quinquennium, the number of students has been steadily increasing. In 1932-33 the number was 22,724, in 1933-34, 25,204, in 1934-35, 26,179, in 1935-36, 27,055 till in 1936-37 the total number of students reached 28,651. The percentage of increase works out at 24.5 over the numbers at the end of the previous quinquennium as contrasted with a reduction of 11.6 per cent in 1931-32. The most noticeable feature in college education during the quinquennium was the great increase in the number of women students. In 1931-32 there were only 366 women in the University classes and in Arts Colleges; in 1936-37 the number had risen to 1,054. Not only were new women's colleges started but women's departments were added to some existing men's colleges;

a considerable number of women were also reading in Arts Colleges for men (and in the University classes), all the Government colleges in the mofussil, and many of the private colleges, had women students on their rolls. It will thus be seen that co-education in the University stage, made great strides in the province. The number of Muslim students also showed a remarkable increase during the period. There were 4,405 Muslim students in 1936-37 as against 2,565 in 1931-32. The percentage of increase works out at 41.8 per cent. There were also 45 Muslim girls reading in colleges and Universities as against 8 girls 1931-32. The Muslim community thus made noticeable advance in the field of higher education during the quinquennium.

Though the colleges showed great improvement in the matter of enrolment of new students, the ordinary teaching work in them continued along old lines. Colleges still relied entirely on mass lectures and the tutorial work, which the University insists on, was generally a travesty of what it should be. Mr K Zachariah, Principal of Hooghly Mohsin College, excellently sums up the present position in Collegiate education.

"The intellectual objectives of a college are, first, to pass the students through the University examinations, and secondly, to give them a sound intellectual training. In a good educational system, these two objects approximate very closely, but unhappily, in Calcutta, they have little connection with each other—I had almost said they were irreconcilable. To pass the University examination nothing more is needed than an effort of the memory, so stereotyped and unintelligent are the questions generally set. It is difficult to persuade students to make any real mental effort when they are perfectly certain that it is irrelevant to success in the examination. One works, therefore, under a terrible handicap. The only way to overcome it is, by the communication of a personal enthusiasm, to infect a few individuals with a genuine love of learning. This is what the tutorial system is supposed to do, and what in Bengal it scarcely ever does. The grounds are too large and formal for effective work.

Another great weakness is the abstract nature of much of the study."

During the period, the value of games and physical exercises came to be recognized more generally. The majority of the colleges showed considerable interest in games and the inter-collegiate competitions became more and more popular every year, the University authorities also in various ways encouraged sports and athletics. The University Boat Club at the Dhakuria Lake has now become a well-appointed centre which is largely attended by students of the Calcutta colleges and an increasing number of students are now practising rowing regularly during term time. Many of the Calcutta colleges have also platoons of the University Training Corps. There was only one mofussil college, affiliated to the University, Hooghly Mohsin College, which had a platoon, but the platoon was disbanded during the quinquennium on account of certain difficulties in arranging for their parades. The Principal rightly observes that the mechanical discipline of military training has its defects as well as its merits.

The University of Calcutta organized during the period a new function called the University Foundation Day Celebrations which was usually held on the 24th of January every year. This function seems

to have caught the imagination of the students and it generally roused their enthusiasm, it is however regrettable that in the last year of the quinquennium, some Muslim students objected to the new crest of the University, which they considered too Hindu in character, and stayed away from the celebrations. The programme usually followed begins with a route march of the students of the Calcutta colleges and of such mofussil colleges as send representatives to the function through the streets of Calcutta to the maidan, the students march with their college banners, sometimes wearing uniforms, and some of the colleges have pipes and drums to accompany the marchers. In the maidan, there is a march past of the colleges in which both men and women students join, followed by an address by the Vice-Chancellor and sometimes by the Chancellor. In the afternoon, displays of physical feats, folk dances, etc., are organised. The celebrations have a pseudo-militaristic bias and their popularity with the students appears to be symptomatic of a new outlook. We must remember that there has been of late some demand that the University introduce a course of training in military science. Whether it is merely a passing phase and a reflex of the military training which is compulsorily given to young men in several European countries now, it is difficult to say. But, in the past, the "black-coated dominie" was more popular with the educated classes in Bengal than the "red-coated soldier" and the average Bengalee student of an older generation would not have been quite so thrilled by the spectacle of young men in uniforms marching through the streets to the tunes played by *cavat* military bands. The young men of Bengal to-day no longer look upon such functions as unwelcome distractions in the midst of their academic pursuits.

The financial condition of the non-Government colleges continued to be unsatisfactory throughout the period under review. The emergency cut of 10 per cent on all recurrent grants was maintained and this pressed heavily on all the aided colleges, especially in the earlier years of the quinquennium when all other sources of income of the colleges had greatly diminished as a result of the financial depression. The depression was, however, indirectly responsible for an increase in the number of students in the colleges towards the close of the period. Had it not been for the resulting increased fee-income, the colleges would have been much worse off than they were at the end of the quinquennium. It may seem paradoxical to maintain that the depression was indirectly responsible for the increased enrolment of students in colleges. But after the first shock of the crisis, the parents felt that the best thing they could do by their sons was to send them to the colleges even though this meant further deprivations for the family. This was almost a counsel of despair. The outlook was dismal indeed, to add to the misery, there was a recrudescence of terrorism and the best recruiting ground for young terrorist was in the ranks of young men who had no preoccupation of any kind. The young men engaged in studies might, thought the parents, be immune to some extent from their influence. So, the parents tightened the belts a little more and sent their sons to college.

The imperial grant of Rs 1,29,000 which used to be distributed annually to non-Government colleges for the improvement of libraries, laboratories and gymnasia was completely withheld in 1932-33 and 1933-34. This measure of economy naturally caused considerable hardship to the colleges and though from 1934-35 Government provided a sum of Rs 45,000 for distribution to non-Government colleges through the University, this sum was too small for the needs of these colleges. It will be years before the Bengal colleges can reach parity with colleges in other provinces. The financial stringency was also

responsible for the indefinite postponement of all schemes of improvement in the majority of the colleges. Government had to make very substantial grants to Midnapore College to enable it to meet its liabilities. As has already been stated, the financial difficulties of this college arose from an abnormal fall in the number of students which was almost entirely due to the measures which had to be taken by Government against Hindu young men in order to check the menace of terrorism in the district.

The policy of drastic retrenchment was responsible for the deterioration in the quality of work done in Government colleges also. Expenses were cut down everywhere and drastic reductions were made in the grants for libraries and laboratories. All schemes of improvement and expansion were dropped and only in very rare cases were colleges allowed new affiliations, only when Government were satisfied that the addition of new courses was likely to show financial gain in the shape of additional fee-income.

The Government colleges in the mofussil suffered most as a result of this policy. Their position to-day is an unhappy one. The number of teachers in the colleges was reduced by the application of mechanical standards devised by financial experts, so much so that in some colleges the existing staff is below the minimum requirements of the University. This fact has effected adversely non-Government colleges also, for the University could not insist on private colleges conforming to the regulations when Government colleges were allowed to break them. Hardly are any of the newly introduced subjects taught in any of the mofussil Government colleges. Bengali language and literature is not taught in any Government college except at Chittagong where the subject is taught without any additional staff being sanctioned for the work. Civics or Economics in the intermediate classes up to the Honours standard are not taught in any college except at Rajshahi. Biology, Geology or Physiology are not taught anywhere and Botany is taught only at Rajshahi. It is not possible for the mofussil colleges to permit students to offer the optional fifth subject in the Intermediate Examinations. This stands in the way of their students securing high places in the University class lists, this again results in the better students being forced to migrate to Calcutta colleges which is unsatisfactory educationally.

The Director of Public Instruction submitted a comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of work in all Government colleges for men in Bengal. The scheme was devised to prevent, as far as practicable, any reduplication of work in the three Government colleges in Calcutta by treating them as one unit for purely teaching purposes. The present affiliations in the Government colleges were also carefully scrutinized and detailed proposals for their revision were made with a view to obtain a more satisfactory return of the money now spent on the Government colleges. The scheme did not however recommend any scheme which would involve additional expenditure. Though the scheme had been submitted to Government in 1935, no orders were passed at the end of the quinquennium.

Short reports on the individual colleges will be found later in the chapter.

University examinations.—The tables at the end of the chapter will give the results of the various University examinations from 1921-22 to 1936-37. It would appear from the tables that there was some attempt at stiffening the standard of the various University examinations in the quinquennial year 1926-27, but since then the percentage

of passes has been more or less steadily going up every year. There are no reasonable grounds for assuming that students have been coming up, of late years, better equipped from the schools for collegiate education, or that there has been any marked improvement in the quality of teaching in the colleges. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that the financial depression has resulted in the schools and colleges being poorer in equipment than in more prosperous days. The conclusion therefore seems almost irresistible that the University examinations were becoming increasingly easier to pass. The larger percentage of passes had undoubtedly encouraged students to enter colleges in increasing numbers and had indirectly augmented the University fee fund, but the tendency can hardly be regarded as altogether beneficial to the cause of higher education. In fact, Bengal is faced with a tragic situation. While the problem of the educated unemployed is becoming increasingly acute, the University is flooding the province with an ever-growing number of young men who are not merely unemployed but also often unemployable.

Expenditure on the colleges.—The tables at the end of the chapter will show the total expenditure on the Arts Colleges. It will be seen from Table 54 that the expenditure from provincial revenue had gone down in 1936-37 to 34 per cent of the total expenditure (against 39.6 per cent of the total in 1931-32), while the fee-income had increased from 51.04 per cent to 58.1 per cent. The expenditure on the aided colleges, given in Table 56, shows that there has been a total increase in the expenditure by Rs 97,073, but their income from provincial revenues had decreased by Rs 43,018 and their income from other sources by Rs 8,564, the fee income however showed an increase of Rs 1,48,655. It will be seen from Table 55 that Government were spending nearly Rs 37,000 less on the Government colleges from provincial revenues, while the fee-income of these colleges had increased by over Rs 70,000 during the quinquennium. The fee-income of the unaided Arts Colleges (their only assured source of income), shows a remarkable increase of Rs 2,36,927 (Table 57).

The average cost for educating a student had also gone down considerably in all the various types of Arts Colleges. In the case of Government colleges, the average cost per student stands now at Rs 367 per annum as against Rs 471 in 1931-32. Of this sum, Rs 255 (against Rs 345) came from public funds. The average cost per student in aided colleges was Rs 99 per annum in 1936-37, of this only Rs 16 came from public funds. The *per capita* cost at the end of the previous quinquennium was Rs 136 of which Rs 29 came from public funds. The *per capita* cost of a student in an unaided college was Rs 90 as against Rs 92 in 1931-32.

For some years past, the University has been urging the creation of provident funds for the teachers in private colleges. Many of the colleges have now a provident fund scheme while a few have pension schemes. The Vidyasagar College has a pension fund and teachers who retire after 15 years' service should receive one-third pension and those who retire after 25 years' service, half pension, but there is an important proviso that the pensions will only be given "if funds permit". The Burdwan Raj College has also a similar pension scheme.

Dacca University.—The University of Dacca which was founded in July 1921 is the only unitary teaching and residential University in the province. The University has three Faculties—Arts (including Teaching and Commerce), Science and Law. Theoretically, the University is a residential University, but there were only 488 students

in residence in 1936-37 out of a total strength of 1,181 students residential quarters are provided for the senior members of the teaching staff and a few others. Students are housed in comfortable hostels-halls of residence of which there are 3, in addition to a separate residence for women students. But in spite of all these amenities, the number of residential students continued to be comparatively small. It is, however, gratifying that the number of Muslim resident students showed a noticeable increase, at the end of the present quinquennium there were 268 students in residence as against 178 in 1931-32. The number of Hindu students in residence, however, in the 2 halls was only 222 and of the 46 women students who were studying at the University, only six were in residence.

The number of students in the University had fallen to 986 in 1931-32, but there was a steady increase throughout the quinquennium and on 31st March 1937, the numbers rose to 1,181, of whom 46 (against 16 in 1931-32) were women. One hundred and twenty-two students were in the Law Department of the University and 60 were reading in the Commerce Department.

A section of Physiology, Botany and Soil Science was introduced in 1937 and the University continued to carry on valuable research work in Agricultural Chemistry for which liberal grants were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Biochemical Section of the University was opened after Dr K. P. Basu returned from Germany after receiving advanced training in Biochemistry. Biochemistry has now been introduced as an alternative paper in the Chemistry Honours Examination and as a subject in the M. Sc. Course in Chemistry. The Department of Sanskrit and Bengali was split up into two departments, the Department of Sanskrit and the Department of Bengali, and arrangements were made, though not completed, for splitting up the departments of Economics and Politics into two. It was also decided to introduce Statistics as a subject of study in the Honours Course in Mathematics and Military Science is one paper in the ordinary B. A. Examination but these proposals had not been given effect to during the period under review.

Research work continued to be as popular as in the past with members of the University and various papers were published which received commendation from competent scholars in India and abroad.

The University has a large and well-equipped library which contains 74,056 printed volumes and about 20,000 manuscripts. An extension of the library building was made during the quinquennium and the "open access" system in respect of all books and periodicals in common use was introduced. Apart from the large number of books consulted in the open shelves of the Reading Room, as many as 106,700 books were issued in 1936-37 as against 59,845 books in 1931-32 which shows that the library was being extensively used by the students.

During the quinquennium, the University laboratories were also extended.

The University of Dacca pays a great deal of attention to the physical training of the students. The University has extensive playing fields and there is also a Medical Officer to look after the physical well-being of the students. The 12th Dacca Company of the University Training Corps which was formed in 1928 more than justified its formation. At the end of the period under review, there were 74 cadets and there was a waiting list for those intending to join.

All the halls of the University maintained a vigorous corporate life and in addition to the normal activities of the College Unions, social service work and humanitarian and philanthropic work was undertaken by the students, as in the past Elementary schools for depressed class children continued to be maintained by the halls of the University and the students acted as volunteers at the time of the annual Nagalband Fair and did valuable work in looking after the pilgrims who gather there every year in large numbers

In 1934, the executors of the will of late Babu Jagannohon Pal agreed to place at the disposal of the University authorities a sum of rupees four lakhs for a Medical College to be started at Dacca and named after him, the scheme was not matured before the end of the quinquennium

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.—The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education was founded in 1921, as already stated in Chapter II, to circumvent a legal difficulty which arose when the Dacca University area was removed from the control of the Calcutta University. It was also hoped that the Dacca Board would effect improvements in Intermediate and Secondary Education in the province in the spirit of the recommendations made by the Sadler Commission

During the quinquennium, the most notable change in the constitution of the Board, was the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University as the Honorary Chairman in place of a salaried Chairman. The Board had under it 5 Intermediate Colleges, 2 of which were for girls (against 4, one of which was for girls, in 1931-32) and 3 Islamic Intermediate Colleges. The number of high schools had also increased from 15 to 23 during the same period. The number of students reading in the colleges under the Board increased from 1,089 in 1931-32 to 1,654 at the end of the period under review. Of these, 1,022 were Hindus, 629 Muslims and 3 Christians. The number of girls had increased from 211 to 629. The Dacca Board also controls the studies in all the "reformed" high madrasahs in the province

There are 2 vocational courses as part of the normal Intermediate Examination which has now 5 groups, viz., Group A (Arts), Group B (Science), Group C (Islamic Culture), Group D (Dyeing), and Group E (Commerce). Dyeing and Commerce (Groups D and E) are taught only in the Jagannath Intermediate College. In the Government College—Dacca Intermediate College, —there is no provision for teaching in any of these vocational subjects

Of the 5 colleges, 2—Dacca Intermediate College and the Eden Intermediate College for Girls—are Government institutions. The Jagannath Intermediate College and Kamarunnessa Intermediate College for Girls received grants-in-aid from Government but the Imperial Salimullah College was an unaided institution. The amount of the grant-in-aid paid to the Jagannath College was Rs 25,000 in 1936-37 against Rs 42,072 in 1931-32, the Kamarunnessa Girls' Intermediate College which was founded during the quinquennium received Rs 6,000 as grant-in-aid in 1936-37

In the Intermediate Examination of 1932, 505 candidates appeared of whom 283 passed, in 1937, 824 students appeared of whom 671 passed. In this number is included 56 women candidates of whom 44 passed the Intermediate Arts Examination. There is no provision at present in any of the Intermediate Colleges at Dacca for teaching science to women students. In 1937, 99 students appeared at the

Islamic Intermediate Examination of whom 88 passed Forty-two appeared at the Intermediate Dyeing Examination of whom 29 passed and 102 appeared in the Commerce Intermediate Examination of whom 70 passed

The income of the Board was Rs 46,616 in 1936-37 and the expenditure was Rs 34,366-1 The surplus income during the year thus amounted to Rs 12,249-15

University of Calcutta.—The University of Calcutta maintained the same position and retained the same powers as in the last quinquennium Dr W A Jenkins who was appointed, as was reported in the last Quinquennial Review, to prepare a draft Bill to reconstitute the University, had not finished his Sisyphean labours at the end of the quinquennium

The number of post-graduate students showed a slight fall during the quinquennium, there were 1,088 students in 1936-37 as against 1,144 in 1931-32 There was an increase in the number of M Sc students (272 against 256) and a fall in the number of M A students (816 against 888) In 1936-37, 517 students appeared at the M A Examination and 163 in the M Sc Examinations (against 448 and 204 respectively in 1931-32) Of these 320 passed the M A Examination and 98 the M Sc Examination (against 296 and 117 in 1931-32)

Some of the post-graduate students were attached for tutorial and residential purposes to some of the larger colleges Thus there were 117 such students in Presidency College (against 124 in 1931-32), 63 in Scottish Church College (against 136) and 28 in Asutosh College (against nil in 1931-32) Vidyasagar College had no post-graduate students in 1936-37 though 14 students were attached to it in 1931-32 The number of women students had increased to 87 from 26 in 1931-32 There were 182 Muslim post-graduate students in 1936-37

In addition to the post-graduate classes, the University also conducted commerce classes and a few other classes for undergraduate students The most notable of the extension of the activities of the University during the period under review was the opening of the Teachers' Training Department where short courses in training were given to teachers in secondary schools These short courses proved very popular and the classes were filled to their maximum capacity This department also arranged special vacation courses which too were well attended

The number of candidates in the various examinations was steadily increasing In 1936-37, 5,625 students appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts (against 3,214 in 1931-32) 3,206 appeared at the I Sc Examination (against 3,077), 3,885 appeared in the B A Examination (against 2,601) and 889 appeared at the B Sc Examination (against 683) The numbers who passed were also very large, thus 2,976 passed the I A (against 1,633 in 1931-32), 1,723 the I Sc (against 1,367), 2,241 the B A (against 1,480) and 633 the B Sc Examination (against 411)

The University was enriched by a number of large donations during the quinquennium In 1932-33, the late Rai Bahadur Behary Lal Mitra by his will left to the University an income of Rs 4,000 per mensem for furthering the cause of education for Hindu women A committee was appointed by the University as early as April 1933 to draw up a scheme for giving effect to the wishes of the testator, but at the end of the quinquennium all that had been done was that a woman

graduate of the University, who had also been trained in England, was given a scholarship to study the present position for women's education in India and in Europe and America

In 1932, Dr Harendia Coomar Mookerjee, M A, Ph D, placed at the disposal of the University a sum of Rs 1,50,000 in Government securities for the creation of an endowment in memory of his late father Mr Lal Chand Mookerjee, the income of which would be utilized for giving oversea scholarships to Bengali Protestant Christian students for practical and theoretical training in technical, industrial, mechanical, agricultural and allied subjects. In 1934-35 he made a further gift of Rs 50,000 to supplement his previous endowment for the Lal Chand Mookerjee scholarship. In 1933-34 he offered the University a sum of Rs 1,00,000 in Government securities for creating an endowment in memory of his mother. These gifts were accepted with grateful thanks by the Senate. In 1934-35, Professor Praphulla Chandra Ghosh of the Bengal Senior Educational Service offered the University a sum of Rs 30,000 in Government securities for the creation of an endowment in memory of his late father, Rai Sahib Ishan Chandra Ghosh. The late Babu Ram Charan Mitra, C I E, also left a legacy of Rs 10,000 to the University in 1934 for the development of industrial education in Bengal.

The Asutosh Building of the University was completed during the period under review when the third floor was added to it. The whole of the floor was utilized for housing the University library which was removed from the ill-lighted rooms in which it was located till then. A large reading room was provided, the walls of which are decorated with large mural paintings. Dr Nihar Chandra Roy was deputed to Europe for training in the latest methods of library management and technique. On his return he was made the University Librarian and he effected several notable improvements and made the library more easily accessible. The students of the University are now using the library in very large numbers.

University finances.—The finances of the University showed remarkable improvement during the quinquennium under review, mainly because there was a considerable increase in the fee income. At the end of the previous quinquennium, University finances were in a deplorable state. Government appointed Dr W A Jenkins as Special Officer to examine University receipts and expenditure. On his report and after some negotiations, Government agreed to pay the University Rs 3,60,000 annually to balance its budget, the grant was based on the assumption that the University income from the fee fund would be Rs 11,72,000, and it was stipulated that if the income exceeded this amount the Government grant would be reduced by half of the surplus over the estimated fee income. The University however had a much larger income during the quinquennium—in 1936-37 it was nearly Rs 3,00,000 over the estimated fee income and the Government grant was proportionately reduced. The contingent character of the grant did not satisfy the University who felt rightly, that their activities were being unduly restricted by an arrangement which stood in the way of their reaping the full measure of benefit from the increased revenue. But though it was not possible for the University to undertake any large scheme of expansion and reconstruction or even to give effect to some schemes of long contemplated reforms, they were able to balance their budget throughout the quinquennium. Negotiations were being carried on between Government and the University for a reconsideration of the annual Government grant.

Deprovincialization of Government colleges.—From since 1922, there has been some demand from a section of the public for the deprovincialization of all Government colleges so that the money thus saved could be utilized for improving the private colleges. The contention is that the Government colleges have outlived their utility and were no longer more efficient than privately managed colleges; there was thus no justification for spending a disproportionately large sum of money out of the provincial revenues for educating a comparatively small number of students in these colleges. It is true that in 1936-37 the cost to provincial revenues for educating a student in a Government college was Rs 255 a year, in an aided college only Rs 16 a year and practically nothing in an unaided college. But it is far from the truth to maintain that Government colleges were no more efficient than private colleges, if efficiency of a college is judged by the percentage of passes in University examinations and the provision in it of adequate facilities for intellectual and character training. If the results of the various examinations are scrutinized and the average for the last five years for each college in Bengal is worked out of the proportion of successful candidate from the college to the number of students on its rolls, it will be seen that the Government colleges come right at the top, the missionary colleges come next and that the non-missionary private colleges come at the bottom of the list, it is interesting that the private colleges in the mofussil do comparatively better than the Calcutta colleges under private management and that the lowest in the list are four of the largest colleges in Calcutta and one large mofussil college. Judged by the discipline in the colleges, by the facilities available in them for the training of the intellect and for the physical well-being of the students and the provision of well-equipped common rooms and students' clubs, Government colleges are undoubtedly the best in the province. They do set a higher standard than the private colleges (it would be most extraordinary if they did not), even though they might not be as well equipped at present as they used to be formerly. Those who try to justify deprovincialization on the ground that Government colleges are no more efficient than private colleges stand on very insecure ground indeed. It is significant that the charge of inefficiency against Government colleges does not emanate from the authorities of well-conducted private colleges. The question of deprovincialization has been examined more than once by Government, the question is being now again examined from several new angles. But it is fairly obvious that deprovincialization of Government colleges can only be supported if this is likely to lead to a general raising of the standard of efficiency in collegiate education, but up till now there has been nothing to indicate that this will be even a remote result of deprovincializing the existing Government colleges.

Government colleges.—A short account of the Government colleges is given below —

Presidency College —Unlike in the previous quinquennium when there were as many as six different Principals of the College Mr B M Sen remained Principal throughout the whole period under review. There were however numerous important changes in the instructional staff. An interesting appointment was that of Mr A H House who after a brilliant academic career at Oxford and some teaching experience in English Public Schools joined the college on the 4th of March 1936. There was no Englishman on the teaching staff of the

college for some years past and his appointment on a short time contract appeared to be an excellent measure as he had earned the respect and affection of his colleagues and students

As a measure of retrenchment, the staff in the English Department was reduced from seven to six and in the Philosophy Department from four to three. The reduction in the staff greatly handicapped the work of the English Department and Government had to sanction the creation of an additional teaching post in English in March 1937, this post was however included in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service

The number of students rose from 906 in 1931-32 to 1,058 in 1936-37, of whom 117 were post-graduate students. The number of post-graduate students has been for some years now, considerably below the figure of 250 contemplated by the Presidency College Reorganisation Committee. This fall is due to the great disparity in the fees charged at this college and the fees charged by the University Post-graduate Teaching Department, especially as the post-graduate students of Presidency College have only their tutorials in the college and the lectures which they have to attend are conducted by the University, and are open to all post-graduate students

The higher rate of fees charged in the college as compared to the fees of the other colleges in Calcutta, has also seriously affected, in the opinion of the Principal, the flow of meritorious students to the college. A scheme for creating a number of free studentships was before Government for some time but no final orders were passed before the end of the quinquennium

The number of resident students in the Eden Hindu Hostel of the college has been steadily going down. The drop was considerable during the quinquennium and the finances of the hostel are causing anxiety to the authorities

Table 62 at the end of the chapter shows that the college results in the University examinations were uniformly satisfactory. In 1936-37, the college captured many of the top places in the various University examinations

The college also distinguished itself in games and sports. In 1936, the college won, for the first time, the championship in the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports. Rowing was introduced and became increasingly popular with the students. The college has a Physical Instructor who is keen on his work and there is a well-equipped gymnasium which was kept open in the mornings and the afternoons, compulsory physical training classes were conducted for the first year students. There were two platoons of the University Training Corps, both of which worked well

The Students' Welfare Committee examines the health of the junior students and keeps careful records, but it was not possible for the Committee to undertake the examination in 1936-37

During the quinquennium, a gallery was provided in the Science library, this has removed a long-felt want. But the college has still no Assembly Hall of its own. This is a great drawback, for the only large hall in the college, the Physics Lecture Theatre, can only accommodate less than a third of the students in the college. The Physical Chemistry building is an ancient one and is rapidly approaching the end of its life. The Honours Practical Chemistry classes are

held in a tin shed which was built, as a temporary structure, over a quarter of a century ago. It is essential that a new building should be constructed and equipped according to modern standards of laboratory requirements.

The Principal complains that the reduction of the office staff as a measure of retrenchment has been very drastic. He says:

"One would have expected to see corresponding simplification of procedure in office routine. Unfortunately this has not been the case and, if anything, the work has increased. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that any change that has been introduced by the department or the Accountant-General has the tendency of increasing the burden of the office."

The College Union is no longer a fully elective body but it is doing good work and the high standard of the College Magazine has been maintained throughout the period under review. The College Science Association is an active body which arranged popular lectures by distinguished scientists.

Islamia College—Islamia College completed the eleventh year of its existence in 1937. Mr. A. H. Harley who was the first Principal of the college continued to hold charge of the college during the quinquennium. Khan Bahadur Reza Ali Wahshat, the well-known Urdu poet, retired in January 1936, the sudden death of Professor S. R. Das Gupta, Professor of Chemistry, was keenly felt by the college.

The number of students on the rolls remained more or less steady during quinquennium and stood at 356 in 1936-37 against 336 in 1931-32. The maximum figure of enrolment for the college is 400 and this figure was reached several times during the quinquennium.

The maximum number of boarders in the Baker Hostel, which is principally meant for the students of the Islamia College, was 151. As a number of seats remained empty, with the permission of Government, accommodation was offered to Moslem students of St. Xavier's and other affiliated colleges in Calcutta. The hostel has a union, a duty fund and an athletic section of its own.

The college has been giving a good account of itself in athletics. In football, hockey, and cricket, the college teams probably rank next to the St. Xavier's college teams which are champions of long standing. The number of University Blues in the college is a fine testimony to the merit of the college "eleven". In 1936 swimming was introduced in the tank in the college playing fields.

The duty fund in the college has been helping 60 students every year by granting stipend of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per month. The sources of this fund are more or less precarious, it was decided, therefore, to establish a duty fund trust which would be a permanent endowment, entirely separate from the duty fund. It was contemplated that the trust fund would derive its income from donations received specially for the trust fund and from such contributions as were made to it by the duty fund committee. A sum of Rs. 7,000 had already been transferred by the duty fund committee and this would form the corpus of the trust fund.

which would be administered by a Board of Trustees. But at the end of the quinquennium, the scheme had not received Government's final approval.

An ex-students' register was opened and maintained in the college. Ambulance classes were being conducted as usual, but these classes did not seem to have proved popular with the students. The college had a platoon of the University Training Corps. The college union which was a fully elective body had a vigorous life of its own and not only held weekly debates but also arranged for lectures by visitors.

During the quinquennium, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and Mrs. A. H. Harley were made life members of the college union.

A post of the Professor of English in the Bengal Senior Educational Service was created for the college during the quinquennium. There has been a great demand from the Muslim community for adding B.Sc. classes to the college. At present science teaching is restricted to the Intermediate Standard only. The science results of the college were not however encouraging. In 1937, only 9 out of 23 students passed (against 9 out of 29 in 1931-32). (The results of the college in the various University examinations cannot also be considered entirely satisfactory, in some cases they were even below the University Standard of passes. But better results may perhaps be expected in the future.)

Sanskrit College—Dr. S. N. Das Gupta continued to remain Principal of the college during the whole of the period under review except for two short periods when he was in Europe to lecture to various European Universities. During his absence, Dr. N. K. Dutta, officiated for him. The Bengal Educational Service Professorship of Philosophy was reduced to a Subordinate Educational Service Lectureship and Dr. M. N. Sircar was transferred to the Presidency College. The number of students in the "English" or the College Department of the Sanskrit College rose from 109 in 1931-32 to 120 in 1936-37. The college hostel was abolished in 1921 and since then there has been no residential arrangement for the students of the college. In some of the Honours subjects, students of the college received part of their training in the Presidency College. A college union which was established in 1924 published a magazine and conducted a debating society. The union seemed to be doing good work in developing social life in the college.

There is a Vidya Parishada in the college where extramural lectures on various cultural subjects were arranged. Some very interesting lectures were delivered on Physics, Anthropology, Psychology, and on Religion and Archaeology. The honorary title of *Karma Keshari* was conferred on Sir Francis Younghusband. The Research Department of the college to which advanced students and scholars may enrol themselves has, since 1931, been a centre of attraction for senior scholars of Indian and foreign institutions on philosophical and indological subjects. The Upadeshaka system of supervision, by members of the teaching staff, of the activities of the students both inside the college and out of it, proved very effective and popular.

The college has no playing fields of its own but small area games like basket-ball, volley-ball, badminton, etc., are played in the college quadrangle.

The college is badly cramped for space and increased accommodation is necessary, specially for the college library. A notice of the Oriental or the Tol Department of the college will be found in Chapter XII.

Rajshahi College—Five Principals, permanent and temporary, successively held charge of the college during the period under review. There were also many changes in the teaching staff. The number of students in the college increased from 617 in 1931-32 to 746 of whom 17 were girl students.

The event of outstanding importance during the quinquennium was the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the college in December 1933 when a very attractive programme was arranged. The college continued to maintain its superiority in games as in the past. There has been a fall in the number of students living in the hostels. One of the blocks of the Hindu hostel was unoccupied and a fairly large proportion of the seats in the Moslem hostel also remained vacant during the quinquennium.

There is an arrangement for a thorough medical examination of the students of the college by the College Medical Officer who draws up health reports of every student. In the case of students suffering from any serious disease or defect, steps were taken to communicate with their guardians so that remedial measures might be adopted at the earliest opportunity. The Medical Officer also delivered lectures on hygiene.

The affairs of the college union had been for some years past a source of considerable worry and anxiety to the college authorities. The unhappy importation of communal considerations into the elections of the college union was mainly responsible for a good deal of the trouble. Both the Hindu and Muslim students showed great communal bitterness and intolerance. In 1935-36, the Muslim students broke away from the college union on the ground that no Muslim had ever been elected as General Secretary. In 1936-37, a new constitution was drawn up to meet the wishes of the Muslim students and the Principal reserved to himself the right to nominate the General Secretary once every 3 years to ensure a suitable representation of the Muslim community. This was acceptable to the Muslims but led to the secession of the Hindus and a large majority of the Hindu students were standing aloof from the present union which was run by a Hindu-Muslim coalition group. A reasonable compromise could not be arrived at because of outside interference both from the Hindus and the Muslims. If the present tension continues, the whole of the elective machinery will have to be scrapped and the union run through nominated office bearers.

There was a great improvement in the political situation during the period under review and this was reflected in the tone and temper of the students. The great stress laid by the college upon athletics and healthy outdoor games and sports possibly had the effect of detaching students from dark, unhealthy broodings that so often find an explosive expression in terroristic activities.

The college is badly cramped for accommodation and this is particularly felt in the case of the library and the reading room. The library consisted of 21,620 books in 1936-37 and was housed in 2 small rooms in the ground floor and one on the first floor. The Principal says that the accommodation of the library

“has of late reached an almost scandalous stage of congestion. Every available space has been occupied by book-shelves and almirahs, and the narrow lane that provides a passage between the different rows hardly offers any elbow-room for even a casual consultation of volumes taken out of the shelves. Newly purchased books are squeezed in somehow or other with great difficulty, and it is no exaggeration to say that the utility of the library has been considerably impaired owing to the serious shortage of space from which it suffers.”

The reading room barely accommodated 50 students at a time. The want of accommodation also made the work of the Seminars for advanced students difficult. The common room which was built through the munificence of the late Raja Krishnendra Roy of Bahhar, though suitable in other respects, was too small for the college and hardly accommodated 300 students. It was, however, very popular with the students who usually gathered there in large numbers to read the periodicals and newspapers subscribed by the college. The Chemical Laboratory of the college was badly congested and for some time past University Inspectors had been adversely commenting on the unsatisfactory nature of the building and the arrangements. The present building of the Physics Laboratory was also inadequate and unsuitable. The laboratory grant, moreover, was so small that it was not possible to allow teachers to undertake any research work.

The Basanta Kumar Agricultural Institute was started in 1936-37 and is under the control of the Principal of the college. A short account of it is given in Chapter XI.

The cost of educating a student of the college was reduced from Rs. 307 to Rs. 296 of which Rs. 193 was met from public funds (against Rs. 184 in 1931-32).

Chittagong College —During the major portion of the quinquennium the college was under the same Principal, Rai Padmini Bhushan Rudra Bahadur. The political condition of Chittagong continued to be disturbed at the beginning of the quinquennium. In September 1932, the Pahartal Institute was raided by terrorists, and some of the students of the college were involved in this outrage. In 1934, an attempt was made by the terrorists to kill some Europeans who were watching a cricket match. But in this outrage no student of the college was implicated. But towards the closing years of the quinquennium, however, the general political situation had greatly improved. Except in a few cases, the conduct of the general body of the students, throughout the period under review, was above reproach. A system of tutorial supervision which has been introduced with a view to bringing students into closer personal relationship with the members of the staff yielded satisfactory results. The college union which was made a fully elective body and given a democratic constitution in 1931, functioned satisfactorily, it does not seem that a democratic constitution of the students' union interfered with college discipline, as in some other Government colleges.

In 1932, the Hindu hostel was abolished as the building was considered most unsuitable for use as a hostel building. There were thus 2 hostels attached to the college, one the Muslim hostel, which is housed in a fine building erected a few years ago and the other the Buddhist hostel. The Muslim hostel had only 33 boarders in residence in 1936-37 though there was accommodation for 60. The Buddhist hostel, which used to be accommodated formerly in two small rented houses, in an unsuitable locality, at some distance from the college, was shifted to a two-storied building adjacent to the college and had in 1936-37, 13 boarders. With the improvement in the political situation in the district, more students are seeking admission to the college every year and the provision of a Hindu hostel has now become an urgent need of the college. The number of students on the rolls was 542 against 443 in 1931-32.

The college was affiliated in Bengali as a second language for the B. A. Examination during the quinquennium but no provision for strengthening the staff in Bengali was sanctioned. The only teacher of the department, Babu Janardan Chakravarti, did excellent work and worked loyally and for long hours under most trying circumstances. The creation of the post of an additional lecturer in Bengali in the Subordinate Educational Service has however received the administrative approval of Government. The college was also understaffed in the Arabic and Persian Departments. Though there has been an insistent demand for the affiliation of the college up to the Honours Standard in Economics in B. A. and Civics in the Intermediate Classes, it was not possible to obtain affiliation in these subjects. It is perhaps also desirable that the only first-grade Government college in Eastern Bengal should teach Physics, Chemistry and Botany up to the Honours Standard in the B. Sc. Examination.

The college library was a poor one, and though there were as many as 12,456 volumes many of the books were ancient and of doubtful value to the students. The shelf space was limited and could not be increased without extensive structural alterations, the rooms were badly lighted and poorly ventilated. The library was in every way unsuitable for a first-grade college. The laboratories also require new apparatus. The ancient gas plant of the college was a source of great trouble to the college. It needed constant repairs, the cost of which was not inconsiderable, and laboratory work was held up to some extent during the period that it was being patched up. The college buildings are unsuitable for the college and inadequate for its present needs. Some improvements were however effected during the quinquennium, the main building was electrified and a barbed wire-fencing was erected round the college to prevent unwarranted ingress and egress and a workshop was provided for the laboratories. But much still remains to be done. Whether the distance from the headquarters was responsible for the comparative neglect of this college in the past it is difficult to say. But the present Principal again reiterates what was said by his predecessor, and quoted in the last Quinquennial Review, that the cost of educating a student was lower in this college than in any other college in the province and that this ought to strengthen the demand of the college for the most essential improvements which alone could make the college a real education centre for the people of the eastern districts of the province.

Hooghly Mohsin College --It was fortunate for the college that Mr K Zachariah, M A , I E S , continued to be the Principal during the whole of the quinquennium. The most important event was the celebration of the centenary of the college towards the end of November 1936. One of the most valuable results of the centenary celebration was the publication of the history of the college written by Mr Zachariah. This is undoubtedly one of the most important books, dealing with the history of English education in India, which has been published during recent years. A notable feature of the centenary celebration was that a sum of over Rs 14,000 was collected from the old boys of the college and a common room was constructed at a cost of Rs 10,000 out of the funds raised. The foundation stone of this building was laid by an old student of the college, Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari, and the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the 28th of November 1936, the first day of the centenary celebrations in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The new building, which was constructed to harmonise with the main college building, has a reading room, a room for indoor games, a tiffin room and a small kitchen, it has also a room for the Physical Instructor. Two interesting exhibitions were held in connection with the centenary celebrations, one was the Library Exhibition where many early records and valuable books, chiefly from the college library, were exhibited and a number of old Bengali books which were kindly lent by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishada were also on view. The other was the Science Exhibition organised by the Science staff of the college. The college owed a great deal to the generosity of the late Haji Muhammad Mohsin and the name of the college was changed to Hooghly Mohsin College to commemorate the centenary.

The number of students in the college was 307 as compared to an enrolment varying between 200 to 300 during the previous quinquennium. Unlike in the other colleges where the number of boarders had fallen, the average number of boarders in the hostel showed a slight increase. In 1936-37, there were 15 boys in the Hindu hostel and 10 in the Muslim hostel, while the average numbers during the previous quinquennium were 10 and 7 respectively. This college differs from the majority of the other colleges in that about 85 per cent of the students live with their parents and relations, but the college has always a certain number of poor students who cannot afford the expense of education at Calcutta nor have relatives in Chinsura. It is mainly for this class that the hostels are meant. The Principal considers that the scale of fees demanded in the hostels was too high for the majority of the poorer students. The discipline in the college was excellent.

The college had the barest minimum teaching staff in most subjects but not in History and Bengali. The teaching arrangements of Bengali in this college were disgraceful. There was only one teacher of the subject, mis-called a part-time teacher, who had been holding the post for the last nine years on a fixed salary of Rs 75 a month. The college was not affiliated in Honours Economics. The Principal again urged the necessity of a reconsideration of the affiliation of this and the other Government colleges. He considers that the college should certainly teach up to the Honours Standard in Economics and Pass Standard in Botany for the B Sc Examination.

One of the most useful innovations introduced by the Principal was that borrowing of books from the college library was made easier and quicker. Certain number of books were also placed in open shelves for immediate access. Though a few books were lost at the beginning, not a single book was lost in 1936-37. He rightly observes that the loss of a book or two was as nothing compared to the encouragement—this gives to the students to use the library, the library after all existed for the benefit of the readers and not for decorative purposes.

The Principal also attempted to give a concreteness to the teaching of the various subjects by the use of pictures, by scientific and economic excursions and by a greater emphasis on practical laboratory work and to widen the narrow range of the average students' interests by planning a scheme of lectures on arts subjects for science students and science subjects for arts students.

Krishnagar College—Krishnagar College was fortunate in having few changes of Principals during the quinquennium. During the previous quinquennium there were as many as 5 Principals in charge of the college. Mr. R. N. Sen held charge of the college till December 1934 and Samsul-ulama K. Ahmed from December 1934 to December 1936. For the last three months of the quinquennium Babu Bhabesh Chandra Banerjee, Professor of Sanskrit, officiated as Principal.

There was a steady increase in the number of the students during the quinquennium, and there were 304 students on the rolls in 1936-37, as compared to 228 in 1931-32. There were now also 15 girl students in the college as against only one in 1931-32. The rise in number of girl students however created certain problems, such as, provision of a suitable common room for them and the necessity of having a whole-time maid-servant to look after the needs of the girls.

There were numerous changes in the teaching staff of the college, of the 22 teachers attached to the college in 1932-33 only, 11 remained at the end of the quinquennium. It is obvious that frequent changes in the staff is not conducive to steady work in a college. Moreover the college was hopelessly understaffed, there was only one professor for teaching History to the four classes the two Intermediate and the two B. A. Classes. The English staff and the Mathematics staff were totally inadequate for the needs of any college. The college library which used to be one of the proud possessions of the college had not been kept up to date. As a result of the retrenchment campaign the library grant was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 930 a year and the original laboratory grant for the purchase of apparatus was cut down from Rs. 2,750 to Rs. 1,920. The laboratories suffered from another defect—scarcity of water, the water pressure of the street mains of the town to which the college is connected being very low, no filtered water was available for the laboratory. Though the town of Krishnagar has been electrified recently, the college laboratories have not been connected yet to the Electric Supply. The absence of electricity in the college, which teaches up to the B. Sc. Standard, must obviously stand in the way of advanced work. The furniture of the college too badly required replenishing.

The college had a union with a full democratic constitution where all the posts were elective. The present Principal is of the opinion that the democratic constitution of the union which was inaugurated in 1930, had a bad effect on the discipline of the college. He is of

the opinion that a fully elective and democratic college union is inconsistent with the smooth working of a Government college. It is difficult to agree with this contention. If there was a firmer handling by the Principal of the college, breaches of discipline need not have occurred. In any case it appears to be a slightly reactionary view to hold that students should not be trained in managing democratic institutions and should be denied the full share in the management of their own clubs. At Chittagong, where an almost identical constitution was introduced, the union had not according to the Principal of that college, created any administrative difficulties. On the contrary, he is of opinion that the union was doing good work in fostering a sense of responsibility in the students of the college.

In some ways, the most noticeable event during the quinquennium was the construction of a building for the College Muslim Hostel, within the college compound. It was opened formally by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque in July 1936 and named Anderson Muslim Hostel. The hostel has accommodation for 16 but at the end of the quinquennium there were only 8 in residence. The Hindu Hostel which has accommodation for 64 students had 56 students in 1936 but on the 31st March 1937, the number came down to 41 only. The water-supply of the hostel still remains a problem. The Director of Public Instruction approved of a scheme for converting a lumber room on the eastern end of the hostel at the small cost of Rs. 446, for use as a segregation ward.

The college endowment funds stood at Rs. 75,000 with an annual interest of Rs. 2,625-1-4 which was spent for the maintenance of the college. In addition, there are special trust funds, the interests of which were utilised for awarding monthly stipends and medals. In addition to 10 Government free studentships, there were 13 free studentships, in the gift of the subscribers. Besides the above free studentships, there were four college conversion Mohsin stipends of the value of Rs. 5 each for poor but deserving Muslim students of the college.

Intermediate colleges under the Dacca Board.—*Dacca Intermediate College*—The college had as many as 5 Principals in the period under review. On the retirement of Mr. S. N. Maity on the 19th of September 1932, Mr. B. K. Sen who was Professor of History at the Presidency College, took over charge of the institution, he was succeeded by Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin Ahmed on the 16th August 1935 but he left the college on the 16th January 1937 on being appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Rai Bahadur K. C. Roy took over charge of the college on the 2nd of March 1937. During the interval Babu Sushil Chandra Bhattacharjee, Professor of Physics in the college, officiated as Principal. The college lost many distinguished teachers during the period under review, all of whom had already made their reputation at the now defunct Dacca College and were in the words of the Principal "towers of strength" to the college. The transfer of Rai Bahadur Padmini Bhusan Rudra to Chittagong as Principal, the retirement of Professors Bankim Das Banerjee and Rakhal Das Ghosh and the lamentable death of Professor Haridas Saha left the college much poorer.

During the period under review, there were 371 students as against 321 pupils in 1931-32. There are 2 hostels attached to the college—one for Hindus and the other for Muslims, but both the hostels are located in the same building. This practice has continued almost ever since the foundation of the college in 1921. The students of the two communities had been living in the hostels in complete amity and there was not even a single instance of any trouble of a communal nature during the whole period. The Muslim students join in the festival connected with the Saraswati Puja and the Hindu students join in the Milad Sharifs arranged by the Muslim boarders. The record of this college might well serve as a model to all other colleges in the province.

But there has been a steady fall in the number of students in residence. In 1930 there were 80 Hindu and 62 Moslem students while in 1936 the number had dwindled to 22 Hindu and 34 Muslims. The fall was not entirely unconnected with the disturbed political condition of Dacca during the past few years. A certain number of Muslims students who could not afford to live in the college hostel lived in a mess under the supervision of the Inspector of Residences of Students at Dacca. It was not entirely a satisfactory arrangement, the Principal says that this practice will be discouraged from the next session. During the summer vacation of the year 1934, the college hostel was made over to the Military authorities for accommodating British soldiers posted at Dacca. The boarders were shifted to the Jagannath and Muslim Halls of the University where some special arrangements were made for them. This action was not well received in the country and there were numerous interpellations in the Legislative Assembly and adverse criticism in the press. The hostels were however handed back to the college in November 1936.

The college was able to maintain its reputation for efficient teaching and the results in the Intermediate Examinations were uniformly satisfactory. The percentage of passes was as in previous years much higher than that of the other institutions under the Board and the top-most places were generally occupied by the students of the college. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin Ahmed introduced written tutorials and special classes of conversation which appeared to have been beneficial to the students. The athletic and other corporate activities of the college were equally gratifying, and the college union had just reasons to feel proud of its achievements. The Principal observes:

“the college athletics received a fresh impetus during the incumbency of Professor B. K. Sen and there was a marked improvement in all the branches under the supervision of Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin Ahmed.”

There is a Physical Instructor at the college and as a result of stricter supervision, there was an appreciable improvement in the attendance of the students in the daily exercises. The college however is still in need of a covered gymnasium.

The system of supervision of the students, with one teacher in charge of a small group, on the lines suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, in 1934, worked very well. This established a closer contact between the teacher and the students and was helping to create a healthy *esprit de corps*.

Islamic Intermediate College—This is a college of the "C" type contemplated by the Calcutta University Commission Report, that is to say, it consists of 6 classes—2 Intermediate Classes and 4 High Madrasah Classes. During the quinquennium, the number of students in the madrasah showed a steady fall but the number of students in the Intermediate Classes was gradually increasing. In the first year of the quinquennium, 1932-33, there were 238 High Madrasah Students and 77 in the Intermediate Classes. In 1936-37 their numbers were 182 and 92 respectively. The reason for this rise in the number of students in the college seems to be due mainly to the introduction of English and History as additional subjects in the college. The Principal is of opinion that if Economics and Mathematics were also introduced, the college would draw a still larger number of Muslim students. The result of this, of course, would be that the college would approximate more closely to the general Intermediate Arts colleges, and lose to a great extent its special character as an Islamic College.

There are 2 hostels and a mess attached to the college, all of these were housed in rented buildings which were not altogether suitable for hostels. It would be helpful if early steps were taken to provide the college with hostels situated close to the institution. The reduction of the library grant to Rs. 450 as a measure of economy has had an adverse effect on the college. The college is a new institution and its library consisted of only 5700 books at the end of about 15 years of its life. A larger library grant is therefore needed for the college. The total cost of the college and the hostels amounted to Rs. 55,994-5 of which Rs. 49,373-10-9 came from provincial revenues.

Chittagong Madrasah—Chittagong Madrasah completed the 63rd year of its existence at the end of the period under review. The Intermediate Classes which were attached to the college some years ago, continued to be on a temporary basis, though the posts attached to the college section were made permanent during the quinquennium. The numerical strength of the attached college classes reached the maximum allowed by the Dacca Board. The Chittagong Madrasah with the two college classes continued to be housed in a building which was acquired about 58 years ago. It is a two-storied building of which the rooms on the ground floor are ill-ventilated and ill-lighted and not at all suitable for holding classes, but in these low-roofed dark rooms as many as five classes had to be held. The library hall was utilised for holding 2 or 3 classes simultaneously. The college section of the library received an annual grant of Rs. 200, and the madrasah section Rs. 250 a year.

In 1937, 29 candidates were sent up for the Islamic Intermediate Examination of whom 24 passed. There was no whole-time trained Physical Instructor for the madrasah but arrangements were made for each student to join in one or other of the out-door games provided in the college. There is a gymnasium attached to the hostel. There is a college hostel and a madrasah hostel consisting of 3 separate buildings. The number of resident students in the college hostel was very small only 6 in 1936-37. The Principal is of opinion that unless a better hostel is built for the college section, students will not be attracted to the hostel. The general tone of the institution continued to be good though individual cases of misconduct had to be dealt with at times.

CHAPTER VI.

Education of Indian girls and women.

During the quinquennium, the number of Arts and Professional Colleges for women had increased by 4, high schools by 25 and middle English schools by 11, but there were 7 fewer middle vernacular schools and 29 fewer primary schools for girls, there were also 15 more "special schools", but the number of unrecognised schools were reduced by 62. Thus at the end of the period under review, there were altogether 13 fewer educational institutions for girls than at the end of the previous quinquennium. The middle vernacular schools were never popular in Bengal and they are slowly disappearing, the fall in the number of primary schools was due, as already stated in Chapter III, to the deliberate attempt made in Chittagong Division to weed out inefficient schools.

At the end of the period, the number of girls in educational institutions had increased to a remarkable extent, the increase was particularly noticeable in colleges and in secondary English schools, the rate of increase was not relatively quite so great in primary schools, though it was greater than at the end of the previous quinquennium (29.9 per cent in 1936-37 as against 23.6 per cent in 1931-32). As was to be expected, the number of girls in middle vernacular schools had fallen by 49 per cent.

It would appear that, both amongst the Hindus and the Muslims, the necessity of educating the girls has now been fully realized, though the advance in the case of village girls' education has not been proportionate to the advance in English education amongst the town girls. The progress made by the Muslim girls, especially in the higher stages, is most heartening. There was an increase of 462.5 per cent in the number of Muslim girls in colleges, of 270.6 per cent in the high stage and of 172.9 per cent in the middle stage. The number of Muslim girls in colleges is still small, there were only 45 girls in Arts Colleges and 2 in Professional Colleges, but in 1931-32 there were only 8 girls in Arts Colleges and none in the Professional Colleges. In the high stage there were 341 girls (against 92 in 1931-32) and in the middle stage there were 614 Muslim girls (against 225 in 1931-32). In the primary stage the rate of increase was much lower—only 30.6 per cent, but the number of Muslim girls in the "upper primary" stage (that is, in classes IV and V) was 7,027 (against 2,594 in 1931-32) and in the top primary class the number of Muslim girls in 1936-37 was 2,260—almost as great as the number in the two top classes in 1931-32. The Hindu girls do not show as great a *pro rata* progress as the Muslim girls, the percentage of increase in their case was 111.6 per cent in the colleges, 111.4 per cent in the high stage and 84.9 per cent in the middle stage, in the primary stage however the Hindu girls show an increase of 30.7 per cent, 0.1 per cent greater than in the case of Muslim girls.

With the spread of higher education amongst Muslim women, the standard of education in that community is bound to go up in the future, for it was aptly remarked

"the literate woman is a far better and surer guarantee of the education of the coming generation than literate men, an illiterate woman is in her own time very often the cause of the stagnation, not only of the generation that is still growing up, but of the generation which is in the prime of life as well."

One of the obstacles to progress in the education of women is the innate conservatism of the people, but, much of the prejudices in the past against the education of girls has been against a system which took little account of the peculiar educational needs of the girls. The absence of any provision for religious instruction in the schools also deterred Muslim parents from sending their girls to schools. But it is thought likely that the increased number of junior madrasahs for girls may act as an intermediate stage in Muslim girls joining general institutions in larger numbers in the future.

The purdah system also proved a serious obstacle in the way of women's education. But the purdah is steadily breaking down in the province. The future social historian of Bengal will examine critically the causes which have led to the rapid dissolution of an age-old system in this province during the last few years. But it is likely that a well-known missionary was right when he said that though the civil disobedience movement had done great harm in many ways to the province, it had achieved one good result—it had helped to break down purdah amongst the middle class Hindus of Bengal. The example and practice of middle class Hindus in the province and of prominent Muslims in other parts of India have undoubtedly had their reaction on the Muslims in Bengal, and have been indirectly responsible for the slow breaking down of purdah amongst Bengali Muslims. The number of Muslim women who now come out in mixed social gatherings has considerably increased within the last five years. Ten years ago it would have been almost impossible to imagine that Bengali women would push their way into crowded buses and trams or that Muslim women from aristocratic families would sit amongst men in public places and take part in the deliberations of committees, public meetings and the provincial legislature. It is also worth remembering that purdah was never rigidly observed in Bengal villages in the past except amongst the higher middle class and aristocratic families, it was the inherent desire of people to ape "their betters" which was largely responsible for the ordinary villager sending his women folk into the seclusion of the purdah as soon as he wanted to establish that he had gone up in the social ladder. It is perhaps, therefore not unlikely that the ordinary villager, though conservative at heart, would again be influenced by the example of the middle class and aristocratic families and now that purdah is slowly disappearing from amongst women of these classes, the village women will also begin to throw off the shackles of purdah.

Child marriage was another obstacle in the way of girls' education, the passing of the Sarda Act, which has made child marriage illegal, has had great effect in sending an increasing number of girls to school.

The education of women is undoubtedly the most important need of India to-day. The Hartog Committee very aptly observed

"The education of the girls is the education of the mother and, through her, all her children. The middle and high classes of India have long suffered from the dualism of an educated manhood and an ignorant womanhood—a dualism that lowers the whole level of home and domestic life and has its reactions on personal and national character"

His Excellency, Lord Linlithgow, when President of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, had also stressed the importance of women's education in any scheme of improving the condition of the masses.

"It is idle to expect a boy to reap the full advantage of literacy when his mothers and sisters can neither read nor write. No

more potent instrument lies to hand for promoting rural development than a bold, determined and persistent drive towards the goal of sound primary education for the girlhood of the countryside".

But, there are reasons to be disquieted at the haphazard manner in which women's education is developing in the province. Hasty ill-advised schemes are sometimes being hurried forward, women's schools that are being set up are not only replicas of the ordinary boys' schools, but in many cases they are even more inefficient. There was still no officer at headquarters at the end of the quinquennium for dealing with the various aspects of women's education. The formation of Women's Advisory Board on Education in the last year of the quinquennium can therefore be regarded as an important move in the right direction. It was not possible for the Board to do anything of great value during the period under review as its life had been such a short one. But it has great potentialities, it is a Committee set up by Government to advise on all questions relating to women's education and its recommendations would receive careful consideration. A tribute must be paid to the valuable work that the Bengal Women's Education League has been doing for the last twelve years by holding annual conferences and organising exhibitions for improving the conditions of women's education and for giving it a direction.

The contribution of funds towards the education of girls from public sources has not been keeping pace with the growth in the expenditure on women's education. In 1926-27 58.7 per cent of the total expenditure came from public sources, in 1931-32, it was 57.09 per cent, while in 1936-37, it stood at only 53 per cent. Of the total expenditure on girls' secondary schools, 17.6 per cent was met from public sources in 1926-27, but in 1931-32, the percentage had come down to 41.8 and in 1936-37, it was still further reduced to 36.5 per cent. The reduction has not been quite so great in the case of the expenditure on primary schools, in 1936-37, public funds contributed 66.9 per cent of the total expenditure on these schools, as against 67.7 per cent in 1931-32.

Inspection.—There were two Inspectresses of Schools and 12 Assistant Inspectresses for the whole province, the numbers being divided equally between East and West Bengal. The number of women inspecting officers is too small to make it possible for them to give adequate attention to the needs of all schools. Moreover the connecting links between the women inspectorate and the various local bodies are insufficient, the result of this has been unfortunate for girls' education. District boards have hardly any women members, so that the peculiar needs of the girls' schools are little understood. Little notice is taken of the Assistant Inspectresses' reports in the allotment of grants. Though the Director of Public Instruction suggested more than once that the Inspectresses should be consulted in all matters relating to girls' education, this was seldom done. The establishment of the district school boards, as contemplated by the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act has not greatly improved matters, the Inspectress of Dacca Circle rightly complains that while wide powers have been given to District Inspectors, the Assistant Inspectresses have been converted into mere countersigning officers. The Act should be altered to permit Assistant Inspectresses to become *ex-officio* members of the school boards in their headquarters towns. A forward movement was however taken by the Municipality of Dacca which made the Assistant Inspectress a member of the Municipal Education

Committee and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Women's Education Committee. It appears essential that the women inspectorate should be strengthened by the appointment of a number of Sub-Inspectresses with previous training in primary school and village uplift work, and at least for some years to come, some organisers should also be appointed to encourage infant school and nursery school work, hand-work and needle work and to help in introducing in the schools a proper study of domestic science with a basic knowledge of relevant physics and dietetics of Indian foods. It is perhaps also essential to have some peripatetic organizers for encouraging schools to make provision for physical training for girls and for games. Guides and Briatachari work. There is no proper system of medical examination of the girls in our schools and colleges. This is surely of great urgency, especially in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of life for girls in educational institutions and of the alarming increase in the incidence of tuberculosis and other wasting diseases amongst adolescent girls and young women.

Primary education.—The late Miss Peacock, who was Inspectress of Schools Dacca Circle, stated in her report

“It must be remembered that the key to any lasting improvement must come through the establishment of a first-rate system of primary education for all. On this rock alone can educational progress of any country be built. At present in Bengal, the high schools for girls are fighting a losing battle against insecure foundations laid in inefficient primary schools. Little wonder then that their work often becomes in turn a dull and meaningless routine, pursuing the fetish of examination success as its only goal.”

But in Bengal girls' primary education is as unsatisfactory as it well can be, the girls' primary schools are even more inefficient than the boys' schools. Out of a total number of 17,396 girls' primary schools in Bengal in 1936-37 (the total number for the rest of India excluding Burma was only 14,383 girls' primary schools in 1935-36), only 979 were upper primary schools, that is to say, these were the only schools which taught the full primary course. And, though there were as many as 692,682 girls in the primary stage, there were only 10,640 girls in Class V. It might be interesting to note that in 1936, Madras with 5,090 primary schools for girls had 33,019 girls in Class V, Bombay with 1,797 schools had 24,460 and the Punjab with 1,670 had 12,684 girls in the highest class of the primary stage. The proportion of girls in Bengal in the highest primary class to the number in the lowest class was 1 : 15.3 in 1936-37 (the proportion of Muslim girls was 1 : 13.3). The number of women teachers was only 5,664 in 1936-37, of this number again, only 758 were trained. Thus the average number of women teachers available for a girls' primary school works out at .3 and of trained women teachers at .04. Nearly all girls' schools have men teachers, they are employed because they are cheap, nearly all of them are teachers in boys' schools and are willing enough to undertake this additional work for exceedingly small allowances. There is however great difficulty in finding women teachers, social conditions are not yet favourable for single woman to work in villages away from their homes, unless they have relatives there, such trained women as are available often prefer to work in towns rather than go out to villages in the interior of the districts.

The curriculum taught in girls' schools is the same as in boys' schools, except that subjects like needle-work and domestic economy may be taught, but as two-thirds of the girls' schools have no women teachers, these subjects are seldom taught, especially in the rural schools.

The majority of the girls' primary schools are under private management, only 24 schools are directly managed by Government and 305 by district boards and municipalities. 13,471 schools are aided by the local bodies or by Government. The grants from the local bodies are small, they are hardly ever more than Rs. 10 per month, but there are schools which receive as little as 12 annas a month. The amount of the departmental grant varies from about Rs. 10 to Rs. 60, the average is not more than Rs. 25, but there are a few schools which receive a much bigger grant; thus, Suhrawardy Begum Memorial Muslim Girls' School at Midnapore and Shamseah Zenana Madrasah at Calcutta each receive a monthly grant of Rs. 300.

The only well-conducted primary schools are those which are managed by missionary societies. In these schools basic subjects are skilfully taught with modern appliances and attempt is made to make the process of learning a joy to the children. That is why many parents prefer to send their boys to these girls' schools. Perhaps the most interesting school in the province is the one conducted by the Australian Baptist Mission at Birisri in Mymensingh principally for Garo girls, in this school girls are given training in self-reliance and the Inspectress of Dacca Circle says, "in this school the 'do or band' system of activities in maintaining the necessities of life of the institution has proved a complete success." An interesting experiment in introducing free primary education for girls is being tried at Chittagong, where the municipality has established 34 small schools which the Inspectress considers "pleasant, orderly and reasonably equipped."

The average enrolment of girls in a primary school was much higher during the period under review than in the previous quinquennium, it is now 39.8 as against 24.5 in 1931-32.

The total expenditure on girls' primary school has been shown in Table 31 (b) at the end of Chapter III. It will be seen that though the total expenditure has increased by 11.6 per cent, the percentage of the expenditure from public sources came down from 67.7 per cent to 66.9 per cent. The total average expenditure on a school went up to Rs. 92 from Rs. 81.9 in 1931-32 and of the contribution from public sources to Rs. 62 from Rs. 55.4, but the average annual cost of educating a girl is however slightly lower, being Rs. 3.1 as against Rs. 3.3 in 1931-32. Of this amount Rs. 2.1 came from public sources and Re. 1 from fees and contributions.

There were some scholarships available for girls in the primary stage—136 for the primary preliminary and 70 for primary final stages, but there is no primary final public examination as in the case of the boys' schools (for which, however, girls reading in boys' schools are eligible). The Women's Advisory Board recommended that the present system of conducting special scholarship examination *in situ* for girls' schools should be discontinued and that written examinations should be held in their place, uniformly throughout the province and termed Primary Final Scholarship Examination, they also recommended that the number of primary scholarships for girls should be increased to 500. But as yet no effect has been given to their recommendation.

There is very little hope of any great progress being made in the education of the village girls, unless a determined attempt is made to improve the schools. A great deal of money will have to be found to improve the schools, it is futile to expect that a school can be run efficiently on an annual expenditure of Rs. 92. The agriculturists will not readily send their girls to school unless the courses of study in them is related more closely to the lives that they have to live. But perhaps the most pressing need of the moment is to ensure a much larger supply of trained women teachers for the schools. This aspect of the question has not yet received the attention that it demands.

Secondary education.—The number of high schools for girls increased by 69·4 per cent during the quinquennium. There are now 61 schools against 36 in 1931-32. Of these 6 are directly managed by Government, 2 in Calcutta and 4 in Eastern Bengal, the increase is due to the provincialisation of the Sakhawwat Memorial School for Muslim Girls. But though the number of schools have increased, the amount available for helping them with grants has remained practically stationary. The girls' high schools are, generally speaking, financially less stable than the ordinary boys' high schools. Though there has been a great demand for higher secondary education for girls, it must be admitted that the horizon of the parents is generally bounded by the school curriculum and the true aims of secondary education are but imperfectly realised in the majority of the girls' schools. Their sole aim appears to be success in the Matriculation Examination and unintelligent teaching by cram methods tends to stultify the imagination of the pupils. In the majority of the schools, all forms of handicrafts and physical exercises are excluded in the two pre-Matriculation years—that is in schools where there is any provision at all for these non-examination subjects. In some places, no separate building exists for the girls' school, the girls' classes are held in the boys' school for an early morning session. The period of instruction in such schools is generally short, extending from 6-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and girls' physical training, handicrafts, social activities, etc., which should form an essential part of every true high school for girls, are found wanting. These schools have been tolerated only as a purely temporary expedient, but they cannot be allowed to continue as a permanent settlement of the problem of higher secondary education for girls.

The number of women teachers in high schools is very small and in them, usually men teachers are appointed. The principle adopted in appointing men appears to be that only old men should be employed in girls' school as they are considered safer. Safety may perhaps thus be ensured, but efficiency is another matter.

In spite of the University's disapproval of co-education in higher secondary schools, the number of girls in boys' secondary schools is increasing. In 1931-32, there were 1,524 girls in boys' schools, in 1936-37, their number went up to 4,083. Co-education seems therefore to find increasing favour with the parents. This might have been considered satisfactory (for there are definite advantages in having boys and girls read in the same school), if there was at least one woman teacher in each school to which girls are sent. A woman responsible for the welfare of the girls is considered, in almost all the countries of the world, an absolute necessity on the staff of any school which admits girls, for, otherwise, the girls have no one to consult in cases of special difficulties. In the Bengal schools there are rarely any satisfactory (and separate) sanitary arrangements for the girl students. The spread of co-education in the high school stage cannot, under such conditions, be regarded with any approval.

As in the case of the primary schools, the most satisfactory secondary schools are those conducted by Missionary societies. One school, in particular, the American Baptist Mission School at Ushagram, deserves particular mention. The girls live in separate mud houses, built like the ordinary huts of the villagers, but on an improved model. Each house accommodates one teacher and eight girls who live like a family. The girls do all the work in the house, such as cooking, cleaning and washing, and the head girl keeps the accounts which are examined once a week by the teacher. The house is run on a thoroughly democratic principle and the teacher may not interfere unless specially asked by the girls to do so. The school has its own shops, post-office, church and playing fields. There is also a nursery for the babies and a large weaving school. There is also a boys' school with interesting features of its own.

The total expenditure on secondary education for girls went up by 29.7 per cent over the figures for the previous quinquennium. But the contribution from public funds only amounted to 36.5 per cent of the total expenditure, as against 48.8 per cent in 1931-32. Unlike in the case of girls' primary schools, where the cost of a school was considerably below the cost of a boys' primary school, the cost of the average middle and high schools for girls was considerably more than for the average boys' schools. In 1936-37 a girls' middle school cost Rs. 3,618 a year, as against Rs. 1,480 for a boys' school and a girls' high school cost Rs. 17,540 as against Rs. 9,192 for a boys' school.

As already stated, the main aim of a girls' high school was to achieve success in the Matriculation Examination. In 1921-22 the number of girls who matriculated was only 102. In ten years the numbers had gone up to only 391 in 1931-32. But in the last quinquennium the numbers had nearly trebled and in 1936-37, 1,019 girls matriculated.

It is true that the general vocation of girls in Bengal (as elsewhere) is marriage, but as chances of marriage seem to be receding for a number of girls, specially those from middle class Hindu families, a number of them will probably take up in the future nursing, medical works, etc., in addition to the more usual profession of school mistresses. For the majority of the vocations that are likely to be adopted by the girls, science training would be a valuable asset, but there was no well-equipped laboratory in any Indian girls' school in Bengal. It is necessary to provide facilities for teaching science to school girls as early as possible. It is also necessary that short courses should be provided for the teachers in which the teaching of science with the help of simple home-made apparatus should be the main subject of instruction, on the lines of the vacation courses which were arranged successfully at David Hare Training College. There are many other improvements which are essential if the girls' schools are to be of real value to the girls. Hygiene was taught in the majority of the girls' schools, but there was little realism in the teaching, the women inspectorate could do a great deal to make hygiene training real if they insisted on proper sanitation and improved tidiness in the schools. Before a school could be allowed to teach this subject, Gardening should also be introduced in the schools, if only to give some concreteness to "Nature study." Girls' schools should introduce as compulsory subjects cooking, needlework and housewifery to bring the teaching in the schools into closer relation to the lives of the pupils. The Inspector of Dacca Circle encouraged the establishment of a practical bias school at Ananda Ashram in Dacca where all girls, even those in the Matriculation Class, spent a portion

of their time in handwork, where physical training was compulsory for all and where the art classes included *alpuna*, *kantha* stitching, and the making of original designs which were afterwards carried out on looms. Unless girls' schools ceased to be mere imitations of the boys' schools and the education given in them ceased to be mainly, if not solely, intended to get the girls over the not very difficult hurdle of the Matriculation Examination, the increase in the number of schools and of girls in these schools need raise no great hopes for the future.

Collegiate Education.—There were 7 women's colleges in 1936-37 as against 4 in 1931-32, of these 2 were intermediate colleges at Dacca, one of which was established during the quinquennium. Two of the colleges, Bethune College at Calcutta and Eden Intermediate College at Dacca, are directly managed by Government. Three hundred and sixty-six girls were reading in the women's colleges in 1931-32, in 1936-37, their number had risen to 1,054. There were also 511 girls in men's colleges and University classes as against 346 in 1931-32. It thus appears that women are making great progress in higher education.

The Hartog Committee observed

'The education of women, specially in the higher stages will make available to the country a wealth of capacity that is now being largely wasted through lack of opportunity. It is only through education that Indian women will be able to contribute in increasing ideas and culture of the country.'

The demand for higher education by the girls has now become so great that people are making great sacrifices, says the Inspectress of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions to give their girls higher education. A curious development in the social usage, especially amongst the educated middle class Hindus, is that the possession of a University degree seems now to increase the eligibility of a girl for marriage. The bridegroom's party, it is said, now demand to know what University education the bride to be has had.

In 1936-37, 382 girls passed the Intermediate Examinations, 208 the Bachelor's Degree Examinations and 14 the Master's Degree examinations. The 1931-32 figures were 183, 88 and 10 respectively. It would therefore appear that comparatively more women were reading for the degree course.

Bethune College—The college was affiliated in Civics in the Intermediate stage and in Economics to the Honours Degree Standard during the quinquennium. The Principal rightly demands that provision should be made in the college for teaching Bengali language and literature in the B.A. Examination. Science is becoming increasingly popular with the girls, in 1936-37, there were 22 girls in the First Year Chemistry Class and 14 in the Second Year Class as against 15 and 5, respectively, in 1931-32. Physics was also becoming more popular with the girls, there were 29 girls reading for this subject in 1936-37, but there were only 8 girls in the Physics Class when it was first started. The Physics Laboratory was badly equipped, there was no separate laboratory room and no provision could be made for practical work by the students. The Principal

asks that the college should be equipped for teaching up to the B Sc Standard. She says

“The fact that I Sc is catered for, while B Sc course is omitted from the curriculum is responsible for a great deal of wasted effort and time. Students who evince special aptitude for science subjects naturally select the I Sc course. But after passing the examination a good many of our students have been faced with the alternative of either joining men's colleges or the medical line or abandoning the science subjects for the degree course altogether. With the Moslem girls, the alternative becomes a case of Hobson's choice, for it is very unusual on the part of Moslem students to join men's colleges. Such truncated courses of studies are worse than useless in the sense that they serve to foster among students a tendency towards dilettentism. All things considered, the affiliation of this college to the B Sc Standard is one of special urgency in order that the cause of women's education may not receive an unnatural set-back’

The teaching of Biology in the college would perhaps be of greater educational value to women.

The college was even worse off in the matter of accommodation than it was in the last quinquennium, the increase in the enrolment of students and the grant of new affiliations created a position of great difficulty. There was no common room worth the name in the college. There was no proper reading room and the residential arrangements for the students were not satisfactory. In 1936, the College Women's Hostel was established next to the college. The Director of Public Instruction is the President and the Principal the *ex-officio* Secretary of the hostel. This gave some relief to the college. But the Principal considers that the hostel not being meant exclusively for girls in her college there might be administrative difficulties, though there have been no reasons so far to justify her fears, ample residential accommodation should certainly be provided for the students of the college, the College Women's Hostel can then serve the needs of the ever-growing number of women students in the various Calcutta colleges.

The Christ Church School premises which were acquired at a cost of Rs 250,000 from the Mission authorities in the last quinquennium, for providing additional accommodation for the college, lay vacant throughout the period under review, as Government did not provide the necessary funds for alterations necessary to adapt it for use by the college.

There were numerous changes in the staff during the period under review. Government have been trying to replace men teachers in the college by women as opportunity occurs. The post of the Physical Instructress which was on a temporary basis was made permanent during the period under review. Nearly 200 girls took part in regular exercise under her supervision every day.

The Old Girls' Guide was reorganised and rechristened Old Students' Association and did good work in keeping ex-students in touch with the college.

In 1937, 66 girls appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts and 21 in the examination in Science. Of these 54 and 20 respectively passed. Seven out of nine girls who appeared in the Honours B A Examinations and 19 out of 23 girls who appeared in the Pass B A Examination passed.

Eden Intermediate College — The Eden Intermediate College continued to be housed in the rented building which it had occupied since its establishment. The building was not only unsuitable for use as an educational institution, it was ancient and badly needed repairs. In 1936-37, Government at last undertook repairs at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000. This would have solved to a certain extent the problem of accommodation, but another difficulty cropped up. The school premises and grounds are owned by a number of co-sharers amongst whom there was no longer any harmonious understanding. The result was that the college was forced to give up portions of the grounds on which buildings were being constructed by the new owners and there were further disturbing demands for khas possession. The tennis court and two volley ball courts had already passed out of the hands of the college and the possession of the much-prized basket ball ground threatened by a law-suit. The buildings which had already been put up were seriously interfering with the privacy of the college, this is a most unsatisfactory position for a girls' college, the newly erected buildings were also interfering with free ventilation in the College. The hostel too was housed in an unsuitable rented building where even the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory. The proposal to remove the college and the attached high school to Ramna has not as yet been abandoned, but nothing was done in the period under review to proceed with the scheme. Unless the college and the hostel were removed from the congested and unsuitable city areas where they were at present located, all developments of the institutions would be seriously jeopardised.

The number of girls in the college was steadily falling. In 1932 there were 62 girls while in 1936, there were only 47, this fall was particularly noticeable when in all other colleges for girls the numbers had increased in such a marked manner during the same period. The fall in the enrolment in the attached school was even more marked, there were only 209 pupils in 1937 against 365 in 1932. It is difficult to explain this fall, for the college and the school were both connected in a markedly efficient manner. The examination results were uniformly satisfactory and the discipline excellent. The Principal would put down the fall to the strictness that was observed in the institution in the matter of discipline, promotions and studiously following the regulations.

Loreto House — This is an unaided college which gives an excellent training to the girls, the numbers are small and usually Indian girls from anglicised families read in the college and the attached school. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 16,222 in 1936-37. It had 110 girls on its rolls, all the 6 girls who went up for the B A Examination and 18 out of 20 girls who went up for the I A Examination passed.

Victoria Institution for Girls — This is an aided college which had 87 girls on its rolls in 1936-37. All the 8 girls who went up for the B A Examination and 20 out of 25 girls who appeared at the

Intermediate Examination passed. The total expenditure on this college was Rs 17,875 of which Rs 2,400 came from provincial revenues.

Asutosh College, Women's Department—It had 228 girls on its rolls in 1936-37. Thirty nine out of 58 girls who were sent up for the I A Examination, 4 out of 6 who went up for I Sc Examination and 22 out of 27 who were sent up for the B A Examination passed. The total expenditure on the Women's Department is not separately available, it received in 1936-37 a grant-in-aid from Government.

Women's Department, Vidyasagar College—In the Women's Department there were 205 students in 1936-37. Thirty-four girls were sent up for the I A Examination of whom 24 passed, 5 were sent up for the I Sc Examination of whom 3 passed, 25 went up for the B A Examination of whom 20 passed and of the 3 girls who went up for the B Sc Examination 3 passed. This college does not receive any grant from Government.

Kamarunnessa Intermediate College for Girls, Dacca—This is a newly established college and received a grant of Rs 6,000 in 1936-37 from Government. Its total expenditure was Rs 11,000. The college is under the control of the Dacca Board. Of the 30 girls who went up for the Intermediate Examination, 24 passed. It had 100 girls on its rolls in 1936-37.

Schools for Defectives. There are no separate schools for defective girls, there is however provision for teaching girls both at the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School and at the Blind School. There are no reformatory schools for Indian girls, there are however a number of Rescue Homes where some training is given in reading, writing and in arts and crafts.

The Future.—As already stated there has been an increasing demand for girls' education, but unfortunately it does not appear as if the special needs of girls have been carefully considered. As the last Quinquennial Review put it, there are reasons to be disquieted at the haphazard manner in which women's education is developing. Very little is being done to ensure that the education of girls established a vital contact with their lives. Hardly anything is being done to devise a system of education suited to the needs of the large number of village women. Social conditions have almost forced the pace of higher education for the middle class girls, but no general advance can be made unless the women of the villages can be educated properly. The newly formed Women's Advisory Committee can, it is hoped, help in carefully planning for the future educational policy for girls' education, the introduction of a few special subjects for girls in the Matriculation Examination will not greatly help, unless the teaching of these subjects can be linked up to a carefully thought-out scheme from the primary stage upwards. Each stage of education should be complete in itself, but should also link up to a higher stage. The Inspectress of Presidency and Burdwan Divisions says that the problem of women's education is one of money. Money is certainly needed, but much more than money is necessary. Most important of all is perhaps "fundamental brain-work" in planning a comprehensive scheme of education. The history of men's education in the province should be a warning, lest women's education also flounder in the same morass. The symptoms are ominous and great vigilance is undoubtedly needed. The larger output of college girls need not necessarily imply that real progress is being made in the education of girls.

CHAPTER VII.

Education of Muslims.

Statistical.—The total number of Muslim students in all grades of educational institutions for Indians rose from 1,437,655 in 1931-32 to 1,656,011 at the end of the quinquennium. Of these, 1,251,451 were boys and 404,560 were girls, as against 1,127,709 boys and 309,946 girls in 1931-32. The rate of increase had, however, fallen from 26·1 per cent in the preceding quinquennium to 15·2 per cent. This slowing down in the rate of progress was undoubtedly due to the poverty of the Muslims who were particularly hard hit by the financial distress in the province. The proportion of the Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction had, however, gone up slightly, from 51·6 to 51·9 per cent.

Judged by figures, the position appears fairly satisfactory, the total number of Muslim pupils is now nearly double of what it was in 1922, Muslims have also nearly the same proportion of pupils as their number is to the total population of the province. But "wastage", in the primary stage, is appalling and considerably greater than in the case of the other communities. In 1936-37, there were as many as 634,519 Muslim boys and 301,263 Muslim girls in the lowest primary class, but in the highest primary class the numbers were only 12,646 boys and 2,260 girls. Or, in other words, for every 100 Muslim girls in the lowest class, there were only 0·75 girls in the highest class, and there was only one Muslim boy in the highest class for every 15 boys in the lowest class. But though the figures point to a deplorable state of affairs, the wastage was much less during the quinquennium. The advance in the case of boys is perhaps not very great, in 1931-32, the proportion was 33·6 in the case of Muslim boys to the total number of students in the highest class while in 1936-37, it had advanced to 35·2, in the case of girls the present proportion is 21·3 (as against 11·8). The advance may not be sensational, but the fact that it is advance at a time of great financial distress requires emphasising.

The progress made by the community in secondary and higher education has been more satisfactory. Muslim boys and girls are now reading in high schools and arts colleges in much larger numbers. In 1931-32, there were 24,118 Muslim boys in the high schools stage and they formed 18·7 per cent of the total number of pupils in that stage, in 1936-37, the number had risen to 36,568 and the percentage to 22·8. In the middle stage, it is true, the progress has not been so satisfactory, Muslim pupils now numbered 35,970 against 30,299 but they formed only 24·3 per cent of the total number of students in that stage as against 24·7 in 1931-32. In the arts colleges (including University classes), Muslim students numbered 4,405 against 2,883 in 1931-32 and formed 15·4 per cent as against 13·3 per cent of the total number of students in that stage. The girls made much greater relative progress, their numbers were still small, there were 341 Muslim girls in the high stage where there were only 92 at the end of the last quinquennium, in the arts colleges there were now 45 girls as against 8 in 1931-32, two girls were now in professional colleges where five years ago there were none. Muslim girls especially from comparatively better-off families, were now coming forward in increasing numbers to

high schools and colleges, but the rural population was still not as alive to the necessity of giving the girls a secular education as the Hindus were. (One reason of this may be that they rightly consider the education as at present provided for the rural girls is unsatisfactory.)

It is matter of some regret that the number of Muslims in professional colleges has been steadily declining from 1926 onwards. In 1926-27, there were 836 Muslims in these institutions, in 1931-32, there were only 676 and in 1936-37 there was a further fall and the number was 620. This fall is particularly noticeable, for in arts colleges the number of Muslims had increased by nearly 50 per cent, it cannot be explained away as being due to financial distress though it is true that education in professional colleges is much more expensive. It may be that the reservation of a larger percentage of appointments for Muslims in the various branches of the public services under the State has had the effect of encouraging Muslim young men to prize Government service over all other avenues of employment and that is why Muslims are now seeking admission in increasing numbers to arts colleges, as a University degree was regarded as essential for employment under Government.

Causes retarding progress.—The chief obstacle in the way of greater educational progress is undoubtedly the poverty of the Muslim community. The majority are small farmers and agriculturists, and like people working on the land, all over the world, they are conservative in their outlook. What was good enough for their parents, they feel, should be good enough for their children. They feel suspicious of an educational system in which the teaching of Islamic rituals and religion along traditional lines familiar to them, is not an integral part of the training. The home environment of the Muslim pupils, too, is not generally favourable towards education. The parents are uneducated, there is no cultural atmosphere in their homes nor even in the villages from which they come. Parents often withdraw even boys who have given evidence of their aptitude for education, as soon as they are old enough to help in the house or in earning something to augment the slender family income, they do not feel inclined to make sacrifices to give their children the benefit of an education which was denied to them. But it may be that the Muslim agriculturist shows some native shrewdness in not feeling enthusiastic about an education which has so little contact with his life and in which, the higher a boy goes up the educational ladder, the more unfit he becomes for following the avocation of his forefathers and the greater are the chances of his being lured away to the cities.

It has often been averred that the Muslim community as a whole demand an education along traditional lines and that their relative backwardness in education is, partly at any rate, due to the fact that the present system of education neglects religious teaching. There is an element of truth in this contention, but it is not the whole truth to-day. Educational statistics will show that there are twice as many Muslim boys in the ordinary primary schools than in maktabas in spite of the fact that these maktabas often receive special grants usually 50 per cent higher than the grant for the ordinary schools and should therefore be better equipped to teach Muslim boys. The number of Muslim boys in the secondary schools is much greater than the number in madrasahs, it is not even unlikely that many Muslim parents send their children to madrasahs solely because education in them costs practically nothing. The politically conscious section of the Muslims

fect—not without some justification—that there is a danger of Muslim boys losing their individual outlook if they attend general schools which are manned very largely (in some places almost exclusively) by non-Muslims and where the education given is more or less non-Islamic in character

Special facilities offered to Muslim students.—For many years now, Government have been trying to encourage education amongst the Muslims both by offering them special facilities for study in general institutions as well as by encouraging special institutions for them. A certain percentage of admissions is reserved for them in all Government schools and colleges and one of the conditions of non-Government schools receiving a grant-in-aid is that a percentage of admissions in them should be reserved for Muslims and that 15 per cent of Muslim pupils in the schools should be granted free tuition as is done in Government schools (the maximum number of such free studentships allowable to pupils of other communities has been restricted to 5 per cent of the total number of students in the schools). Special scholarships and stipends are also available for Muslim students in schools and in arts colleges and there are some scholarships and other facilities for them in professional colleges also.

Government maintains a first grade arts college for Muslim men in Calcutta—the Islamia College which was established in 1926. There are also three high schools for them in Dacca, Chittagong and Calcutta. In 1936, Government provincialized the Sakawat Memorial School for Muslim Girls, which till then was an aided school, and every attempt is being made to turn it into a model girls' school. One of the three residential Halls of the Dacca University, the Salimullah Muslim Hall is also set apart for Muslim students.

Government maintains a special class of Muslim Inspecting officers, one in each division, working under the Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education, to advance the cause of Muslim education, especially along more or less traditional lines. Special Muslim institutions are also given grants on a more generous scale than general institutions.

Special institutions for Muslims.—There are special institutions for Muslims in which it is possible to be trained in all stages from the primary right up to the University, through maktabas, madrasahs, Islamic Intermediate Colleges and the Department of Islamic Studies in the University of Dacca.

Maktabas are primary schools for Muslim boys and girls. The syllabus taught in them does not differ materially from the primary school syllabus, except that books by Muslim authors only are generally prescribed, and the reading of the Holy Quran, and training in Islamic rituals and Urdu are additional compulsory subjects for Muslims. During the quinquennium there was an increase in the number of boys' maktabas by 268 but a reduction in the number of girls' maktabas by 158. In 1936-37 there were 16,657 maktabas for boys and 9,314 maktabas for girls. The number of these institutions in Bengal was greater than total number of primary schools in several major Indian provinces. In other words, the maktabas also like the ordinary primary schools are too numerous in this province and they too were as badly distributed as the general schools in the province. Though the number of these institutions had fallen, there was an appreciable increase in

the number of pupils in them, but the rate of increase was considerably below the rate of increase in the preceding quinquennium. In 1936-37, there were 677,561 boys and 309,071 girls in maktab against 614,717 boys and 244,816 girls in 1931-32 and the rate of increase was 9.2 per cent in the case of boys and 26.2 in the case of girls against 36.9 per cent and 36.4 per cent, respectively, in 1931-32.

The scheme for uniting the maktab and the ordinary primary school syllabus had not been finally approved by Government before the end of the quinquennium.

Besides the maktab, there are also Quran schools which may be described as rudimentary maktab, there are unrecognized schools where the recitation of the Holy Quran and one or two texts and Islamic rituals are taught through the medium of Urdu and elementary training is also given in reading, writing and arithmetic. These undeveloped schools were gradually being replaced by full-fledged maktab.

For the training of teachers in the maktab, there were only six muallim-training schools in the province. Three of these were old type schools which trained only 20 students each and three were of the new type each with 40 students in training. The number of these schools is totally inadequate and it is no wonder that the number of trained teachers was proportionately lower in the maktab and that they were often, incredible as it may seem, even more inefficient than ordinary primary schools.

The total expenditure on the maktab was Rs. 28,19,306 in 1936-37 against Rs. 22,17,408 in 1931-32, provincial revenues and local funds contributed Rs. 11,63,528 in 1936-37 towards the maintenance of these institutions against Rs. 11,07,578 in 1931-32.

Madrasahs—There are two types of madrasahs in the province, the old type and the reformed type. The old type follows the traditionally orthodox madrasah course, the reformed type was introduced in accordance with the policy of Government, introduced nearly a quarter of a century ago, to provide a compromise between modern studies and the old fashion courses of studies in the orthodox madrasahs. The reformed type of madrasahs correspond to secondary schools, junior madrasahs to middle English schools and high madrasahs to high English schools. The department prescribes the curriculum and controls the examinations of the junior madrasahs, while the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education regulates the curriculum and the examinations for the high madrasahs.

There is some divergence of opinion amongst Muslim educationists regarding the value of the reformed madrasahs. Some consider them as an unhappy compromise and are of opinion that the reformed type falls between two schools, the general training given in them does not come up to the standard in the ordinary schools nor do they provide as sound a grounding in traditional learning as the old type of madrasahs. Though it may be difficult to agree fully with this contention, it must be admitted that the range of the studies in the reformed type was larger than in the ordinary schools, students were expected to learn as many as four languages—Arabic, Urdu, English and Bengali—and sometimes even a fifth, Persian! This is educationally most unsound and Muslim boys in the madrasahs start with a heavy handicap, as obviously it is not possible for young boys to have an adequate knowledge of so many different languages.

The Calcutta Madrasah course is followed in recognized madrasahs of the old type. In some senior madrasahs, an unrecognized course is

taught. The Central Madrasahs Board, which has the Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education as its *ex-officio* Chairman and the Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah as its *ex-officio* Secretary, prescribes the curricula and conducts the examinations for the old type madrasahs. There are three examinations, the Alim, the Fazil and the Title Examinations. It must be admitted that during the last fifteen years, Government had done very little for advancing the cause of traditional Islamic learning. The Calcutta Madrasah which was the first educational institution to be established in India by the English is maintained by Government, but in their new-found love for the reformed madrasah, they refrained from giving financial assistance to any old type madrasah except to one at Furfura. There has, of late, been some demand that Government should institute a scheme of paying allowances to the old type madrasahs as is done in the case of tols for traditional Sanskrit learning.

There were altogether 734 madrasahs in 1936-37 against 743 in 1931-32. Though the number of madrasahs had declined, the number of the reformed type high madrasahs had increased from 27 to 40. The number of pupils had also risen from 67,784 to 72,764. The number of pupils in high madrasahs was 7,103 against 5,001 in 1931-32.

The total expenditure on madrasahs had risen from Rs. 11,49,486 to Rs. 15,08,595, of which Rs. 5,35,290 came from public funds, as against Rs. 5,30,035 in 1931-32.

Islamic Intermediate Colleges --These are really institutions with Intermediate classes attached to high madrasahs and are intended to lead to the courses of Islamic studies at the University of Dacca. The curriculum includes English and Vernacular as in the Intermediate Arts Colleges under the Dacca Board, and of late, ordinary subjects, as taught in the general colleges, were also introduced in these colleges so as to make it possible for students to take up in the University stage, other courses of studies than Islamic studies. They are thus progressively approximating general colleges. There were in 1936-37 three Islamic Intermediate Colleges in the province, two maintained by Government (one at Dacca and one at Chittagong, both of these have already been noticed in Chapter V), and one, the Islamic Intermediate College at Sirajgunj which was an aided institution receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 370. Ninety-nine students appeared at the Islamic Intermediate examination held in 1937 of whom 88 passed. In 1931-32 only 62 passed out of 88 who went up for the examination.

General education. Islamia College has already been described in Chapter V. The Muslim Hall of the University of Dacca is also for all practical purposes an Arts College, exclusively meant for Muslims. But there is a distinction between the two colleges. The Muslim Hall is predominantly a residential institution, while Islamia College is attended largely by day-scholars. The Muslim Hall makes only tutorial arrangements for its members but Islamia College undertakes full teaching of its students in all the subjects in which it is affiliated to the University. The Muslim Hall students attend lectures at the University along with the non-Muslim students, while the students of Islamia College attend only lectures delivered to themselves. Financial and other considerations stood in the way of Islamia College being as well-staffed or as well equipped as the majority of the other Government colleges. It certainly has neither as good laboratories nor as good a library as the other Government colleges. It does not offer its students any training in science for the degree course and it does not come up to the standard of teaching at the Presidency College on any subject. The result has

been that the best Muslim students in Calcutta do not always join this college. This has been reflected in the results in the various University Examinations. Islamia College has not been doing as well as even many of the private colleges and its percentage of passes is lower than the University average. But it must be recorded to the credit of the college authorities that they have been doing their best under the unfavourable conditions in which they have had to work, the college has a fine uniform for the students who look smart at all University functions in their black achkans and red fezes, they do very well at various sports meetings. But that is hardly enough. The college is handicapped by the fact that it is a non-residential college in a big city. It could not therefore achieve what Muslim Hall had, it was not able to develop an individualized type of students on whom it could leave its impress. Unless Government take steps to improve the quality of teaching in the college by appointing teachers with high academic achievements and equip the college better for the business of teaching, the college will not be able to serve the educational needs of Muslims who wish to have their sons educated in an institution meant exclusively for their co-religionists.

The Muslim high schools also have not quite come up as yet to the best general schools maintained by Government. One of the reasons may be that in accordance with Government orders, only men belonging to a particular community could be appointed to any institution meant exclusively for that community, this restricted the choice and the best available men could not always be appointed. These schools also were not given grants on as generous a scale as they ought to have, because of the financial difficulties of Government for the last fifteen years. It is easier for well established and older institutions to carry on during lean years than it is for newly established ones.

Hostel accommodation.—Hostels for Muslims are attached to all Government high schools and colleges. Some private schools, both aided and unaided, also have Muslim hostels attached to them. There are also some hostels for Muslims, not attached to any particular institution. There was however no hostel for Muslim girls except the Sakhawati Memorial Girls' School Hostel. Now that Muslim girls are coming in larger numbers to high schools and colleges, it is perhaps necessary to make satisfactory arrangements for their accommodation, especially at the larger towns like Dacca and Chittagong.

During the quinquennium a considerable portion of the accommodation available in the Muslim hostels remained unoccupied. In Calcutta there were four large hostels for Muslims. The Elliot Hostel is primarily meant for madrasah pupils and has accommodation for 124 boarders. In 1936-37, there were 114 in residence. The Baker Hostel is primarily meant for students of the Islamia College, though, if seats are available, students of other colleges are also admitted to it. It has accommodation for 200 and in 1936-37 149 boarders were in residence. The Taylor Hostel, controlled by Government and the Carmichael Hostel, under the control of the University, are hostels for post-graduate and professional college Muslim students.

Muslim teachers and inspecting officers.—Table 86 at the end of the chapter will show the details of Muslim teachers in the province. It will be seen that the number of teachers in high schools rose from 2,167 in 1931-32 to 2,845 in 1936-37, in middle schools from 3,115 to 3,230 and in primary schools from 44,764 to 51,475. Though Muslim teachers

now formed 17·8 per cent of the total number of teachers (as against 16·8 per cent in 1931-32), there were still many schools which had no Muslim teachers, and the number of Muslim teachers in the high schools was still very small. The smallness of Muslim teachers is sometimes an indirect cause of some Muslims not sending their children to general schools. The Muslims were however well represented in the inspecting branch and formed 75·5 per cent of the number of inspecting officers. Under Government orders, 45 per cent of the posts in the Subordinate Educational Services, 40 per cent in the Bengal Educational Service and 33·3 per cent in the Bengal Senior Educational Service must be now filled by Muslims.

General observations.— It would appear from the statistics that the Muslims have begun to realize the value of a secular education. Though both the old type and the reformed type of madrasahs are still popular with a certain section of Muslims, Muslim boys and girls are now entering general institutions in larger numbers every year. Of late an impression seems to have gained ground that the community demands segregate institutions. But this is hardly a correct estimate of the present position, though such a demand is often given prominence in certain newspapers and on certain political platforms. This demand is obviously a reflex of the growing political consciousness in the community. It must be realized that there are some schools and colleges even under Government management, where Muslims cannot be admitted, there are others where Muslims do not feel quite at home and are sometimes treated with a lack of consideration for their feelings. Muslims resent this and some of them think that there are no reasons why the State should not maintain communal institutions solely for them like the institutions maintained for the Hindus. But this is regrettable, for it tends to keep the youths of the two great communities in the province apart and this is likely to widen the gulf already existing between them. But this is perhaps only a passing phase and there is at least one hopeful thing, the people who are loudest in demanding segregate institutions for the Muslims do not always send their own children to these communal institutions. The community is likely to make greater progress if Muslim students met students from other communities in the class rooms and could compete with them in schools and colleges.

The increase in the number of Muslims in the higher stages of education is undoubtedly due to the increased number of stipends and scholarships which are now available for them. The community is notoriously poor and the best way of advancing the cause of higher education amongst them would appear to be the creation of a larger number of scholarships for them. This expenditure would probably prove to be the cheapest way of ensuring more widespread higher education amongst the Muslims.

In 1931 Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin to advise Government about the right policy to be adopted for the advancement of Muslim education in Bengal, but the Committee's report was not published till 1934. It is an exhaustive discussion of the various aspects of Muslim education and it gives a valuable account of the history of the education of the community under the British Raj, written from the Muslim view point. The Committee made many helpful suggestions and a Special Officer was appointed to deal with the recommendations and to examine their implications. All the recommendations of the Committee had not been given effect to before the end of the quinquennium under review.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and other Special Classes.

Institutions and pupils.—On the 31st of March 1937, the total number of institutions of all kinds for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians stood at 68, as against 69 in 1931-32. Of these institutions, 63 were for general education and 5 were special schools, against 65 and 4 respectively in 1931-32. Two primary schools, the Christian English Free School at Chinsura and the Hastings Day School at Calcutta were abolished during the quinquennium, the control of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Apprenticeship Night School at Kharagpur was transferred to the Industries Department and two new special schools, the Fendall Home, a non-Government reformatory school for girls and the physical education classes of the Young Women's Christian Association were established.

Three of the schools, the Victoria Boys' School, the Dow Hill Girls' School, for general education, and the Dow Hill Training College for the training of school mistresses are all at Kurseong and are under the direct management of Government. The rest are managed by Railway authorities, by various religious denominations and by philanthropic societies.

The number of pupils in these schools was 12,322 at the end of the quinquennium, 6,678 boys and 5,644 girls, as against 11,586 pupils, 6,327 boys and 5,259 girls in 1931-32.

The distribution of the pupils in the different types of schools will be found in Table 88 at the end of the chapter. The classification adopted is as in the 1929 Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, namely, (i) Primary, (ii) Higher Grade, (iii) Secondary, and (iv) Ungraded.

Primary education.—Facilities for primary education were provided not only in the 19 primary schools so called, but also in the primary department of secondary schools and higher grade schools. All schools for general education had primary departments attached to them. There were thus 63 primary departments against 64 in 1931-32, but the number of pupils increased from 7,787 in 1931-32 to 8,126 in 1936-37. The primary department were again subdivided into kindergarten classes and classes I to IV. There was a marked improvement in kindergarten teaching during the quinquennium. This was due mainly to the greater interests shown in them by the heads and governing bodies of the schools and to an increased number of specially trained teachers being now available.

But there are still some schools which did not seem to appreciate the fundamental importance of a well-organised kindergarten class in any well devised scheme of education or of the importance of having specially trained teachers. Generally speaking, however, newer ideas on education, from abroad, seemed to be permeating through all the European schools in the province.

While the quality of kindergarten work varies from school to school, the work in classes I to IV was more uniform in different schools, being "more formal, more clearly defined, involving apparently, no special teaching technique, generally following traditional lines." The majority of the teachers in these classes are not however specially trained.

In some of the small primary schools, classes III and IV made "only a fitful appearance", in others they had disappeared completely

It appears that parents who wished to give a post-primary education to their children, often preferred to make the change to higher schools as early as possible, also some of the smaller schools had usually one or at most two teachers who found it extremely difficult to cater for all the classes from the kindergarten to class IV so that there was a natural tendency for classes III to IV to disappear. Thus a number of boys and girls left these schools annually without going through the full course of primary education. One of the problems facing European education is the gradual adjustment of facilities offered in primary schools so that the children attending them may have an opportunity of completing at least a full course of primary education

In the primary department attached to higher grade and secondary schools, the numbers in the class rolls tended to show an increase up to and beyond class IV

Post-primary education.—The number of children receiving post-primary education at the end of the year 1936-37 was 4,065 of whom 2,346 were boys and 1,719 girls as against 8,126 in the primary stage (4,316 boys and 3,810 girls). Post-primary education was given in two types of schools, the higher grade schools with 2,901 pupils and secondary schools with 1,164 pupils

Higher grade schools—The higher grade schools occupy a unique position in India and are found only in this Presidency. When they were established, it was stated that the function of higher grade schools was to provide

"A sound elementary education leading to completion in a course of vocational training calculated to fit the pupil to take with confidence a place in the world of actual endeavour. It must never be understood that the aim of vocational training courses is to train a workman. They are intended to provide a product more fitted to be trained eventually as a workman. Those children who would be trained in such schools are not to be regarded as skilled or partly skilled workman in any of the trades or occupation. They have merely been given a reasonable education and have had certain faculties developed which may make it possible for them to undertake, with a greater prospect of success, certain branches of endeavour immediately necessary to the promotion of our present-day commercial or mercantile well being."

It was thus attempted to eliminate elementary schools in vogue before the reorganisation which were "a type of complete, yet incomplete schools" and to put up in their place, a new type of school incorporating "in its essential well being a practical training which might serve to develop in a useful direction the academic education given at such schools."

It is worth while noting that it was only some years after that the Hadow Scheme was drawn up in England. In the central schools of the Hadow Scheme, there is a bias toward either industry or commerce, and though the courses studied in such schools may be planned in consultation with the best industrial and commercial operation in the neighbourhood, the main feature of the work of these schools was considered to be the use of practical subjects as a source of self-development. This was also intended to be the main feature of the work of

the higher grade schools in Bengal As the Inspector of European Schools observes:

“the preparation of candidates for industry and commerce is the work of technical and commercial schools, not the work of higher grade schools It is true that we must but retain flexibility in educational system, but this means variety of provision and not a blurring of types of education given in different institutions ”

The higher grade schools however have not fully realised all that was hoped from them There has been a strong tendency in some of the higher grade schools to forget their main function, and to assume the functions of secondary schools by the addition of ‘secondary departments’, and by the preparation of candidates in purely academic subjects for the Cambridge Local Examination “This tendency has probably been accentuated and accelerated by the unfortunate but only too apparent feeling of inferiority felt by the higher grade schools ”

The Sub-Committee which was appointed, to consider a suitable scholarship scheme for the higher grade schools, “recommended that there should be an annual competitive examination for higher grade schools known as the Higher Grade Scholarship Examination, on the results of which six scholarships would be awarded, two of which, the most valuable, tenable for four years at the secondary schools and four, of less value, at either higher grade or secondary schools ” It was a sound idea to seek to establish a measure of cohesion between the two types of schools, even though provision for the transfer of academically minded children from the higher grade schools to secondary schools was small In 1933, however, Government was moved to sanction an order enabling the scholarships of higher value to be tenable at either secondary or higher grade schools, since that order was passed only one major scholarship-holder applied for a transfer to a secondary school In recent years hardly any holder of a scholarship of lower value applied for a transfer to a secondary school This was another unfortunate trend, for not only did it rob the scholarship scheme of its main value, but it was also destroying indirectly the small measure of cohesion between the two types of schools that the scholarship scheme was intended to establish and maintain

The higher grade schools also officially present candidates at the Higher Grade School Final Examination (which is a departmental examination), at the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University and at the Board of Apprenticeship Examination

The number of students taking the Higher Grade School Final Examination showed a decrease In 1936, 32 boys and 16 girls were sent up for the examination as against 40 boys and 30 girls in 1931-32 The departmental examination, says the Inspector

“is not considered to have a satisfactory status, it is neither recognised by the Calcutta University and is, more often than not, disowned by the schools themselves If it were not for the two exhibitions awarded annually the numbers would have shown even more marked decrease ”

The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, however, showed an increase The total number of candidates who appeared at the Matriculation Examination in 1936-37 from both higher grade and secondary schools were 98 boys and 37 girls as against 73 boys and 9 girls in 1931-32 The Higher Grade Final Examination will have either to be given an improved status or abandoned in favour of the Matriculation Examination or any other examination which offers greater opportunities to Anglo-Indian candidates

The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who go up for the Board of Apprenticeship Training Examination was more or less steady, but Anglo-Indian candidates had to face increasing competition from Indians. Thus, in January 1932 thirty candidates out of 89 who appeared were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but in 1937, there were only 31 candidates from these communities out of 125 who went up for the examination.

Secondary schools.—The economic depression affected the secondary schools more than the higher grade schools on account of the higher fees charged. The finances of secondary schools gave rise to genuine concern and regulations controlling admissions had to be modified to cope with the changed conditions. The only distinctive condition of admission to the secondary schools appears to be the ability of the pupils to pay the higher fees charged, specially as many higher grade schools had now secondary departments attached to them. The financial position became so acute that in the beginning of 1932 His Excellency the Governor of Bengal inaugurated the Calcutta European Schools Emergency Fund for the purpose of granting stipends to enable necessitous European and Anglo-Indian children to be admitted to the European secondary schools and the first stipend was awarded from 1st May 1932. Towards the end of the quinquennium the depression was considered to be gradually disappearing and His Excellency the Governor's Calcutta European Schools Emergency Fund was closed down. But, it is doubtful if the financial condition of the community has kept pace with the general improvement in the economic condition of the province.

The work in the secondary school has been greatly improved in recent years, but it was still too academic. There were still boys' schools without properly organised manual courses and some girls' schools without satisfactory domestic science courses. The educational value of individual practical work in science was still not fully appreciated by all boys' schools and there were girls' schools which still preferred to teach hygiene, without any preliminary or contemporaneous laboratory work to an intelligently organised course in a biological science.

The Cambridge Local Examinations are still a feature of the European secondary schools. There were indications, however, that University qualifications are being more largely sought after than in the past. The advantages of the Cambridge Examinations were fully discussed in the last Quinquennial Review. Both the Cambridge School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate are recognised by the University of Calcutta in a generous manner for the purposes of subsequent University work. Several secondary schools instituted collegiate classes which enabled them to prepare candidates for the Intermediate Examination of the Calcutta University.

Advanced or collegiate courses are of great advantage to the effective organisation of a secondary school. The Inspector says they should, indeed, be regarded, officially, as integral parts of the secondary schools, this course was recommended nearly 20 years ago by the Sadler Commission. Their effective organisation and satisfactory orientation may well have far-reaching results.

Careers department.—A most interesting development in connection with the larger higher grade and secondary schools for boys has been the setting up of careers departments. In some schools an assistant master was appointed to take complete charge of the department while in other schools, the headmaster himself assumed responsibility. In many cases parents were consulted about the future activities of their boys and after such consultation, the Headmaster in conjunction with his careers master, gave such advice as he thought fit. Some Headmasters made a special point of keeping in touch with employers with

a view to ensuring employment for their boys. Though no central organisation for the collection and circulation of pertinent information regarding scholarships, vacancies, etc., has yet been established, there are indications that the setting up of such an organisation will receive early consideration.

Non-European pupils in European schools.—Non-European pupils are seeking admission in increasing numbers to the European schools. This has resulted in the percentage of admission of non-Europeans being raised from 15 to 25 and in some cases special permission was granted to exceed the limit of even 25 per cent.

In 1931-32 there were 2,423 non-European scholars and 9,193 European scholars in European schools. In 1936-37 the number of non-Europeans had increased to 2,931, while the number of Europeans had increased only to 9,391. Thus out of an increase of 736 pupils in the total enrolment during the quinquennium, only 228 were Europeans and 508 were non-Europeans.

Teachers.—There were altogether 837 teachers employed in European schools during the year ending 31st March 1937 as against 793 in 1931-32. Of the total number of teachers 166 (against 134) were graduates and 492 (against 483) were trained. Though the number of teachers increased by 44 or 5.6 per cent, the number of trained teachers increased only by 7 or 1.4 per cent. Of 492 trained teachers 104 as compared to 90 out of 483 in 1931-32 were graduates.

An interesting development was the formation of the Association of Teachers to which departmental recognition was granted on the 31st of August 1933. The Association is qualified to voice the views of the profession and was given representation on the Provincial Board of European and Anglo-Indian Education in Bengal. The Association further tried to improve the standard of work in the European schools in Bengal by promoting discussion, lectures, etc., and by bringing together the staffs of the various schools by means of occasional social and recreational gatherings.

The compilation of a register of recognised teachers employed in European schools in Bengal in accordance with the requirements of the Code was made in 1936. Up to December 1936, 106 graduates (of whom 83 were trained) and 190 teachers (of whom 176 were trained) with approved academic qualifications had been admitted to the register. Besides the above there were 67 teachers admitted on approved teaching experience only, 6 Manual Training Teachers, 8 Physical Training Instructors, 18 Vernacular Teachers, 22 Music Teachers, 4 Drawing (Arts) Teachers, 5 Domestic Science and Commercial Subject Teachers and 9 Indian Teachers. Indian Teachers who possess the degrees of M.A. or M.Sc. or a teaching degree and are teaching in recognised European schools are now eligible for registration. All the teacher-members of the various religious orders are considered as registered teachers.

Provident Fund.—Up till the 31st of March 1937, 35 teachers of 4 non-Government secondary schools and 44 teachers of 7 non-Government primary schools were allowed to participate in the Provident Fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service. Paucity of funds stood in the way of allowing more teachers and more schools to participate in the scheme. Government spent Rs. 22,499 on this account during the several years of the quinquennium.

Training of teachers.—During the quinquennium under report arrangements were made for the training of men teachers (Anglo-Indian and European) in the newly opened Training Classes attached to

the St Xavier's College, Calcutta. No teacher was sent to the Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragali (Punjab), during the quinquennium under review. Government, however, sanctioned two stipends for the assistance of student-teachers in training there.

The Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, continued to train women teachers for employment in European schools. The number of students in residence in 1937 was 18 as against 14 in 1932. During the past 5 years, 42 teachers passed out of the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, against 41 in the previous quinquennium.

Loreto House, Calcutta, has training classes for Indian and Anglo-Indian women teachers preparing for the L. T. diploma and B. T. degree of the Calcutta University. Altogether 45 L. T. and 26 B. T. teachers were trained during the quinquennium under review. One woman teacher was granted a stipend in 1932-33 in order to study for the B. T. degree at the now defunct Training Department of the Diocesan College, and 2 women teachers were given special stipends in 1936-37 to study in the Training Department of the Loreto House. Intensive courses in manual instruction were organised at Sibpur, in co-operation with the Engineering College authorities, with satisfactory results.

Education of defective children.—The Children's House, Kurseong, where special methods are adopted for the training of mentally and physically defective European children, had 26 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1937, against 23 pupils on the corresponding date in 1932. Stipends amounting to Rs. 2,220 were awarded by the department during 1936-37 towards the maintenance and education of children living in the Home. There is a Board of Visitors appointed by Government for the regular inspection of the institution.

Reformatory schools.—The Fendall Home, Calcutta, which is a Rescue and Rest Home for destitute European and Anglo-Indian girls who are maintained and are given such education as will befit them for a career in life was recognised by the department as a non-Government special school from 1st January 1936. It has an enrolment of 35 girls on the 31st of March 1937. The Home spent Rs. 11,781 in 1936-37 of which Rs. 960 came from provincial revenues.

Medical examination of school children.—The majority of residential schools now had school doctors who looked after the health of the pupils. The children were medically examined and periodical reports were sent to the parents or guardians in standard printed forms. The removal or remedying of any defects so reported was largely optional although schools could, and did, exert a beneficial influence in this respect. No machinery, however, had yet been established for the systematic medical examination and treatment of very poor children, but it is reported that some schools catering for such children were undertaking such medical work as their finances would allow.

Physical education.—The need of a sound physical education is now fully appreciated by most schools, but the supply of teachers trained in modern technique was still insufficient. The technique of an army instructor can no longer be accepted as a suitable technique for a school instructor.

Several teachers completed a short course in physical training organised by Mr. James Buchanan, Director of Physical Education, at the Ballygunge Government Physical Training Centre. There was also a physical training school for women teachers organised by Miss Burton, Physical Directress of the Young Women's Christian Association. The more efficient organisation of physical education in European schools is still receiving the close attention of the departmental specialists. The standard of physical education is still lower than it should be.

This state of affairs will persist until more teachers, trained in modern methods, are available and until schools, particularly boys' schools, show a greater inclination to absorb such teachers.

Games and athletics.—The European Schools' Athletic Association remained dormant during the quinquennium. The Inspector of European Schools met Calcutta head teachers towards the close of the quinquennium to consider the revival of the Association but the revival seemed beset with thorny problems. The non-functioning of the Association does not however mean that schools did not take part in games and athletics. On the contrary, all the larger European schools displayed in their pursuit a commendable spirit and gratifying proficiency. Nevertheless a central and controlling organisation would be most helpful to the schools.

Boy Scouts.—Four secondary schools and nine primary schools had scout troops during the year 1936-37. Of the total number of 805 scouts 193 were in secondary schools and 612 in primary schools. Altogether Rs 1,200 was paid by Government in the form of scout grants during the year 1936-37, of this sum Rs 280 was paid to the four secondary schools.

Girl guides.—Five secondary schools and five primary schools had girl guide troops. The guides numbered 392, of whom 124 were in secondary schools. The Government contribution for the encouragement of guides amounted during 1936-37 to Rs 734 of which Rs 284 was paid to the five secondary schools troops and a grant was also paid towards the expenses of the headquarters.

Earthquake.—Many of the European schools in the hills suffered from the effects of the earthquake in January 1934. A sum of Rs 1,77,775 was granted to 4 schools at Darjeeling from the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.

Buildings.—In addition to the contribution from the Viceroy's Fund the Provincial Government also spent Rs 5,699 in 1934-35 and Rs 13,022 in 1935-36 for the construction and repairs of buildings. In 1936-37 Rs 27,401 was spent from provincial revenues for buildings, furniture and apparatus, etc.

Financial aspect.—Of the total sum of Rs 1,82,79,855 spent on European and Anglo-Indian education in the five years now under review Rs 43,92,994 or 24 per cent came from the provincial revenues, Rs 1,51,322 or 0.8 per cent came out of municipal funds and the rest, namely, 75.2 per cent were derived from private sources including fees, subscriptions, endowments, etc.

It is interesting to note that the amount received through subscriptions showed a considerable increase over the figures of 1931-32.

Sussex Trust.—The income derived from the Sussex Trust Fund during the year 1936-37 was slightly reduced and was Rs 28,364-14-6 as against Rs 28,720 in 1931-32. It was expended on the subjects noted below:—

	Rs	a	p
(1) Charges incurred on scholarships	15,655	15	9
(2) Establishment charges for 3 Sussex Trust schools	2,199	14	9
(3) Establishment charges for Sussex Trust Model Primary School at Kidderpore for Indian boys	3,945	9	9
	21,721	8	3

There were altogether 32 Anglo-Indian and European scholars who were in receipt of scholarships in the year 1936-37, 9 of them were overseas scholarships and 23 were local scholarships. There are 2 Sussex Trust Schools at Digha and Tararat and a Girls' School at Dhaniram Chawk.

Doveton Trust Fund.—The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, acted as Administrator of the Doveton Trust Fund. The total amount of receipts during the year 1936-37 inclusive of the opening balance of Rs 2,804-4-5 on 1st April 1936 and the interest on Government securities, etc (amounting to Rs 7,036-7), was Rs 9,840-11-5 against Rs 12,361-10 in 1931-32. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 6,613-2-6 leaving a closing balance of Rs 3,227-8-11. In all 40 scholarships ranging in value from Rs 10 to Rs 40 a month were awarded in 1936 as against Rs 30 in 1931-32.

His Excellency the Governor's Fund.—His Excellency the Governor's Calcutta European School Emergency Fund which was opened towards the end of the previous quinquennium to give relief to middle class Anglo-Indian and Europeans for the education of their children, began making payment from May 1932. In 1932-33 a sum of Rs 19,912 was spent. In 1936-37 the total amount spent was Rs 13,059. It was decided in 1936-37 to close the fund so that new applications were not entertained. The old cases already in receipt of stipends from the fund continued to receive relief from the balance of the money previously raised. The fund was closed early in the new quinquennium.

Bruce Institution.—The control of the institution is vested in a Board of Governors of whom 5 are *ex-officio* and 7 are appointed by Government. The Director of Public Instruction acts as the Honorary Secretary. The total receipts during the year 1936 including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs 62,404 against Rs 53,110 and the total amount of expenditure was Rs 49,469 against Rs 34,645 in 1931-32. The wards on the rolls were at the end of the year 1936, 100 as against 93 in 1931.

Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education.—As a result of the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee of the Anglo-Indian Education at the last Round Table Conference, there was formed in 1934, the Bengal Provincial Board, which would play an important part in the education of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community. Since its formation, the Board has been doing most useful work.

The compulsory teaching of an Indian vernacular was provided for in all European schools except in the Jewish Girls' School, as this school had to teach Hebrew in addition to French, it could not impose upon its pupils the additional strain of learning an Indian vernacular. A "means test" was adopted in the award of scholarships and exhibitions from the Anglo-Indian and European Education Budget. No money was, however, available till the end of the quinquennium for the deputation of students of the domiciled community for study in the United Kingdom.

Though the limit for the admission of Indian pupils into European schools was raised to 25 per cent, only 15 per cent were eligible for

the award of the maintenance grants. It should be pointed out that the maintenance grants had not yet been given on the scale laid down in the "Regulations for European Schools 1929". The 10 per cent cut in the grants too continued throughout the quinquennium.

At the end of the quinquennium, European and Anglo-Indian Education ceased to be a "reserved" subject and would henceforth be under the control of the Minister for Education who would be the *ex-officio* President of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, Bengal. But according to article 83 of the Government of India Act, 1935, special budgetary provision must be made for Anglo-Indian and European Education and the Code of Regulations for European Schools, 1929, would still apply.

Education of Chiefs and Nobles.—There was no institution in Bengal intended for the exclusive purpose of educating the sons and wards of chiefs and nobles. There was, however, a hostel attached to the Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad reserved for boys of the Nizamat family. This hostel was under the direct supervision of the Headmaster, usually either a European or an Indian educated in England, assisted by an Ataliq. The number of Nizamat boys was 26 in 1936-37 against 24 in 1931-32, the total cost to Government for the upkeep of the hostel amounted to Rs. 4,704 in 1936-37, as against Rs. 5,274 in 1931-32.

Education of backward classes.—In 1936-37, the total number of pupils from the classes now classified as "Backward" was returned as 436,796, of whom 369,001 were boys and 77,795 were girls. Statistical Table 96 at the end of this chapter gives the number of pupils in different stages from what used to be classified as backward classes at the end of the previous quinquenniums, but as the classification was changed more than once during the last ten years, these tables are of doubtful value for comparative purposes.

A comparison with the numbers returned for 1931-32 will not show so clearly as it should that considerable progress has been made by the backward classes in education during the last five years, in spite of the financial distress in the country which, necessarily, hit these desperately poor people very hard. In the returns for 1936-37 the Mahisyas and some other classes were excluded from the classification of the backward classes, as they were regarded as having now made sufficient progress to be taken out of the category of the educationally backward classes. If it be remembered that in Burdwan Division alone, the Mahisyas accounted for nearly a fourth of the number of pupils from backward classes returned in 1931-32, it will be seen that the backward classes made remarkable progress in the period under review. It is particularly gratifying that the number of girls of these classes in schools increased considerably during the quinquennium. The backward classes have now realized the importance of educating their girls, a promising beginning has been made and considerably greater progress in the near future can be confidently expected. A great deal of the credit for the spread of education amongst these classes is due to the efforts of the various philanthropic and educational bodies like the Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes, Hindu Relief Society and others. The work of the Christian Missionary Societies in providing facilities for the education of the backward class people and aboriginal tribes in well-devised schools cannot be praised too highly.

Of the classes now included in the list of backward classes, the largest and the most influential are the Namasudras. Their keenness for education and their spirit of self-help were mainly responsible for the great advance that they have been making educationally and politically. In one district alone, Bakarganj, there were four high schools and a number of middle and primary schools under the direct management of this community. There were also, all over the province, a number of aided schools for the Namasudras. To many schools, special hostels for Namasudras were attached. If the rate of progress is maintained, the time is not far off when this class will catch up the educationally advanced classes.

The extension of the franchise and the reservation of a number of seats for the backward classes (now called the scheduled castes in the Government of India Act) in the Provincial Legislature created great enthusiasm amongst them for higher education and if larger educational facilities are made available for them, they will undoubtedly make greater progress and take their rightful place in the public life of the province.

Government has at present a number of scholarships especially reserved for these classes in all stages of education, some of the pupils from these classes, however, also secure general scholarships by open competition.

Aboriginal tribes.—Of the aboriginal tribes the Santhals are the most educable. They are mostly concentrated in Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. There were Boards of Santal Education, with the District Magistrates as President, in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore, and Bankura in Burdwan Division and Dinajpur, Rangpur and Malda in Rajshahi Division. But with the establishment of the district school boards under the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act in Birbhum, Dinajpur and Rangpur, the Santal Education Boards were abolished in these areas and these boards existed only in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Malda, they administered the funds available for the education of the Santals and advised the inspectorate on the general policy to be adopted for their education in these districts.

Excellent work continued to be done for the education of the Santals by the American Baptist Mission in Midnapore and by the Methodist Mission at the industrial schools for girls at Bankura and at the Gurutrainning School at Sarenga. The Australian Baptists had an excellent school at Birisiri in Mymensingh specially for the Garos.

During the quinquennium, the whole policy of education in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was revised and from the beginning of the next quinquennium, special efforts will be made to give the hill tribes an education more suited to their particular needs. The special school formerly managed by the Baptist Mission was taken over by Government and placed under the Headmaster of Rangamati Government High School. A European, who was formerly a lay missionary and Headmaster of the Mission Middle English School at Keorapukur near Calcutta, was recruited on special terms to be Headmaster of the High School, he will however join his duties early in the next quinquennium.

Factory and colliery children.—There were 12 colliery primary schools in the Asansol subdivision of Burdwan with 352 pupils (against 9 schools with 256 pupils in 1931-32). There were 11 primary schools in the district of Hooghly specially for the children of mill hands (against 3 in 1931-32). Seven of these were managed by the mill owners.

and nine of them were free primary schools. They had 608 pupils in 1936-37. In the Presidency Division there were 3 primary schools (as in the previous quinquennium), with 438 pupils, for the education of the children of mill and factory employees. The children of mill labourers also attended the three middle English schools at Titaghur, Kankinarrah and Kushtia, as in the past.

Tea garden schools.—The number of tea garden schools in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts was reduced by ten, and stood at 161 in 1936-37 (against 171 in 1931-32), but the number of pupils had increased from 3,496 to 3,711. The tea garden authorities were taking great interest in the education of the children of their employees and increased their contribution for the upkeep of these schools which cost Rs. 29,642 in 1936-37 of which Rs. 12,882 came from public funds (against Rs. 24,259 and Rs. 10,490 respectively in 1931-32).

Cantonment schools.—There were three primary schools at the end of the quinquennium in Darjeeling, one in Jalapahar and two at Lebong, with 156 pupils. These schools cost Rs. 3,914, the Cantonment authorities contributed Rs. 1,441 and Government Rs. 2,573. The Cantonment authorities had under their control 8 schools at Barrackpore (against 9 in 1931-32) which cost Rs. 22,467 (against Rs. 29,294 in 1931-32).

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Defectives and Delinquents.

The facilities available for the training of defective in the province cannot be considered either adequate or satisfactory. During the quinquennium, financial difficulties stood in the way of Government's making enhanced grants to the institutions for the training of defective children, while the income of these institutions from other sources had also dwindled. There was thus no marked improvement in the quality of training given in them.

The most important event during the period under review was the establishment of a school for mentally defective Indian children, called Bodhana Niketan. The school owes its inception to the enthusiasm of Mr. Girija Prasanna Mukherjee, an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, who gave to the school freely of his time, money and energy, he found encouragement and active help from Mr. R. H. Parker, I.C.S., but little financial assistance from the public or the Government. The school was first located at Jhargram in the district of Midnapore but was later shifted to Belghoria near Calcutta. The work of the institution was carried on under great financial difficulties, this was possible because of the sacrifices made by the Founder and his wife and of the generous assistance of Mr. Parker. It is not unlikely that the institution will have to be closed down in the very near future unless it is assured of substantial financial assistance from Government and the public. In 1936-37, it had on its rolls 15 pupils, the total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,081 of which only Rs. 480 came from the provincial revenues. The valuable work that the institution is doing can only be carried on if Government can make an annual grant to the institution and create some stipends for the inmates as has been done in the case of the school for mentally deficient Anglo-Indian and European children, the Children's Home at Kurseong, to which a reference was made in Chapter VIII.

The Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School is the most important of the schools for deaf mutes in Bengal. During the period under review the number of deaf and dumb schools in the province showed an increase as some new schools had been started in the districts. The total number of these schools are now 9, 8 in the districts and one in Calcutta.

The Calcutta School taught the full primary course and there was also provision for the teaching of printing, clay-modelling, tailoring, etc. The school had 173 boys and 60 girls in 1936-37, against 155 boys and 44 girls in 1931-32. But though the number of pupils had increased, the cost of running the institution had come down.

The total expenditure for all the deaf and dumb schools in Bengal amounted to Rs 58,522 in 1936-37, against Rs 46,556 in 1931-32, of this amount Rs 15,063 came from Government in 1936-37 (against Rs 13,302 in 1931-32).

The Blind School at Behala, in the south of Calcutta is the only school of its kind in Bengal. It had primary and secondary sections where carpentry, basket-making, weaving and spinning were taught in addition to the usual school subjects. The school had also a trained scoutmaster. There were separate hostels for the boys and the girls. In 1936-37, there were 84 pupils as against 78 in 1931-32. The total cost of running the institution came down to Rs 19,997 including Rs 6,754 from provincial revenues (against Rs 26,440 including Rs 7,740 from Government in 1931-32). Some municipalities and district boards awarded stipends to students reading in the Blind School and in the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.

The total contribution from the provincial revenues towards the education of defectives amounted to only Rs 21,977 in 1936-37, out of a total expenditure of Rs 90,313.

Education of young delinquents.—Reformatory and industrial schools—Under the existing rules, all young delinquents in the province, except those coming from Calcutta, Howrah and the neighbouring mill areas, where the provisions of the Bengal Children's Act have been brought into force, must continue to be sent to the Hazaribagh Reformatory in Chota Nagpur. Government of Bengal make a *pro rata* contribution for the Hazaribagh Reformatory. Children from the areas in which the provisions of the Bengal Children's Act have been in operation are sent to the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Alipore. These schools are still under the ultimate control of the Member of the Governor's Executive Council in charge of Jails, though they ceased to be under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons from the 1st of April 1928, when the schools were put under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The schools were then put under the immediate control of the Superintendent and a Committee of Management and the Director of Public Instruction was made the Chief Inspector of these schools. The Director of Public Instruction appointed Rai K. C. Roy Bahadur and Mr J. M. Sen to submit a report on the reorganization of the schools in 1929, but even the modest proposals made by them could not be given effect to because of the financial stringency. The schools are still housed in the abandoned Juvenile Jail with practically the same staff as they had in 1926-27 when there were only 51 inmates. The present buildings are totally inadequate for housing the present number of inmates. On the 31st of March 1937, there were 282 inmates in the schools, 221 were Reformatory boys and

61 Industrial school boys The want of separate buildings did not allow the separation of the younger "Industrial" boys from the older boys; they had to live in the same dormitory and this often led to undesirable complications The maximum number that can be accommodated in the buildings, even according to the Jail Code (the Education Code demands more area per inmate), is only 279, but there were 282 boys in residence in 1936-37 The boys live in a very cramped area and the growing youths have no privacy of any kind, this is most unsatisfactory and against the accepted canons for the care of adolescent delinquents The dining arrangements were most primitive, only about half the boys could be accommodated in a corrugated iron roofed shed in front of the kitchen, while the others had to use an uncovered terrace, exposed to sun and rain The sanitary arrangements also were far from satisfactory; a long shallow trough, less than 15 inches wide and only about 15 inches deep stored the water for the bathing of the boys The bathing operation consisted of the boys lining up and pouring a few mugs of water over their bodies and moving along for the next batch in waiting The teaching staff was inadequate for the needs of the school, the majority of the staff could not be provided with family quarters Mr A Macdonald, Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, in his report on the institution observed in 1936

"Many things have to be done before conditions in this school can be regarded as adequate, but whatever is done, one thing is immediately essential and that is the recruitment of additional staff "

The evils that can arise from the overcrowding and the inadequacy of the existing staff to cope with the work that are expected to do was painfully brought home to the authorities when a stabbing incident occurred from the rivalry between two older boys for the affection of a younger one After the enquiry that was held, the Committee of Management and the Department of Public Instruction were unanimous in their finding that the fundamental defect of the institution was overcrowding and the absence of separation between the Industrial school boys and the Reformatory school boys and that with the existing staff no better arrangements for supervision could be made The judge who sentenced the boy to penal servitude also observed that the crime indicated the danger to juvenile morals to which the herding of a number of boys without the adoption of proper safeguards was likely to lead Increased accommodation and a greatly augmented staff are immediately needed if the number of inmates remain as at present But the numbers have been steadily increasing and there is no likelihood that there would be any fall in the near future

At the end of the quinquennium the staff consisted of a Superintendent, a Headmaster, three assistant masters—one each for teaching Urdu, Hindi and Bengali—one drill master, five workshop instructors and one medical officer In 1936-37, only 107 of the boys were pure Bengalis, and except for three Anglo-Indians, the rest were from outside the province with only a vague kind of domicile in Calcutta or the mill areas The education of the boys have thus to be conducted through the medium of three languages, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali Each teacher has to teach two or three classes simultaneously and cannot therefore give individual attention to the boys Progress is of necessity slow, as the majority of the boys are of a low mental calibre

Boys of classes I and II were given only theoretical training in the class rooms while boys of classes III, IV and V were also given vocational training in tinsmithy, blacksmithy, weaving, carpentry and tailoring in the mornings or afternoons. There is a machine shop in the school, but though some machinery was bought a few years ago, it was lying idle as no instructor could be appointed. In the other shops, there were as many as 40 boys in charge of one instructor who could not possibly give personal attention to the boys working in the shop. All the workshops were also badly congested, for each workshop had now over 40 per cent boys in them than when the workshops were first put up. The workshops cannot be enlarged, the only way out of the impasse seems to be the provision of a few more shops in which other suitable trades could also be taught.

But in spite of these handicaps, it is gratifying that the schools were doing such excellent work, a great deal of the credit for this must go not only to the energetic Superintendent but to the Committee of Management also, who have consistently been taking a keen and active interest in all the details of the work of the institution.

Two examinations in school subjects are conducted every year by a Sub-Inspector of Schools deputed for the purpose by the department, the Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools conduct the practical examination of the boys in the various workshops. A small library was recently added to the school to encourage the habit of reading in the boys, books and journals were daily issued and the boys seemed to appreciate the benefits of the library. A radio receiver was also acquired for the school and in the evening the boys were entertained by the programmes broadcasted from the local station.

The schools have an excellent record in sports and athletics. Boys regularly play football, hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis-court, badminton and other small area games. Regular gymnastics and drill also form part of the daily school routine. There was a scout troop of 48 scouts and a cub pack of 24 cubs, both of which won trophies more than once in competitions arranged for scouts and cubs.

On leaving the schools boys who have no parents or guardians to look after them were handed over to the Bengal After-Care Association. Some of the boys who had a satisfactory record in the schools were also licensed out during their stay in the schools, it is gratifying that this system worked well. The experiment of allowing boys who had a good record in the schools to visit their homes, unattended, for a day or two, during the last half-year of their stay in the institution was tried. The experiment was very successful, for the boys invariably reported themselves at the schools on the due dates.

The problem of dealing satisfactorily with young delinquents is one that deserves careful attention of all persons interested in the welfare of the country. The need of the only Reformatory and Industrial Schools in the province for larger accommodation and for a larger teaching staff can no longer be ignored. An economical and acceptable solution of the problem would be to move the schools from the heart of one of the most "select" residential quarters of the city where land is of necessity dear to some place outside the city and to dispose of the valuable property and with the proceeds of the sale put up more suitable buildings for the schools and equip the schools adequately for the work demanded of them. Such a scheme was considered by the Committee of Management and would soon be put formally before Government.

Borstal school.—This institution is located at Bankura and is intended for juvenile offenders between the ages of 15 and 21 years. It had 288 inmates in 1936-37, against 277 in 1931-32. This school is under the Jail Department and under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The boys are classified according to age and conduct into Ordinary, Star class and Special Star class. The House system combined with the group system and the grade system, is used. Experience has shown that this system goes a long way in improving the conduct of the boys and fosters in them a spirit of corporate ideals.

To make the boys self-supporting after their release, they are given training under instructions in such useful industries as weaving, tailoring, laundering, carpentry, smithy, dairy work, care of livestock and bookbinding. Attention is paid to physical culture of the inmates who regularly play games. There is a recreation club for the boys where they can play indoor games and practice music. The Bengal After-Care Association continued to do valuable work by looking after the welfare of the boys who were licensed out and by trying to find employment for the released boys.

Education of criminal tribes.—The criminal tribes are not easily educable because of their nomadic method of life. The Salvation Army maintained a residential school with separate hostels for boys and girls of the Kairwal Nats, a criminal tribe, at Nilphamari in the district of Rangpur. The school taught the ordinary school subjects as in the primary school curriculum and in addition weaving, knitting, gardening and farming. The enrolment in 1936-37 was 31 girls and 42 boys as against 32 girls and 35 boys in 1931-32. The total cost to provincial revenues for maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 10,000 during the quinquennium.

CHAPTER X.

Professional Education.

Training of teachers.—(A) men.—There are three grades of training institutions in Bengal. These are the guru and muallim-training schools for primary school teachers, the normal or first class training schools for training "vernacular" teachers for secondary schools, and the training colleges which prepare students for the University Degree Examination of Bachelor of Teaching. The department also holds examinations for teachers and inspecting officers who cannot join a training class. At present there are three such examinations: (1) the Urdu Diploma Examination for testing the proficiency in Urdu of the Maulvis employed in maddrasahs and general schools, (2) the Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching which is conducted by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools for both English and vernacular teachers and (3) the Oral Examination in English which is intended to test the knowledge of English pronunciation and idioms of teachers of English who are at least matriculates or had passed the old Entrance Examination of the University.

Guru and muallim-training schools—These fall into two types, the old and the new improved type. It is the policy of the department to abandon the old type schools and replace them by schools of the improved type. The improved type schools are larger and have 40 pupils each (except in the case of one school in the Rajshahi Division) and has a trained Head Master, who is either a B T or holds the L T diploma, and two vernacular mastership passed pandits in each school. In the old type of schools, there were 20 pupils and two teachers, both of whom were usually trained in normal schools. There were 77 guru-training schools in 1936-37, as against 80 in 1931-32, of these 32 were of the improved type, against 29 in 1931-32. Seventy guru-training schools were maintained by Government, there were also five aided schools, namely, the Satenga Santhal Guru-training School in Bankura (which train for both the higher and lower grade certificates and admits girls), the Hatchapra Guru-training School in Nadia maintained by the C M S Mission, the Birisiri Guru-training School, Mymensingh, maintained by the Australian Baptist Mission, the Kalimpong Mission Training School and Sriniketan School in Birbhum which was established in the last year of the quinquennium under the Visva Bharati Institute of Rural Reconstruction with a grant-in-aid from Government. The Holy Family Guru-training School near Dacca is an unaided school which follows its own curriculum and conducts its own examination. All the aided mission schools continued to do valuable work, each of them has special features of its own and the training given by them is excellent. The work of the Visva Bharati School will be watched with great interest, the course is of eighteen months and it is expected that contact with the educational institutions at Santiniketan and with the Rural Reconstruction Institute at Sriniketan will give the pupils most valuable training for work in rural schools.

The Corporation of Calcutta maintained a training institution for the training of teachers employed in the Corporation free primary schools. This is an unrecognized institution. The Corporation spent Rs 17,410 in 1936-37 and trained 81 pupils. The classes were held in the evening so that the pupil-teachers could continue their work in their respective schools in the day time. The school was giving valuable training to its pupils and demonstration lessons were arranged at this school during the Bengal Education Week in 1936.

There were only 6 muallim-training schools in the province—one improved type school each, in Burdwan, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions and three old type schools in the Presidency Division, there was no muallim-training school in Dacca Division. These schools teach a modified version of the syllabus taught in the guru-training schools and prepare teachers for makhtabs. It is obvious that 6 training schools are totally inadequate to train the numerous teachers employed in makhtabs, which consequently had a large number of untrained teachers in them.

The paucity of trained teachers in the primary schools has already been mentioned. The total output of trained teachers by all the primary training schools in Bengal in the year 1936-37 was only 2,054 (against 1,538 in 1931-32). Unless the number of these schools is greatly increased without any further delay and unless they are equipped much better than at present, it is almost certain that the introduction of the revised curriculum in the primary schools would do very little.

good and in spite of the introduction of compulsory primary education, satisfactory results cannot confidently be expected

Normal or first class training schools—There were five of these training schools in the province in 1936-37, but Government have decided, partly as a measure of economy, to amalgamate the Calcutta Training School and the Hooghly Training School at Chinsurah, so that there will be no first class training school in the future in the Presidency Division. It is true that the combined school will teach nominally the same number of students as were taught in the two schools separately, but the abolition of an old established school with a record of good work in the past must be a matter of regret, if the school had not been abolished, it might have been possible to enlarge its scope in future, it does not seem possible to extend any further the activities of the already enlarged Hooghly Training School. The training course in West Bengal has been shortened and made a two years' course instead of the three years' course which was taught in the past. It will be worth watching if this shortened course would produce as satisfactory results. The total output of trained teachers by the five schools was 138 in 1936-37 as against 154 in 1931-32.

Training college—The training colleges for men in Bengal are only two in number, both of which are maintained by Government, one is at Dacca, and is primarily intended for natives of Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions and the other is at Calcutta intended mainly for natives of western Bengal districts. These colleges have been passing through an ordeal ever since the introduction of the reformed constitution. In 1922, the retrenchment proposals contemplated the abolition of these colleges, the alternative proposal that was seriously considered by Government was that one of the two colleges should be abolished. This however was not done, though expenditure on these institutions was cut down. In 1932, the Swan Retrenchment Committee, while recognising the need of trained teachers in the province for raising the standard of teaching in the secondary schools, felt compelled to recommend the abolition of one of the two training colleges as a temporary measure of economy. As the percentage of trained graduate teachers to the total number of teachers in the high schools was only 7.2 per cent even in 1936-37, and a high school had only 0.9 trained graduate teachers, Government felt unable to accept this recommendation merely for economising expenditure, but the normal expenditure on the two colleges was cut down nearly by Rs 31,500 a year with effect from 1933-34. It is true that Government virtually promised that these grants would be restored at the earliest possible opportunity, but it was not found possible even to consider the possibility of doing so during the quinquennium. Meanwhile the pressure for admission to the colleges increased, both at Dacca and at Calcutta, more than 500 applicants every year applied for admission. The normal number of admissions was 80 at Dacca and 60 at Calcutta. The then officiating Principal of the Calcutta College decided to raise the number of admissions and gradually this rose to 100, and this number was being admitted annually to this college during the last three years, but as the college was built for only 60 students and staffed accordingly, the work of the college suffered greatly and more reliance had of necessity to be placed on lecture work than on the more practical aspects of training. It is not unlikely that the Principal was

sub-consciously, influenced by the fact that the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee was still hanging over the head of his college like a veritable sword of Democles and he might have felt that some measure of security could perhaps be purchased if he could show that at his college he was able to train a larger number of students with considerably less expenditure to Government. It must, in view of our present experience, be held that he did not act wisely in admitting over 50 per cent more students than originally provided for in his college, he changed the nature of the college which ceased to be an entirely residential one, as it was in the past, and of the training which now largely became one of class room lectures.

In July 1935, the University of Calcutta opened a Teachers' Training Department with a view to offer facilities to teachers for training and to promote the systematic study of the science and art of education. Till the end of the period now under review, the work was mainly restricted to vacation courses and short term courses throughout the year. Special arrangements have also been made to give a short term training to science graduates. The short courses of training are obviously purely temporary measures, it cannot be seriously contended that a three months' course is enough to give satisfactory training, but even a three months' course is better than nothing, and teachers from the schools certainly must feel some stimulation by coming into contact with distinguished lecturers and professors of the University. There is however a danger that this three months' course may come to be regarded as an adequate substitute for a full degree course. The danger does exist as it was seen that in the case of teachers who attended the short training course in physical training organised under the auspices of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association, they were often regarded as fully trained physical instructors.

David Hare Training College arranged Refresher Courses for teachers and in 1935-36 a vacation course for science teachers of Government schools and madrasahs was held which was attended by 40 teachers. The teachers were also given a short training also at the laboratories of Presidency College in the construction of and repairs to scientific apparatus for schools. Twenty-three teachers passed and were given certificates. The course was repeated in 1936-37 when 37 teachers attended of whom 34 passed.

David Hare Training College — There were several changes in the staff during the quinquennium. Rai Sahib Manoranjan Mitra who was officiating as Principal of the college from 1930 was transferred to Dacca and Dr W. A. Jenkins, I.L.S., was appointed Principal on the 27th of November 1934, he left the college after a year on 28th November 1935. Mr A. K. Chanda, I.L.S., was appointed to the post on 7th December 1935, Mr Chanda however went on leave out of India in continuation of the summer vacation of the college and rejoined his duties on the 25th of November 1936 after the Puja vacation. In the intervals Babu Ganga Charan Das Gupta officiated as Principal. Mr Chanda was placed on deputation as a nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly (Central) and left the college on the 22nd of January 1937, Mr J. M. Sen was appointed to officiate during Mr Chanda's absence, and held the office of the Principal till the end of the quinquennium. Professor Benoy Bhushan Sarkar who had been connected with the college from its inception,

first as a student and then as a Professor from 1916, died of an apoplectic fit while working in the common room in 1932. The post was left vacant for nearly six months when it was decided to fill it by creating a temporary Subordinate Educational Service post on a fixed pay, to which Babu Asok Kumar Sarkar was appointed. Professor K. D. Ghose was transferred to the Inspectorate and Mr. A. R. Akhunji was appointed Professor with effect from 12th July 1936.

All the grants of the college were ruthlessly cut down—the library grant by 40 per cent and the apparatus grant by 30 per cent and this adversely affected the efficiency of work, as the grants were fixed originally on a very low scale.

There were 87 students on the rolls on the 31st of March 1937, though as many as 103 had joined the college in July. This fall in the numbers is undoubtedly due to the poverty of the students, the number of stipends available had been cut down as a measure of economy, and their value had been reduced.

The college is very badly cramped for space, the residential arrangements are also inadequate as only 60 students could be accommodated in the attached hostel.

During the quinquennium 400 students were trained in the college of whom 117 were Moslems, 15 Christians and the rest were Hindus. One hundred and twenty out of the 400 were aided school teachers, but there were only 24 Moslem aided school teachers who were trained during the period under review.

The total direct expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 47,835-1-3 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 57,459 in 1931-32 and Rs. 62,477 in 1926-27.

Teachers' Training College, Dacca—There were several changes in the college staff during the period under review. The late Babu Gurubandhu Bhattacharyya retired from Government service on 6th December 1934 and Rai Sahib Manoranjan Mitra was transferred to Dacca as the officiating Principal. On the Rai Sahib's proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan was appointed to officiate as Principal with effect from the 2nd of July 1936. Babu Aswini Kumar Datta was on leave on medical certificate from 1st July 1935 up to the end of the quinquennium and Mr. Samarendra Kishore Dutta was appointed to officiate in his place. Mr. Abdus Samad left the college to be Head Master of the Moslem High School, Chittagong, and Mr. Abdur Rahim was appointed in his place and joined the college on the afternoon of the 10th November 1933. He was again promoted to the Bengal Educational Service and soon left the college. Mr. A. Razzaq also left the college on promotion as Head Master. His place was taken for a time by Maulvi Nabinewaz Khan Lodi who also was transferred as Assistant Head Master in June 1936. Babu Jagadish Chandra Basu officiated for about 6 months from 2nd November 1935 to 19th May 1936 as Lecturer, but Maulvi Md. Solaiman Choudhury was appointed Lecturer from 1st of December 1936. Mr. S. N. Q. Zulfakar Ali was appointed Lecturer with effect from 18th February 1935. Professor Phakindas Barerji was transferred to the Inspectorate and Mr. Jatindra Chandra Guha joined the college on the 4th of December 1936. So many changes in the staff especially in mid-term could not but be harmful to a college, especially as professional college where

the effective period of training was not much more than six months. Of the teachers who were in the college five years ago, only one remained at the end of the quinquennium!

The college was not wholly residential in 1936-37, 17 out of total number of 94 students were non-resident. The main hostel only accommodated about 41 boarders, while the rest were housed in rented buildings.

The total expenditure on the college was Rs 55,847 in 1936-37 against Rs 77,509 in 1931-32 and Rs. 93,465 in 1926-27.

(B) Women.—Training schools—The revised system of training which was introduced in 1929 was in operation during the quinquennium. To the two years' junior course only those who have passed the Middle Vernacular or the Middle English Examination are now admitted and to the one year's senior course only matriculates are admitted.

There were only three Government training schools for women, two at Calcutta and one at Dacca, of these the Moslem Female Training School at Calcutta taught only the junior course, while the other two taught both the senior and junior courses. There were no training schools for women in two divisions—Burdwan and Chittagong—and there was only one school in Rajshahi Division, the Kalimpong Scots Mission School, intended mainly for hill girls, and one in the Presidency Division, the C M S Zenana Mission School at Krishnagar, which only trained girls for the Junior Vernacular Examination. There were also five aided schools and one unaided school in Calcutta, three of these taught both the senior and junior courses and three only the junior course. The Oxford Mission also maintained a training centre at Barisal where the numbers varied from year to year. The best of all the training schools was perhaps the United Mission Training School at Ballygunge which produced a superior type of women teachers. The Brahmo Training School was also a good school and the Government School at Calcutta, the Hindu Female Training School which was raised in status in 1935 continued to do good work.

The facilities for the training of women teachers in the province are very meagre indeed, even more so than in the case of men. In all the training schools there were altogether 271 girls in training in 1936-37 as against 234 in 1931-32. In 1936-37, altogether 144 girls appeared in the Junior Examination of whom 104 passed and 69 girls appeared in the Senior Examination of whom 64 passed. In 1931-32, 26 out of 76 girls passed the Junior and 24 girls out of 43 passed the Senior Examinations. The output of trained women teachers is thus very small and unless the schools are improved and their numbers increased it will be exceedingly difficult to train an adequate number of women teachers for the province for many years to come. The total cost of the women's training schools amounted to Rs 89,667 (against Rs 84,052 in 1931-32), of which Rs 66,570 (against Rs 65,417) came from provincial revenues.

Training colleges—The scheme for the establishment of a women's training college which had received administrative approval in the last quinquennium did not mature. When the Diocesan College which did such excellent work in the cause of women's education and had a training department for girls reading for the B T. Examination was closed down, in 1935, it seemed as if there would be hardly

any arrangement in the province for training women for secondary schools teaching and for the Inspectorate, the department however approached the Scottish Church College in which a number of girls were reading for the University Examinations along with men students and requested them to open, if this were possible, a training section for women, on a grant-in-aid basis. This they agreed to do and the grant-in-aid of Rs 8,824 that was paid to the Diocesan College was given to this college. The Training Department of the Scottish Church College was doing good work. In 1936-37, of the 32 girls who went up for the B T Examination 25 passed, one of the girls standing first in the University.

At the Training Department of the Loreto House, both L T and B T students are trained. In 1936-37, 15 girls passed the L T and 11 girls passed the B T Examination out of 18 and 12 girls respectively who were sent up for the examinations. In 1931-32, 7 passed the L T and 8 the B T Examinations from this institution.

There is an increasing demand for training more women but unless Government push forward with the scheme for the training college, the position is not likely to improve in the near future.

From what has been related above, it will appear that at present the arrangements available for the training of men and women teachers in the province are meagre. Unless the training colleges are enlarged, there is little hope of increasing the number of trained teachers in the province. For years now, in all the reports of the department, the poverty of Bengal in the matter of trained teachers has been commented on adversely. But up till now nothing has been done to increase the facilities for the training of teachers, and until Government seriously undertake a comprehensive scheme, for extending the existing colleges, the future prospects will be as gloomy as at the end of the period under review.

Law Colleges and Classes.—As in previous years provision for the teaching of law was made by the University Law College, Calcutta, and the Law Department of the Ripon College and by the University of Dacca. The total number of students on the rolls of these three institutions was 1,985 in 1936-37, as against 2,527 in 1931-32. Of these, 1,646 were Hindus and 294 Moslems and the rest belonged to other communities. The number of law students has been steadily decreasing since 1926-27 when there were 3,638 students. The overcrowding of the legal profession is undoubtedly mainly responsible for the fall in numbers of law students.

The upkeep of the Law Department of the Calcutta University and the Ripon College cost Rs 1,81,393 as against Rs 2,72,060 in 1931-32. (The cost of maintaining the Law Classes of the Dacca University was included in the general University returns and was not separately available.)

One thousand and twenty-nine candidates appeared for the B L Examination in 1936-37, of whom 662 passed. In 1931-32 there were 1,368 candidates of whom 584 passed. It appears as if either better students were now reading for law or the standard of the examination had become less exacting. Three candidates appeared at the M L Examination but none of them came out successful.

Medical Schools and Colleges.—Three institutions in the presidency imparted advanced medical education, viz, the Calcutta Medical

College, the Carmichael Medical College, and the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. These institutions had 1,470 students in 1936-37 as against 1,318 in 1931-32. Of these, 78 were Moslems (against 104 in 1931-32), 1,327 were Hindus (against 1,318), while the rest belonged to other communities. It will be noticed that there was an appreciable fall in the number of Muslim students. It is interesting to note that there were 18 women students in 1936-37 including a Moslem woman, while there were 15 women, but no Moslem woman student, in 1931-32. The total cost of maintaining these institutions amounted to Rs 9,05,810 as against Rs 9,48,723 in 1931-32. At the Final Examination, 472 candidates including 4 women appeared, of whom 200 including one woman passed. In 1931-32 the numbers were 527 and 236.

There were 9 medical schools in Bengal as in the previous quinquennium, but the number of pupils showed a slight fall, 2,408 against 2,418 in 1931-32. In 1936-37 there were 49 women students reading in medical schools as against 26 in 1931-32. The cost of maintaining these medical schools was Rs 6,83,309, of which Rs 2,95,694 came from the provincial revenues. The corresponding figures for 1931-32 were Rs 4,91,355 and Rs 1,77,390.

The medical schools presented 1,568 candidates including 26 women (against 816 in 1931-32), of whom 847 including 19 women (against 399) passed at the Final Examination.

Veterinary College.—There was only one Veterinary College in Bengal at Belgachia, near Calcutta. On 31st March 1937, the college had 184 students on its rolls against 169 in 1931-32. The number of students in this college has been steadily increasing from 1926-27 when there were only 125 pupils. It is interesting that the number of Moslems was nearly double in 1936-37 of what it was in 1931-32. In 1936-37, 58 of the students were Moslems and 91 Hindus and the rest belonged to other communities. The figures for 1931-32 were 28 Moslems, 128 Hindus and 21 from other communities. The total cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs 1,67,284 (as against Rs 1,88,394 in 1931-32) the whole of which was met by Government. Of the 184 students who went up for Final Examination, 133 passed. The corresponding figures for 1931-32 were 168 and 124.

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.—The Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, is intended for providing higher training in engineering, it has also an Industrial Department, with a five years' course, intended for training boys, preferably the sons of workmen in the various workshops attached to the college such as, the fitting and machine shops, the pattern-making and foundry shops, carpenters' and smiths' shops, power-house, waterworks, etc.

During the quinquennium Degree Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were introduced. The college also worked out schemes for the introduction of an alternative course in Aeronautics in the course of studies for the B E Degree Examination, a Degree Course in Architecture and a 3 years' B Sc Degree Course in Metallurgy. Though these were not introduced during the period under review, it is hoped that their introduction will be sanctioned in the near future.

During the period arrangements were made, as in the past, for the practical training of the students who have passed the Degree

Examination from the college In the early years of the quinquennium some difficulties were experienced in arranging this, on account of the trade depression and financial stringency. But gradually these difficulties were overcome and the normal position was attained at the end of the quinquennium. The practical training scholarships, however, were reduced in value by Government—the scholarships for Indian students were reduced from Rs 50 to Rs 37-8 per month and for European students from Rs 100 to Rs 75 per month.

While the various workshops in and near Calcutta so generously provided facilities for the practical training of the students of the college, it is regrettable that was not possible to arrange for training the college students in the big workshops of the Railways, viz., the Eastern Bengal Railway, the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway even at the end of the quinquennium. Through the courtesy of the various engineering workshops round about Calcutta and in Behar, numerous visits to the workshops by the students of the college could be arranged during the period under review.

In spite of the financial stringency, improvements were made in almost all the college laboratories, especially in the laboratories attached to the Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering Departments. Though additional equipments were still needed for all the laboratories, the college undoubtedly occupied the proud position of being one of the best centres for providing training in engineering.

A criticism has sometimes been heard that the college is turning out too many trained men particularly in Civil Engineering. But, it would be unwise to refuse to train qualified applicants for admission up to the limit of the available accommodation at the college. It does not follow that because there may be shortage of work for some of them just as present, this state of affairs will continue. Various engineering schemes will probably be undertaken in the near future and the province may adopt a forward movement in Irrigation, Road Development and Electrification when there will be a great demand for trained engineers. In England, a prolonged slump in engineering continued for a number of years but some difficulty is now being experienced there to find a sufficient number of trained engineers. Though some of the ex-students of the Civil Engineering Department were unemployed at the present moment, there were no unemployed Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

Students—On the 31st of March 1932, the college had an enrolment of 302 pupils. On the 31st of March 1935 the numbers came down to 260, but since then there has been a steady increase in the number of students and on the 31st March 1937 the number of pupils was 285 (156 in the Civil Engineering, 42 in Mechanical Engineering and 23 in the Electrical Engineering, 25 studying for the Diploma and Associateship in Mechanical Engineering and 49 in the Industrial Classes).

Staff—Mr. A. Macdonald proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in August 1936 after serving for about 12 years as Professor of Mathematics and for nearly 8 years as the Principal. He devoted himself to the interests of the college and to the welfare of the students and his retirement was a great loss to the province. Mr. R. Wolfenden who was for some time connected with the college

as a Professor of Mechanical Engineering, came back to the college after the long vacation of 1936 and he was working hard for an all-round improvement of the College

There were numerous changes in the superior teaching staff of the college during the quinquennium. This naturally had a disturbing effect on the continuity of work in the college

Special training—The annual College Survey Camp used to be held formerly in Puzulia but it was decided in 1935 to hold the camp in three different places in successive years. This arrangement is calculated to give better training to students in survey works.

From 1936 arrangements were made, at the request of the High Court, for a six-weeks' course of training for the probationary Munsifs in practical surveying. This course was held during the college vacation, in charge of one of the officers of the Civil Engineering Department

Intensive courses in manual training for teachers in European schools were also organised in the college at the request of the Inspector of European Schools

Scholarships—It was mentioned in the last Quinquennial Review that the revival of the award of University Sibley Scholarships of Rs 80 per month tenable for one year which had been held in abeyance for a long time was due to the initiative taken by the Director of Public Instruction. At present four such scholarships are available, two of Rs 50 each (one awarded to the graduate in Mechanical Engineering and one to a graduate in Electrical Engineering who stand first in these subjects in order of merit) and two of Rs 80 each awarded to the graduates who occupy the two top places in Civil Engineering

Visiting Lecturers—As a measure of retrenchment the appointment of Visiting Lecturers was abolished except in Accountancy. Arrangements were however made for a weekly lecture of one hour each by Honorary Lecturers in the following subjects—

Water-supply—Rai Sahib K. C. Banerjee, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department

Railways—Mr K. B. Roy, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway

Irrigation—Mr A. N. Mitra, late Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department

A weekly lecture of one hour on each subject was delivered during the session

Hostels—There are 5 hostels attached to the college, three for Hindus, one for Muslims and one for Europeans. The messes were managed by committees composed of students and some members of the staff. Government made no contribution towards the students' messes, except in the case of Muslim students' mess where Government used to make a monthly contribution of Rs 27 towards the wages of one cook and one servant, this contribution was discontinued towards the end of the quinquennium, as there was an increased number of Muslim students in the mess, but Muslim boarders have appealed to Government for a revival of this grant

The Hindu students' mess committee opened a restaurant in the college for the supply of refreshments to students in the morning and the evening

Health and physical training—There is a whole-time senior Assistant Surgeon in the charge of the college. The health of the students was good

There is no physical training instructor in the college, the hostels are, however, equipped with up-to-date equipments for physical exercise. The college maintained its reputation for excellence in games and athletics

There was a vigorous corporate life in the college organised by the students' institute which met regularly and arranged a number of social functions

Finances—The cost of maintaining the college during 1936-37 was Rs 3,35,260, of which Rs 2,71,112 came from provincial revenues, Rs 57,037 from fees and Rs 7,081 from other sources. The total cost in 1931-32 amounted to Rs 3,98,599. The annual cost per pupil worked out at Rs 1,470, of which Rs 1,189 was borne by Government. The corresponding figures for 1931-32 were Rs 1,647 and Rs 1,402

Examination results—The average number of students who appeared at the University Degree Examination and the number of passes during the period is shown in the following table —

	Number appeared	Number passed
Civil Engineering	37	31
Mechanical Engineering	7	6
Electrical Engineering	3	3

appeared in 1936 only

Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca.—On the 31st March 1937, the school had a total enrolment of 411 pupils against 493 in 1931-32. Of these, 106 were Muslims (against 69) and 399 were Hindus (against 419). Of the students in the school, 197 were in the Sub-Overseers' Class and 144 in the Overseers' Class. Seventy-four were in the industrial or artizan department in workshops and 77 were undergoing practical training after passing the Final Overseer Examination, under the Public Works and the Public Health Departments of Government, Railway authorities and local bodies and in engineering firms. There was a great rush for admission in 1932-33 as in the previous years but after that year, there was a falling off in the number of new candidates seeking admission. This was apparently due to the general economic depression. In 1935-36 the position had slightly improved, and in 1936-37 some of the candidates who sought admission could not be admitted for lack of accommodation

The post of the Assistant Principal of the institution was abolished in 1932 as a measure of economy and the senior Lecturer in Civil Engineering was appointed to act as Assistant Principal in addition to his own duties. In 1932-33 the courses of instruction of Overseers

and Sub-Overseers was revised and improved by the Overseer Examination Board, Bengal. The new course is likely to impart a more efficient training to the students.

Many improvements were made in the school during the quinquennium. The drawing hall on the first floor of the school building was changed to serve as a large assembly hall with seating accommodation for about 600 people and some chairs, stools and benches were made in the workshop of the school to furnish the assembly hall. A large gymnasium was constructed partly by students' labour and partly by scrap materials from the Public Works Department, the new gymnasium was formally opened by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in August 1936. The paint shop was remodelled and furnished for high class spray enamelling and varnishing work, three new ball-bearing buffing machines for electroplating work were fabricated in the workshop, and extension of the hydraulics laboratory building was also made and new apparatus acquired, the old hydraulics laboratory was converted into an electrical laboratory for the more efficient teaching of the new syllabus and three new transformers and continuous current motor generator sets were added.

Many exhibits, manufactured in the school by the students were sent to various exhibitions and received high praise. In 1936-37, 89 students appeared at the Final Overseer Examination of whom 52 passed as against 112 candidates of whom 97 passed in 1931-32. In 1936-37, 89 students appeared at the Sub-Overseer Examination of whom 58 passed.

The cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs 1,44,033 in 1936-37 as against Rs 1,25,376 in 1931-32. The cost of Government was Rs 1,01,378 in 1936-37 against Rs 87,354 in 1931-32. The cost of educating each student amounted to Rs 240-12 in 1936-37. In the first year of the quinquennium, the annual cost was only Rs 184-2-9. Thus, there was an increase in the cost to Government for educating a pupil in the school, which was due, partly at any rate, to the fall in the number of students.

Bengal Survey School.—This is a small institution at Mainamati in the district of Tippera in quiet and beautiful surroundings. It has been doing useful work in a practical way since its foundation. It consists of three classes which deal with survey training, namely, Amin Course in the first year class, Survey Final Course in the second year class and the special training course for District Kanungoeship and other special training. There were altogether 309 students in the three classes of the school during the quinquennium under review. Of the total number of students, 248 were either matriculates or had received higher education.

During the period, 146 passed the Amin Course, 96 passed the Survey Final Course and 20 completed Special Course of training. In 1932 a modified and brief syllabus was introduced in the Amin Course; but this was found to result in a loss in the efficiency of the Course and the syllabus was again modified in 1934, the revised syllabus appears to be a decided improvement on the previous syllabus.

During the quinquennium, the second year students went into camp in the cold weather and were engaged in carrying out actual

demarkation of boundaries in reformed areas at the request of the Collectors of different districts

To the special training classes were admitted candidates nominated by the Divisional Commissioner or by the Indian States or by others such as, firms, factories and zemindars. Of the 20 students who were admitted in the special class, 5 were nominated by the Divisional Commissioner and 3 by the Indian States. All the 20 were provided with suitable appointments.

The upkeep of the institution cost in 1936-37 Rs. 16,074 towards which Government contributed Rs. 10,654 as compared with Rs. 19,766 and Rs. 15,620 respectively in 1931-32.

CHAPTER XI.

Industrial and Commercial Education.

Technical education in general school.—As before, technical education of an elementary type continued to be imparted in a number of general institutions—both secondary and primary. This education though giving a vocational bias to the academic training cannot be called vocational training. The principal purpose of this training is to break down the prejudice against manual labour and to relieve the monotony of ordinary routine work in the schools. Effective vocational training can only be given in special industrial and technical schools, though ordinary schools with a properly devised technical course can produce pupils who can be more easily trained for a vocation. Special mention may be made of the following schools which have combined general education with technical training with some degree of success.

The Maharaja Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute—This school has a separate technical branch for the training of pupils in basket-making, carpentry, smithy, clay-modelling and rudimentary electrical knowledge. This department received Rs. 1,056 from Government in 1936-37.

Sriram High English School, Sultanpur, Birbhum district—This school provides a good general education, makes a special feature of physical education—it was one of the teachers of this school who was for a time chief instructor of the Bratacharis—and offers facilities for a technical training of a practical character in a variety of subjects such as dyeing, block-printing, weaving, smithy, carpentry, umbrella-making, washing and soap-making, metal works and agriculture. All students must take up agriculture and one technical subject. It had 77 pupils on its rolls on 31st March 1937 against 96 in 1931-32. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,075 of which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 632 and district fund Rs. 443 against Rs. 13,684, Rs. 1,193 and Rs. 500 respectively in 1931-32.

The school is almost entirely residential and is located in the country-side, far from any town or even the railway. There are two hostels one for the Muslims and other for the Hindus. The cost to a

student is roughly about Rs 10 a month, inclusive of all charges for tuition, boarding and lodging. Some students succeed in earning something even while they are at school. The record of the school in the Matriculation Examination is also very good. The success of the school is due to the untiring energy, able guidance and inspiration of its founder Rai A. C. Banerji Bahadur, M.A., C.I.E.

St. Paul's School—St. Paul's School in Calcutta had as before a special class for teaching carpentry and received an additional monthly grant of Rs 50 for the purpose.

The Saroj Nalini Industrial School for Women.—The number of pupils on the rolls in 1936-37 was 106 against 150 in 1931-32. The school gives general education in English and Bengali up to the Middle English Standard and teaches, in addition, the following subjects: sewing and cutting out, embroidery, drawing, dyeing, knitting by machine, Jaipur ornamental brass work, toy-making, wood-cuts, leather embossing, cane work, music (vocal and instrumental) and nursing. The majority of the pupils were widows or married women for whom it was essential to earn a livelihood. The school received a grant of Rs 6,864 from Government.

The industrial school was under the management of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association which had a large number of affiliated Mahila Samities all over Bengal. The Samities worked well for the general uplift of the women folk and started numerous schools for vocational and general education of women. The Association received additional Government grants for these mahilass Samities.

Industrial and Technical Schools.—(Government has continued to develop special industrial and technical schools which were growing steadily in popularity. These institutions are graded to allow a boy to be drafted off for technical education at intermediate stages of the general educational scheme. They are roughly classified as (1) artizan classes intended for illiterate or primary school boys, (2) junior technical schools for boys who have passed the middle stage and (3) senior technical schools for matriculates or for those who have received a University education.

For technical training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering correlated courses proposed for Bengal are (a) the elementary course taken in junior technical schools in district towns with a thorough school workshop training, (b) the intermediate courses taken in senior technical schools simultaneously with practical training in some recognised workshops under commercial conditions and (c) the final courses of Diploma and Associateship taken in the Bengal Engineering College. The intermediate courses and final courses were controlled by the Board of Apprenticeship Training.

There were also the artizan classes teaching particular trades or crafts under conditions superior to those available to the boy who learns his trade from the ordinary mistri. The following among other crafts were taught: carpentry, weaving, embroidery, lace-making, carpet-making, soap-making, tailoring, condiments-making, umbrella-making. There were some schools which prepared apprentices for railway workshops, and others which trained for telegraph signallers, sub-overseers and amins.

Junior technical schools.—These schools are intended to act as feeders to the senior schools. They are generally located in district headquarters. A brief account is given of the more important ones.

(1) *The Burdwan Technical School* managed by the district board, had 77 pupils in 1936-37 against 99 in 1931-32. It had 3 departments against 4 in the previous quinquennium, the amin department having ceased to function. Practical training was combined with theoretical lectures on English, Vernacular, Mathematics, Elementary Drawing and Engineering. The total expenditure incurred was Rs 12,323 against Rs 10,678 in 1931-32.

(2) *The Sreeniketan Sikshasatra, Surul*, which is intended exclusively for village boys and forms part of the Institute of the Rural Reconstruction, Visvabharati, had 21 pupils and cost Rs 3,000 in 1936-37, as against 29 pupils and Rs 2,932 respectively in 1931-32.

(3) *The Kalimpong Schools* are managed by the Kalimpong Industries Mission Association. The 8 industrial schools for boys have been returned as one school and similarly 5 schools for girls have also been returned as one school. The school for boys gives instruction in carpentry, tracing, dyeing, tailoring, gardening, etc., whereas the school for girls teaches embroidery, lace and carpet-making and weaving. The enrolment was 371 in 1936-37 against 415 in 1931-32. The total cost was Rs 33,195 as against Rs 27,409 in 1931-32. The Government grant was Rs 7,800 in 1936-37 against Rs 6,000 in 1931-32.

(4) *The Piarshari Sericultural School* in Rajshahi had 8 pupils on the rolls against 11 in 1931-32 and its cost of maintenance was Rs 2,136 against Rs 2,683.

(5) *Khulna Coronation School*, under the management of the district board of Khulna, spent Rs 12,078 in 1936-37. Of the total expenditure Rs 2,850 and Rs 300 came from provincial revenues and municipal funds respectively, the balance was met from the district funds. The school provides free instruction extending over three years in carpentry, smithy, and survey. The total expenditure on the school was Rs 5,002 in 1931-32.

(6) *Rangpur Technical School* is a Government institution. It had 62 pupils in 1936-37 against 55 in the year 1931-32. Of them 41 read in the artizan class and 21 in survey class against 36 and 19 respectively at the end of the previous quinquennium. In addition to carpentry and smithy the artizan class imparts education in the 3 R's and also teaches drawing. The total expenditure in 1936-37 amounted to Rs 17,922 against Rs 14,346 in 1931-32. The Rangpur district board contributed Rs 640 for stipends and Rs 630 for the upkeep of the hostel attached to the school.

(7) *The Pabna Elliot Bonomali Technical School*, which is a Government school, had suboverseer, artizan, survey and motor mechanic classes. It had 68 pupils on its rolls (against 77 in 1931-32) of whom 28 lived in the attached hostels. The total cost was Rs 20,207 in 1936-37 against Rs 18,043 in 1931-32.

(8) *The Rajshahi Diamond Jubilee Industrial School*, provided three courses, viz, the sub-overseer course the survey course and the artizan course, in which cane-work, weaving, carpentry, and smithy work were taught. The enrolment was 96 in 1936-37 against 101 in

1931-32 The total expenditure was Rs 15,271 including Rs 1,200 from provincial revenues against Rs 13,327 including Rs 1,200 from provincial revenues in 1931-32

(9) *The Barisal Technical School* managed by Government had 57 pupils against 49 in 1931-32, in its artizan classes Rs 7,925 came from Government in 1936-37 against Rs 10,198 in 1931-32

(10) *The Elliot Technical School, Comilla*, managed by the Tippera district board, had 76 pupils against 129 in 1931-32 It provides instructions in carpentry, smithy, brass-moulding and mechanical fitting The total expenditure in 1936-37 was Rs 17,277 including Rs 3,072 from the provincial revenues and Rs 10,007 from district funds against Rs 20,413 including Rs 3,500 from the provincial revenues and Rs 11,401 from district funds in 1931-32 The sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles fetched Rs 4,198 against Rs 5,512 in 1931-32

(11) *The Kashi Kishore Technical School* at Mymensingh, managed by the district board, had 106 pupils The course is a three years' course and no fees are charged Rs 2,495 was spent on scholarships as in the previous quinquennium The total cost was Rs 17,490 of which Rs 3,498 came from provincial revenues in 1936-37 against Rs 18,934 including Rs 3,980 from provincial revenues in 1931-32

(12) *The Eduard Industrial School, Bogra*, is a Government institution providing practical instruction in smithy, carpentry, and theoretical instruction in elementary mathematics, estimating and drawing The course of instruction covers three years Twenty-five Government and ten district board stipends are available in the institution The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs 10,247 in 1936-37 against Rs 11,066

(13) *The Kunda Industrial School* in the Brahmanberia subdivision of the Tippera district provides instruction for basket-making, jute-spinning, gunny bag-making, etc The school came into existence during the quinquennium under report It had an enrolment of 31 pupils in 1936-37 of whom 16 were boys and 15 girls The total cost incurred was Rs 1,578 of which Rs 369 came from provincial revenues, Rs 240 from district funds and Rs 969 from other sources

(14) *The Rangunge Industrial School* managed by the Wesleyan Mission had 34 pupils against 17 in 1931-32 The institution is intended solely for Indian Christians and provides instruction in carpentry, smithy and cane-work The cost to Government was Rs 1,066 against Rs 1,200 in 1931-32

(15) *The Bengal Tanning Institute* has fully justified its programme of work and its existence is essential for further improvement of the local industries to bring it up to the level of western leather industries It had an enrolment of 40 pupils and encouraged research work Many of its old students have started small tanneries with success

Senior technical schools.—There are four senior technical schools in the province against three on the 31st March 1932 (the increase being due to the inclusion of Pahartali Assam-Bengal Railway Technical School, previously returned as a junior technical school)

Of these four, three were managed by the Railway, one each by, the Eastern-Bengal Railway, the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the Assam-Bengal Railway, and trained apprentices for the railway workshops; and one, the Calcutta Technical School, had arrangements for

extensive courses of theoretical training, with laboratory practice, for apprentices in various engineering and other concerns in and around Calcutta

Particulars of these institutions, all of which are aided and affiliated to the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training are given below —

(1) *Kanchrapara Technical School* — In 1936-37, 17 new apprentices were admitted to training, of whom one resigned and one was discharged. During the period under review, 21 apprentices completed the training, one went to the Bengal Engineering College for higher training, and one died. Of the 21 who completed the training, 14 were given appointments by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Thirty-eight candidates were sent up for the Board of Apprenticeship Examination, December 1936, and the average percentage of passes in the different subjects was 62. Three students passed the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in Calcutta in April and May 1936, two securing a first class in the examination.

(2) *Assam-Bengal Railway Technical School, Pahartali*. The trade apprentices of the Assam-Bengal Railway workshops receive their theoretical training in this school in a five years' course of apprenticeship. Each student attends 4 periods of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each (or 6 hours) per week. The students are divided into 3 groups for the 5 years' work, in the different subjects.

There were 30 apprentices, who appeared at the Annual Examination of the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training, held in December 1936 but only one came out successful. The number of students who passed the final examination during the year was 9.

(3) *Bengal Nagpur Railway Loco Apprenticeship Technical School, Kharagpur* — The syllabus of the Board of Apprenticeship Training is generally followed in the school.

The number of the rolls varied from 58 to 69 during the year 1936. Attendance was good, and the results of the school examination were fair, 38 students being promoted in different classes. The Board of Apprenticeship Training Annual Examinations were held in 7 different subjects and of the 76 students sent up, 41 passed.

(4) *The Calcutta Technical School* — The school is equipped for extensive courses of Mechanical, Electrical Engineering and Electrical Wiremen Courses, and in Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting.

It had an enrolment of 247 pupils on the 31st of March 1937 against 183 in 1931-32. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 82,310 of which Rs 37,900 came from provincial revenues (as against a total expenditure of Rs 70,489 in 1931-32). The fee income, which had fallen to Rs 14,368 in 1931-32, from about Rs 20,000 in 1926-27, again increased to Rs 20,720.

The courses of training at the school are as follows —

(a) *The Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Course* is of five years' duration. The average number of students on the rolls per month was 163 in 1936. Fourteen students passed the final examination held in June 1936.

(b) *The Electrical Wiremen Course* imparts theoretical training combined with practical knowledge of efficient installation work for the electrical trade. The class is conducted under the personal supervision of the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Bengal.

and the course is of one year's duration. The average number of students on the rolls was 24. Five students passed the final examination in February 1937.

(c) *Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting Course* is of three years' duration and is intended for theoretical training of apprentices employed in Sanitary and Plumbing Workshops and Municipalities. The Corporation of Calcutta have made the course of study in Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting compulsory for all who seek registration as recognised plumbers. The number of students on the rolls was 61.

The following demonstration parties of the Department of Industries, Bengal, were accommodated in the school premises during the year 1936-37 —

- (1) Brass and bell-metal party
- (2) Cutlery party
- (3) Cotton spinning and weaving party

Boot and shoe-making leather goods manufacturing class of the Bengal Tanning Institute continued its works in the premises of the school throughout the year.

Higher technical training and scholarships.—The University did not develop any new schemes of technical training during the period under review.

There were two State scholarships which used to be awarded to Bengalee students for higher technological studies in foreign countries. But they were not awarded during the quinquennium as a measure of economy. Other scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 and Rs. 25 a month, tenable usually for three years, were awarded to Bengal students for higher technical courses; these were usually available at the Government Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and the Indian School of Mines and Geology, Dhanbad.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur—The College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur is not a recognised institution; it is controlled by the National Council of Education, Bengal, and has four departments, viz —

- (1) the Engineering Department with a five years' course in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering;
- (2) the Junior Technical Department with a three years' course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering,
- (3) the Survey and Draftsmanship Department with a two years' course, and
- (4) the Agricultural Course.

This college is served by an efficient staff including graduates of American, German and British Universities and Technological Institutes besides some scholars of the Calcutta University and of this college.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1937, was 512 of whom 494 were Hindus, 8 Muslims and 10 belonged to other communities. Sixty-nine out of 90 candidates who went up for the Engineering Course, 22 out of 25 for the Junior Technical Course and 10 out of 11 for the Survey and Draftsmanship Course came out successful.

Commercial education.—In Universities.—Facilities for advanced commercial education were provided, as before, by the two Universities and the Commerce Department of Vidyasagar College, Calcutta. Students who obtained the B Com Degree of the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca numbered 187 and 29 respectively, the number of examinees being 330 and 45. In the Intermediate Examination of the Dacca Board one group (Group E) has Commerce as a special subject which is offered in lieu of other subject, it may be compared to an I Com Examination, though it is not so called. One hundred and two candidates appeared in 1937 of whom 70 were successful.

Commercial schools.—The number of commercial schools in the province returned on the 31st March 1937 was 20 (against 24 in 1931-32), of which one the Government Commercial Institute was managed by Government, 3 were aided and the rest unaided. Out of 20 schools, 11 with 1,181 pupils were in Calcutta (against 12 with 957 pupils in 1931-32), and the rest with 646 pupils were outside Calcutta.

Government Commercial Institute.—It is the most useful institution of its kind. It had 503 students on its roll on the 31st of March 1937, against 365 in 1931-32. The syllabus of studies prescribed for the day-course of the institute drawn up about 30 years ago, was recast and brought up to date last year, and the revised syllabus was introduced from the present session. The most noteworthy feature of the new syllabus is the inclusion of Economics as a subject of study and of greater emphasis on English.

The Institute of Bankers' Classes which formed an important feature of the institute, were formally abolished as a measure of economy, with effect from the session 1936-37, but, in fact, for several years before that, these classes had been kept in abeyance under special Government orders.

The number of students who appeared at and passed the Government Commercial Course Final and Special Examinations in 1936 from this institute and from affiliated institutions and as private candidates is given below —

Final Examination

	No appeared	No passed
Government Commercial Institute	150	100
Private	9	6

Special Examination

Government Commercial Institute	76	41
Affiliated institutions	365	207
Private	29	20

The total direct expenditure of the school was Rs 55,098 including Rs. 28,543 from fees (against Rs 71,690 including Rs 24,866 from fees in 1931-32).

The Swan Retrenchment Committee recommended the closing down of the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, but the Government after due consideration decided not to accept the recommendation but expenditure was cut down as far as possible.

For the encouragement of commercial education amongst the backward communities, Government have sanctioned 2 stipends of Rs 12 a month each tenable for 2 years at the institution

Schools of art.—The number of art schools was five in the year 1936-37 as in the previous quinquennium. One, the Government School of Art, Calcutta, is managed by Government, 3 are aided and one unaided. The number of pupils rose from 519 in 1931-32 to 527 in 1936-37. The total expenditure was reduced to Rs 76,033 from Rs 81,769 in 1931-32, and the Government contribution was Rs 38,769 in 1936-37, against 48,520 in 1931-32.

Government School of Art, Calcutta—It is the most important art school in the province. The object of the school is to teach Indian painting, art on European models, decorative arts, commercial art, wood-engraving, lithography, draftsmanship, clay-modelling, etc. It also trains drawing masters for educational institutions. The course extends from five to six years and is divided into an elementary and an advanced section.

During the latter part of quinquennium under review the commercial section attached to the school, which was being continued from year to year, was at last made permanent with effect from 1st April 1936.

For the encouragement of art education among backward classes, Government decided in 1933 that three per cent of the following concessions should go to the students of the backward classes—

- (a) Scholarship of the total monthly value of Rs 25
- (b) Payment of reduced fees by 12 per cent of the students on the rolls

Besides, Government approved the creation of 2 special scholarships of the value of Rs 7-8 per month, each tenable for a period of four years to be awarded annually for educational uplift of the backward class boys in the school. Every year during the quinquennium, exhibitions of the work of the staff and the students were held in the school premises. The work of the staff and students was also exhibited at Burlington House, London, in 1935 and was appreciated. A painting by Mr. Ramendra Nath Chakravorty was selected for the Coronation Exhibition in London.

A number of students were provided with stipends by district and local boards, Indian States and private bodies. School scholarships and special stipends from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, were also awarded to deserving students.

The enrolment in the school in 1936-37 was 285 (against 237 in 1931-32), of whom 270 were Hindus, 10 were Muslims and 5 belonged to other communities.

The number of candidates appearing at the examination was 38 in 1936-37, of whom as many as 28 qualified for a certificate.

The total expenditure incurred by the school for its upkeep during the year 1936-37 was Rs 44,687, of which Rs 13,061 came from fees as against Rs 44,880 and Rs 11,480 respectively in 1931-32.

Weaving schools.—The weaving schools in the Presidency continued, as before, to be controlled by the Director of Industries.

Weaving is taught in a few general secondary schools, but for the most part the training was given in special weaving schools, some of which were peripatetic, and through demonstration parties

Government Weaving Institute, Serampore—The chief of the weaving schools is the Government Weaving Institute at Serampore which imparts training in all aspects of cotton textile technology and in handloom weaving

The institute had 189 pupils (including 31 women) in the year 1936-37 against 138 pupils (including 26 women) in 1931-32. Of these, 149 were Hindus, 30 Muhammadans and 10 from other communities. The upkeep of the school cost Rs 48,845 during the year under report, of which Rs 47,640 came from provincial revenues against Rs 41,033 in 1931-32. The cost per pupil was Rs 248.

During the year 1936-37, 16 students of the higher class passed the Final Diploma Examination. Forty-five artisan students and 8 women students of the women section passed, after having undergone training in the female industrial class, and 18 students passed the City and Guilds Examination in various subjects.

The research party, consisting of one expert textile organiser, two artisan assistants and one workman labourer posted at the institute under the Government of India scheme for the development of handloom industry of this province was fully occupied during the year under review in producing samples of attractive designs with a view to introducing their productions by the handloom weavers of Bengal. These are being produced on a large scale and marketed by the Bengal Home Industries Association, Calcutta.

Research work, on dyeing is going on satisfactorily and a process has been evolved in the dyeing department for the reproduction of coloured photographs on textile materials.

Weaving and dyeing demonstration parties which visited mufassil centres not only taught improved processes of weaving and dyeing but also trained students, men and women, in spinning, printing and allied subjects.

The most urgent requirement of the institute is the opening of the lecture theatre and necessary laboratories. The necessity of a power spinning section is also keenly felt.

The Government Silk Weaving and Dyeing Institute, Berhampore—It taught, as usual, two courses, viz., the advanced course extending to 2 years and the artisan course for one year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1937 was 7 in the second year and 17 and 33 in the 1st year and artisan courses respectively. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 21,618 including net Government expenditure of Rs 20,944.

In 1936-37, 21 candidates were sent up for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination and 85 per cent came out successful. Out of the 10 students who completed the prescribed course, 9 came out successful in the Final Diploma Examination and 19 students of the artisan class were given certificates on the results of the examination.

Other schools—Besides the above two schools, there were 9 peripatetic weaving centres under the Director of Industries. These schools imparted instruction in simple handloom weaving and dyeing free of

any charge, and were maintained jointly by the district boards and the Department of Industries, Bengal

Besides these there were 82 other aided weaving or other industrial schools of which 21 were for girls. A number of other subjects were taught in these schools besides weaving

Music schools.—The number of music schools in 1936-37 was 7 with 380 pupils as against 8 with 300 pupils in 1931-32. The most well known of music schools are the Sangit Vidyalaya and Sangit Sangha of Calcutta where the vocal and instrumental music are taught mostly to girls. Both received aid from Government. There is a school of music attached to Visvabharati where Indian music, especially Rabindranath Tagore's songs are taught. There are a number of girls' schools where music is taught as a special subject. It is regrettable there is no institution in Bengal for teaching Indian classical music seriously and scientifically

Agricultural schools.—On the 31st March 1937 there were 5 schools of this type with 79 pupils against 4 with 141 pupils in 1931-32. Of this 5, three were Government institutions and 2 were aided schools

The Agricultural School at Manipur, Dacca, which is a Government Institution had only 42 pupils against 38 in 1931-32. The upkeep of the school cost Rs 9,903 to Government

Two Government Agricultural Schools in the Rajshahi Division had 17 pupils on the rolls. The total cost of these two schools was Rs 5,183 out of which Rs 5,095 came from provincial revenues and Rs 62 from district board and Rs 26 from municipal funds

The Aided Agricultural School at Hatchapra had 8 pupils. The total cost of maintenance was Rs 780 of which Rs 120 came from provincial revenues

The Aided Agricultural School at Chinsura was revived during the quinquennium. It had 12 pupils on the 31st March 1937. The total expenditure was Rs 4,196 of which the district board contributed Rs 1,100 and the municipality Rs 60

The agricultural classes attached to many secondary schools in the Presidency were on the whole doing fairly good work

Basanta Kumar Agricultural Institute, Rajshahi—An institute known as Basanta Kumar Agricultural Institute was established at Rajshahi in 1936 through the munificence of the late Kumar Basanta Kumar Roy of Dighapatia for the purpose of training students in Agriculture and derivative industries. It is under the direct administrative control of the Principal, Rajshahi College, and a Board of Management appointed by Government. Arrangements have been made to give the students a thorough theoretical and practical training in the following subjects—

- (i) horticulture and fruit canning,
- (ii) dairy and animal husbandry,
- (iii) poultry, and
- (iv) cigar-making

The minimum qualification for admission is the Matriculation Examination. Forty-eight students were admitted in 1937

Valuable research work also continued to be done in the Agricultural Section of the Department of Chemistry in the Dacca University and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is continuing its liberal grants to this University for agricultural research. The University opened a new section for Soil Chemistry during the quinquennium.

CHAPTER XII.

Physical Education.

Though financial stringency did not permit the undertaking of schemes of physical education which are now perhaps long overdue, yet by utilising the meagre grants available from the provincial revenues and diverting the money that had hitherto been given as physical training grants to schools, it was possible to build up a solid foundation for future developments upon which can be based all schemes for the introduction of well-devised courses of physical education in the province.

An outstanding feature of the period was the growth of public opinion in favour of physical education, much effort had been wasted in the past as school authorities and parents often looked upon physical education as unnecessary interruption of academic studies. The value of physical education for the adolescent is now generally recognised, many schools have begun to realise the need of paying close attention to the physical well being of the pupils not only for producing fitter men and women but also as a means of improving examination results. The old idea that games and exercises often produced strong muscles but uninformed minds has almost completely disappeared now. There are, however, still schools where regular physical training is stopped as soon as the pupils reach the pre-matriculation class because the Matriculation Examination looms large, two years ahead.

The change in the outlook was due in a great measure to the excellent work done by the Students Welfare Committee of Calcutta University. The prominence given in the press to the reports of the Welfare Committee and of the School Medical Inspectors' reports focussed public attention on the deplorable health of the majority of the students and on the need for drastic alterations of the conditions in educational institutions which created such a state of affairs. A tribute should also be paid to the very valuable work done by Mr James Buchanan, the Physical Director, with his talent for organisation and his infectious enthusiasm for the physical well being of the Bengalee youth.

The first step in the organisation was obviously the laying down of general outlines of schemes of physical training for all grades of educational institutions. In May 1933, the Revised Syllabus in Physical Training for secondary schools was issued and in June of the same year the Revised Syllabus for Training Schools was published. Numbers of important circulars were also issued by the Physical Director in the last three years of the quinquennium giving directions and suggestions for the organisation and the supervision of games and athletics and connected matters. The syllabuses were drawn up in general terms and left room for developments through the introduction of new ideas. They contemplated the gradual diminution of the

importance of the old fashioned "drill" and of an increased attention to indigenous exercise, swimming, games and other activities likely to have a definite appeal to the interests of students. The aim of the syllabuses was to provide a scheme which was suited to the particular needs of the Bengalee adolescent and took into account the limitations of the Bengal schools, so that what may be called a Bengal system of physical education might be gradually evolved.

The success of any large scheme of physical education must depend partly on the headquarters staff which would make the general plans and modify them in the light of the experience gained by working these plans out practically and partly on the men who should work out the plans in the educational institutions. The overwhelming proportion of the very large number of primary and secondary schools in the province require assistance for their class teachers from organisers who could demonstrate up-to-date methods of physical education. But the headquarters staff is totally inadequate to cope with the work which must be done. It is true that the post of the Physical Director which was created in the first instance for a period of 5 years has now been made permanent, but the Physical Director is expected to conduct the Physical Training Centre as its Head in addition to his normal duties as an Inspecting Officer and adviser to Government, and his assistant, till lately, had no permanent appointment. The physical Director submitted a proposal for the creation of some posts of travelling organisers, at least one for each district in the province, who should demonstrate up-to-date methods of physical education and give expert advice and assistance to class teachers in primary as well as in secondary schools. These district organisers would have had their time more than fully occupied. But Government eventually sanctioned the appointment of only five trained men who were working in schools, as Sub-Inspectors for Physical Education in the province, one for each administrative division. These posts were in the grade of Sub-Inspectors of Schools but were not additions to the existing strength of the cadre, the five sanctioned posts being taken out of the existing cadre of Sub-Inspectors and utilised for this special work. The appointments are only valuable in that their creation demonstrated that Government realised the importance of creating the post of special Inspecting Officers for organising physical education.

At the beginning of the quinquennium the supply of trained physical instructors was exceedingly small, there was no provision in the province for the training of teachers. The only place where the physical instructors could be trained was the Y M C A College of Physical Education at Madras. But as Government provided no stipends or scholarships for the students who went to Madras for training, the number of Bengalees trained there was small. Moreover, the training course at Madras aimed at giving a generalised training for students from all parts of India and Burma and it was not suited in all respects to the particular needs of this province.

In 1932, a Physical Training Centre was set up by Government, but on a temporary basis where University graduates could take a course of physical training lasting for one year. It was contemplated that the graduates trained at this centre might combine the duties of academic teaching and of physical training in schools.

Till the end of the quinquennium the Physical Training Centre was still on a purely temporary basis with a staff appointed from year to year. During the first few years of its life, the annual output of

trained teachers was about 22 and this number was perhaps sufficient to meet the then existing demand. But by the end of the quinquennium, the demand for trained graduate physical instructors had increased to such an extent that the number turned out annually from the centre was found to be totally inadequate for the needs of the high schools in the province. During the quinquennium 96 men were trained and appointed in educational institutions. The Physical Training Centre is undoubtedly fulfilling a very important function and the necessity of its continuance on a permanent basis is now generally recognised.

But the scope of its activities should now be increased, the staff should be enlarged and appointed on a permanent basis, a more suitable building should be provided for housing it, and it should now have accommodation for an increased number of students. Only then could it play an important role in ensuring the physical well being of the province.

As it was impossible to arrange for a full course of training for teachers in middle and primary schools, the policy was adopted of arranging for short courses of training in exercises and games for as many as possible of the teachers in middle schools, junior madrasahs and primary schools. The wide extension of the scope of such courses should gradually have the effect of introducing suitable forms of exercises in these schools, where formerly nothing was known except some stereotyped and exceedingly dull drill movements. Eighteen courses were held during the quinquennium for teachers from these schools and from Guru-training schools and also for Sub-Inspectors and students in Normal schools.

The All-Bengal Teachers' Association, in order to meet the demands of the schools, organised from 1932 short vacation courses of physical training for high school teachers, about 80 teachers were trained each year in the elements of physical education. It was contemplated that these teachers would pave the way for the appointment, at a later date, when funds were available, of fully trained physical instructors. But it was unfortunate that some schools chose to accept the All-Bengal Teachers' Association short course certificate as a full qualification in physical education and appointed the holders of these certificates to posts of physical instructors. It is hoped that this is only a temporary phase and in the course of time, these schools would appoint fully trained men and introduce more comprehensive schemes than are possible with teachers trained at short courses.

In individual schools the organisation of physical training and games on sound basis has done much to improve the tone of the schools. But it was felt that much good would result if some measures could be taken for bringing into contact the staffs and students of various educational institutions in neighbouring localities. This led to the formation of many Inter-School Associations in the districts.

In addition to the District Inter-School Associations there were also many associations interested in the promotion of physical activities in the province. The best known and the most important of these associations is the Indian Schools Sports Association at Calcutta which since 1929 had been concerning itself only with athletics and sports of Calcutta schools, but by 1937, it had introduced amongst its activities competitions in football, hockey, swimming, physical training and gymnastics and volley ball and a scheme under which a physical

efficiency certificates, issued by the Physical Director of Bengal, would be awarded to boys in various categories who passed the approved tests. It also became the central body to which no less than 33 districts and subdivisions schools associations were affiliated. The area of its activity is wide spread and its possibilities for the future are great. This Association received a grant, but the major part of its funds were raised by subscriptions and the entire work was carried on by the voluntary services of teachers and by other interested in the physical activities of school children. There were also many private gymnastic clubs, *akhras*, etc., which recruited members mostly from schools and colleges. These often suffered from lack of direction and knowledge of the best methods of physical education. Some of them indulge in physical training of a spectacular nature, perhaps suitable for demonstration in a circus, but hardly likely to lead to the physical well being of the young men who are their members. Of late interest has also been aroused in the indigenous wrestling and a number of *akhras* have been founded in Calcutta, one of the best conducted being Gobar's gymnasium.

It was reported in the last Quinquennial Review that the physical exercises were made compulsory in all grades of schools. There was some criticism of this, based on the belief that physical training was too strenuous for Bengal children and many of the boys might be unfit to take normal physical exercises. The Schools Medical Inspectors were particularly asked to report on the suitability or otherwise of school children for the compulsory physical training given in schools. The results of their investigation are interesting. Out of 5,160 boys examined in 1933-34 only 2 were found unfit for physical training, in 1934-35 there were five such out of 4,534 boys and in 1935-36, 2 out of 3,568 boys examined. This shows that though there was a slight percentage of boys who suffered from defects of eyes, ears, nose and throat, and from malnutrition, the overwhelming number of boys were organically sound and would in the opinion of the medical inspectors benefit from systematic physical training.

But the chief obstacle to compulsory exercises or games in schools is the fact that a good many boys spend the whole school day without any meals, and they are therefore naturally reluctant to stay on after school hours to play games. Formerly there were only a few privately-managed schools where arrangements were available for giving the school children a mid-day or afternoon tiffin. During the quinquennium however Government took a definite step and introduced compulsory tiffin fees in all Government schools (except four which were excluded from the scheme for special reasons). The fee was fixed uniformly at annas four a month for each boy. No attempt was made to fix a standardised diet but the Department of Public Health was consulted and specimen menus giving the caloric values were circulated to the schools. In the beginning when the scheme was introduced, there was some criticism of the scheme, the fee was considered too high, some critics were of opinion that no satisfactory scheme could be worked on a fee as low as annas four a month. But by the end of the quinquennium, the experience clearly established that (a) a simple tiffin of a satisfactory nature could be provided to all boys on all working days, except Saturday from a fee of annas four per month realised throughout the year, (b) that the students liked the tiffin scheme and benefited from it, and (c) that the objection of guardians to the payment of the tiffin fee rapidly died down and the fees were accepted as a normal part of the schools' demand.

The experiment in Government schools is very valuable as providing data to justify the introduction of a similar scheme in all schools of the province and there is already a demand that the scheme should be extended to aided schools also.

Physical training in boys' schools.—The revised syllabus in physical training for secondary schools which was issued in 1933, tried to make physical training more attractive to the pupils. Compulsory drill, as it was taught formerly in schools with its unexciting movements and mechanical discipline, was unattractive to the young folks. More interesting movements and greater diversity were introduced and more emphasis was laid on games in which there was a greater scope for the self-expression of the pupils.

A number of schools provide games like cricket, hockey, tennis and football. But most of these games are expensive and the universal popularity of football which has almost been raised to the status of a national game in Bengal, is due, in a great measure, to its comparative inexpensiveness in equipment. The majority of the schools in Bengal, especially those in the bigger cities, are cramped for space and have rarely playing fields of their own. Greater attention was therefore directed towards developing small area games in Bengal schools, volley ball, basket ball, hand ball, badminton and indigenous games are now played in almost all Bengal schools and have proved to be very popular.

Some money out of the Rural Development Grant which was placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government by the Government of India, was spent in providing playing fields to some rural schools. The Military Intelligence Officers who were posted in certain Bengal districts, mainly to fight the terrorist movement, wisely realised that the extreme dullness in the life of the Bengal school boy often drove him to the rank of the terrorists and tried to fight terrorism by offering greater facilities for the playing of games, etc., by school boys.

Physical training in colleges.—Though physical training is not compulsory in colleges, some colleges particularly Government colleges have made some form of physical exercise compulsory for the junior members of the college.

The department tried to encourage the colleges to appoint properly qualified physical instructors by offering special grants for the purpose, but only 9 aided colleges had appointed trained physical instructors, the rest had either no provision at all for the physical training of the students or had only untrained instructors.

The University of Calcutta appointed an Organiser of Physical Education, but the sphere of his work was strictly limited. But inter-collegiate games and athletic competitions were better organised at Calcutta than in the past and the University Rowing Club did good work and rowing was growing increasingly popular amongst Calcutta students.

Physical training for girls.—The only provision for the training of women teachers in physical education was till 1936, a series of short courses conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association. In 1935, Miss Burton, the Physical Directress of the Young Women's Christian Association, raised funds in Canada and set up a training centre for women teachers and the first batch of 18 women completed the training in March 1937. Unfortunately Bengal benefited but little.

from the training centre, as Government neither provided money for the additional staff needed nor granted stipends to Bengalee women students. Thus at the end of the quinquennium, there were only 4 Bengalee women who were trained at this centre.

The grant to the Young Women's Christian Association for the maintenance of the Physical Directress was also reduced from 1932 to Rs 200 a month. The Physical Directress was responsible as in the past, for the control of physical training in girls' schools during the quinquennium.

The temporary post of the Physical Instructress at the Bethune Collegiate School was made permanent with effect from the 1st of April 1936. A post of Physical Instructress for the newly provincialised Sakhawati Memorial School was created with effect from 1st April 1936. Girls are now taking more interest in small area games and badminton, net-ball and such other games are played in many schools.

Bratacharis, scouts and guides.—In the last Quinquennial Review a reference was made to the revival of the ancient village dances of Bengal by Mr G S Dutt, I C S, it was stated that he organised in February 1932, in co-operation with the Physical Director, a 3 weeks' practical course for school teachers at Suri. From the small beginning emerged the organisation now known as the Bratacharis of Bengal. It is entirely due to Mr Dutt's personal enthusiasm and untiring energy that the very well-organised association of the Bratachari has become so firmly established and is gaining steadily in strength. The organisation, in some ways analogous to the Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' movements, is more essentially indigenous in its outlook, there is nothing exotic about its rituals and it is more in touch with the rural life of Bengal. The main purpose of the Founder-President was to impress on its members the dignity and joy of manual labour, an elaborate series of "Do's" and "Don't's" are prescribed for the members and folk dance with songs forms part of its routine activities. There are two sections, for boys and the other for girls. From the very beginning the Department of Public Instruction realised the potentialities of the new movement and the Director of Public Instruction and the Physical Director enthusiastically helped the newly found society, and nearly all the senior members of the department enrolled themselves as Bratacharis. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal agreed to be its Mahapalaka or Grand Patron. The Bratacharis are undoubtedly doing very useful work. In some areas, they cleared away jungles, stagnant pools of water and tried to root out that pest of Bengal water-ways, water-hyacinth and they also helped in improving the general sanitation of the villages. The movement has undoubtedly captured the imagination of the people and the folk dance and the folk songs of the Bratacharis have infused a new life in the student community. The movement has tremendous possibilities for the future and the rise in its membership was almost phenomenal. The association was helped by Government both directly with grants and indirectly by paying the cost of deputation of teachers to its training camps. It was also given a sum of Rs 6,000 in the year 1935-36 and also shared in the money that was made available from the Government of India Rural Development Grant.

The Boy Scouts movement.—The Boy Scout movement continued to do valuable work, and extended its activities in many directions. In the scout year 1932 there were 8,476 scouts, but in the scout year 1937

the numbers had risen to 19,067. During the quinquennium 30 Scout-masters' and 25 Club-masters' Training Camps were held. These camps were held generally in the mufassil, a Scout-masters' camp lasting for 12 days and a Club-masters' camp for 6 days. During the quinquennium, a vigorous attempt was made to bring scouting into the rural areas, and this met with great success. The General Organising Secretary reports that letters of appreciation for services rendered by the scouts have been received from various district boards. The scouts were also doing good work in clearing jungles near the villages, doing anti-malarial work and showing ways of cleaner and healthier living in the village. A permanent camp-site has been acquired on 14 bighas of land, 11½ miles from Calcutta on the Jessore Road.

The Boy Scout organisation received an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 for their provincial headquarters, Rs. 4,000 for equipping troops in Indian schools and Rs. 1,200 for troops in European schools. A non-recurrent grant of Rs. 2,500 was also made for the construction of a permanent camp-site for the Association, and a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate of Noakhali for the development of the Scout movement in that district. They also received Rs. 7,000 as part of their share of the rural reconstruction grant from the Government of India.

Bengal Scouts had a camp in the All-India Jamboree which was held in Delhi in 1937. The camp which was built entirely by the boys was greatly appreciated, the scouts received prizes for hut-building, physical feats and boxing. The camp fire in the Bengal camp was a source of attraction to the visitors to the Jamboree. The scouts have an annual competition in which 14 to 16 districts come for the final event, this is the Jackson shield competition, where scout feats and physical feats are demonstrated.

Girl Guides.—Girls' Guides are now found in almost all girls' high schools and in some of the middle schools also. The movement has also spread in the mufassil.

University Training Corps.—The Calcutta University Training Corps carried on its work and the 12th Company of the Dacca University Training Corps which was opened in 1928 has more than justified its existence. During the quinquennium, the platoon attached to the Hooghly Mohsin College was disbanded. The strength of the Calcutta University Training Corps was 400 as against 389 in 1931-32.

Platoons were organised by colleges, training was continuous except during the long vacation and part of the Puja holidays and the annual camp was held for a fortnight during the cold weather.

Medical supervision.—Very little was done in the province during the quinquennium for any organised scheme of medical examination and supervision of the health of pupils. There were three school medical officers in Calcutta under the control of Public Health Department. They were transferred in March 1933 to the control of Education Department, but it was not possible either to improve their prospects or to enlarge the scope of their activities. Though the scheme drawn up for the medical examination and supervision of pupils in Government high schools and high madrasahs outside Calcutta was administratively approved by Government, it was not possible for Government to provide funds for this important work. The work in schools and madrasahs in the mafussil was therefore mainly sporadic.

In some districts, District Health Officers and their assistants were doing useful work for the general improvement of the health of the school pupils in the districts. The Asansol Mines Board of Health had a School Medical Officer for the Mines Area. This is practically the only place in Bengal where the systematic work of examination of school children was undertaken. The school medical officers in Calcutta have been working under a great handicap, nearly 4,000 boys, however, were examined, on an average, each year during the quinquennium. The Students' Welfare Committee of Calcutta was also doing extensive and valuable work both among school pupils and college students in Calcutta, but their work was generally more confined to students of the Intermediate Classes of the Calcutta college.

A disquieting feature of the findings of the medical inspectors is the reported increase in instances of malnutrition among school children in the city. This may be indirectly due to the financial depression, but it is extremely likely that the diet of the average Bengal pupil is an unbalanced one. About 30 per cent of the students examined in Calcutta suffered from eye defects. The main factor which caused defective vision amongst students are defective manner of seating, improper lighting arrangements, faulty habit of holding books while reading, etc. It does not appear that in spite of repeated instructions to the teachers and students on this very important question, much was done to improve the habits. The unsuitability of the school furniture is also one of the principal causes of defective vision. Benches are often not of suitable height for the children, it is essential that money should be found to provide suitable school furniture to fight the growing menace of defective vision amongst children. The importance of arranging for proper medical examination of school pupils in Bengal cannot be too strongly stressed. The school boys are at an age when they are in a pliable condition of health and are amenable to early treatment, defects detected later, when they become generally deep-rooted, are difficult to rectify. Sometimes they are beyond treatment. An ideal arrangement would be to have a well-paid and whole-time medical officer attached to each school, but this appears to be almost a utopian scheme. But, groups of schools can profitably join together to engage a medical officer for examining the health of the school children. The University could do a great deal if they insisted on the employment of a full-time or a part-time medical officer being one of the conditions of recognition of high schools in Bengal. The disquieting reports which are received of the spread of tuberculosis and other wasting diseases amongst the growing generation of Bengal clearly show that the question of undertaking the health examination of school children cannot be put off without serious consequence for the province.

Hygiene.—Hygiene is a compulsory subject in the primary school curriculum and also in the secondary schools curriculum except for the two highest classes. It is an optional subject for the Matriculation Examination. Hygiene was taught badly in the majority of the primary schools and in a large number of secondary schools. It is true that the majority of the secondary schools had now diagrams and charts suitable for the teaching of hygiene but hygiene lessons mostly resolved themselves to making the boys learn a certain number of facts by heart, which did not appear to have much practical application, especially as the lessons were often given in surroundings in which all laws of hygiene were violated.

The greatest impediment in the successful teaching of hygiene in schools, specially in secondary schools, is the dearth of properly qualified teachers. If the schools appointed a school medical officer, he could be entrusted with the teaching of this subject as also with the medical examination of the health of school children.

Hygiene is taught in a large number of girls' schools. A few girls' schools had a hygiene teacher and they received a special grant of Rs. 15 a month. A course of instruction in hygiene, first aid and home nursing is given to women students under training who have to pass this course before they could secure a certificate of training.

CHAPTER XIII.

Residence of Students and Discipline.

The total number of hostels attached to arts colleges was 93 in 1936-37 against 112 in 1931-32. There was an appreciable fall in the number of boarders in hostels attached to Government colleges. One of the principal causes of this fall is perhaps the decision of Government to realize half the cost of superintendence and half (in some cases even whole) of the rates and taxes from the boarders. This decision was arrived at with a view to make the hostels entirely self-supporting. But the rule has been found to be too rigid and it often keeps out the poorer students from the hostels. There is perhaps another reason which might be responsible for the growing unpopularity of Government hostels. Boarders are not allowed to take part in political movements actively nor are they permitted to hoist the congress flag on hostels under Government management. This is felt by some students as an unwarranted interference with their liberty of action, and some of them prefer to live in hostels where they are given more latitude in such matters. A third cause is, as the Principal of Hooghly Mohsin College so aptly points out, that all Government hostels are as a rule badly planned, the buildings may not be unattractive outwardly, but the rooms are rarely single-seated and the sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements are often unsatisfactory, or even somewhat primitive. The fall in the number of boarders in many cases leads directly to a further fall in the number of boarders, for the fewer the boarders the greater are the establishment and messing charges per head. In Rajshahi College, the collegiate hostels were not filled to their maximum capacity but the hostel run by a missionary society had a waiting list of students who desired accommodation in the hostel. In Calcutta too, while the steady fall in numbers in the Eden Hindu Hostel caused anxiety to the Presidency College authorities, all the hostels conducted by various missionary societies and by the Young Men Christian Association were full. These hostels were not cheaper than the Eden Hindu Hostel, but the students did not apparently mind paying a little extra for living in better designed and more cheerful hostels. Principals of Government colleges had pressed more than once for a reconsideration of the Government orders to realize enhanced seat-rent and other charges from boarders so that hostels might become self-supporting though proposals for a revision of the rules were submitted by the Director of Public Instruction to Government no final orders were passed before the end of the quinquennium.

The Hindu Hostel attached to Chittagong College was closed down from the beginning of the academic year 1932-33 as the building was not at all suitable for residential purposes. It was utilized after the closing of the hostel for holding classes. With the gradual improvement in the political conditions in the province, more students were coming to read in the college from outside and the provision of a suitable Hindu Hostel for the college had become a pressing necessity. A new hostel was built for Muslim students of the Krishnagar College during the quinquennium. The post-graduate students' mess attached to Presidency College was closed down and the boarders were transferred to the Eden Hindu Hostel from 1933.

The two hostels for girls managed by the Brahmo Samaj were amalgamated and the amalgamated hostel was located in a new building at 8 Bethune Row. The hostel was placed under a specially constituted committee of management. The starting of the College Women Students' Hostel, as it is called, undoubtedly increased the residential accommodation available for girls reading in college, but more hostels are still needed for them.

Messes and non-collegiate hostels in Calcutta were under the supervision of the Students' Residence Committee of the University and those at Dacca were under the control of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education. There were 31 such messes and non-collegiate hostels in Calcutta with 1,827 inmates in 1936-37 and 26 such messes in Dacca with 671 inmates.

There is no hostel in the province for Muslim girls except the hostel attached to Sakhawati Memorial Girls' School. It would be desirable to make suitable arrangements for the residence of Muslim girls to encourage them to come forward for higher studies. At present only such girls as have any near relations living in places where the girls could be educated can be sent by their parents for further studies away from their homes.

The majority portion of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of messes intended for members of the educationally backward classes was borne by Government. There was a proposal before Government for the establishment of an aided hostel for the residence of students of the scheduled castes at Faridpur and the scheme was administratively approved, though funds could not be provided before the end of the quinquennium.

Government cut down the grants made to aided hostels by 30 per cent from 1934-35 as a measure of economy.

The supervision of hostels is generally entrusted to members of the teaching staff. In Government school and college hostel superintendents are given a hostel allowance, the scale of which has been considerably reduced as a measure of economy. Superintendents of hostels attached to aided schools also receive a small allowance, but in hostels attached to unaided schools, the superintendents are expected to do the work in addition to their teaching duties. The residential arrangements for the superintendents are unsatisfactory, as generally family quarters are not provided; the result is that members of the staff do not usually like to undertake the responsibility of being superintendents of hostels.

Discipline.—On the whole discipline was good, though there was some instances of terrorist activities amongst students. The terrorists were particularly active in Chittagong and Midnapore. In 1933-34 Mr. B. E. J. Burge, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, was murdered by a school boy from the local collegiate school and in Chittagong there was a dastardly outrage at the Railway Institute at Paharali and a couple of years later a further attempt was made on the lives of Europeans at a cricket match. There were also sporadic instances elsewhere in the province of the complicity of school boys and college students in terrorist activities. To combat the menace, a system of tutorial supervision was introduced in Government colleges, each teacher being entrusted with some students who were his particular charge and the "block system" and the "house system" were introduced in schools. But it was wisely realized that the main reason why students were drawn to terrorist organizations was that their lives at the educational institutions were so dull and monotonous that there was a subconscious urge in them to find an element of adventure and excitement in these organizations. In many districts inter-school sports associations were formed and greater facilities were provided for the playing of games by them. The experiment appears to have been successful. The passive submissiveness and respectful obedience to authority which characterized Bengalee students in the past and which used to be regarded as the charm of the Bengalee student appear to have vanished. This need not be a matter of regret if in its place the Bengalee student can develop a disciplined independence of spirits and a spirit of active co-operation with authority.

CHAPTER XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Unrecognized schools.—Educational institutions of different types and grades which do not follow any recognized course of studies approved by the department or which do not follow all the conditions of recognition by the University or the department are classed as unrecognized schools. Some of these are small schools which give religious instruction along orthodox lines—Tols, Quran schools or Kyangs or Buddhist monastic schools—while others are newly started or undeveloped primary schools or secondary schools, some of the secondary schools are high schools which are awaiting recognition being granted to them by the University (which is refused only in rare cases). The unrecognized schools are generally ill-housed, poorly equipped, inadequately staffed and in unstable financial condition, but there are notable exceptions.

The College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur which has already been noticed in the chapter dealing with professional education (Chapter X) used to be classified as a national school in the earlier Quinquennial Reviews. But the "National" schools are fast disappearing and at the end of the present quinquennium, there was only one such school, the South Calcutta National School with an

enrolment of 160 pupils. The Jadavpur College is doing very good work and turning out well-trained students. The Mahakali Pathshala at Mymensingh also deserves notice, it is a girls' school which teaches religious subjects along traditional lines together with the usual school subjects. The group of educational institutions controlled by the Visva Bharati, founded by the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, stand in a class by themselves. The institutions are located at Santiniketan, near Bolpur and the Institute of Rural Reconstruction is located at Surul about two miles off where village welfare work is undertaken and attempts are made to devise an educational system peculiarly suited to the needs of village children. The educational work done by the Visva Bharati has attracted the attention of scholars in Europe and America and students from some European countries and also from China, Japan and Siam often come to Santiniketan to study there. There have been distinguished scholars from European countries who came to Visva Bharati as visiting professors. The educational institutions have an institute of Music and Art called Kala Bhavan, and three branches, called Patha Bhavan, Siksha Bhavan and Vidya Bhavan which may be said to correspond to the school department, the College department and the Research department. Students of the Visva Bharati, if they so desire, may appear at the examinations of the University of Calcutta as private students and Government have also allowed Government scholarships to be made tenable at the Siksha Bhavan. A training school for primary school teachers was established during the quinquennium at Surul on a grant-in-aid basis. The educational institutions are co-educational and there is a separate hall for girls called Sri Bhavan.

Oriental Education. Instruction in higher Islamic, Hindu and Buddhist studies is provided at both the Universities in the province, where there are ample facilities for research work in these studies. The Calcutta University has lecturers in Tibetan, Pali, Persian and also chairs for Arabic and Sanskrit. The University of Dacca has departments of Islamic studies and Arabic and Persian and of Sanskrit. Apart from the Universities, oriental studies are also pursued in madrasahs and tols.

The Calcutta Madrasah which is the first educational institution to be established by the British in India offers facilities for advanced studies in Islamic culture. It was founded in 1781 by Warren Hastings and is maintained by Government. But the department has not done much to assist financially the old type of madrasahs, only one such madrasah at Furfura in the district of Hooghly, received a grant-in-aid. Reference has already been made to the Central Board of Madrasah Examinations which conducts three examinations—the Alim or the First Madrasah Examination, the Fazil or the Second Examination and the Title Examination. In 1936-37 1,071 students appeared at the Madrasah Examinations of which 326 passed the Alim, 233 the Fazil and 31 the Title Examinations.

The constitution of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association was changed during the quinquennium and it was named the Bengal Sanskrit Association with the Principal of the Sanskrit College as the *ex-officio* Secretary. The Association recognizes tols as competent to send up pupils for the three examinations conducted by it and generally controls Sanskritic education in the province. The activities of the Association

are not confined only to Bengal as there are quite a number of tols affiliated to it in other provinces and in some Indian States. The most important of the tols is the Oriental Department of the Sanskrit College which is maintained by Government and teaches Veda, Vedanta, Smṛiti, Nyaya and Vyākaran. The students in the Tol Department pay no fees. In 1936-37, there were 144 students against 105 students in 1931-32.

The Association conducts three examinations, the Adya or the First Examination, the Madhya or the Second Examination and the Upadhi or the Title Examination. In 1936-37, 13,273 candidates appeared at the examinations conducted by the Association of whom 4,062 passed the Adya, 1,643 passed the Madhya and 761 passed the Title Examinations.

The affairs of the Sanskrit Association were engaging the attention of the department as the constitution of the Association did not receive universal support from the pandits. In 1936-37, a committee of enquiry was appointed to examine the possibilities of conducting the Association on a grant-in-aid basis and to recommend measures for the better working of the Association. The final report of the Committee was not submitted before the end of the quinquennium.

There are some local associations which are working independently of the Bengal Sanskrit Association for the advancement of Sanskrit studies, the most important of these is the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj which since its establishment in 1878 has been doing excellent work for the promotion of Sanskrit studies in Eastern Bengal. The annual Convocation of the Samaj is one of the most important functions at Dacca and is usually presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal who gives certificates and awards to the pandits.

Scholarships and stipends.—A number of stipends are awarded annually to pandits, who maintain tols, on the success of their pupils at the Sanskrit Examinations. But no such stipends are available for maulvis who maintain madrasahs.

For pandits of tols the following stipends are available —

Twenty-four stipends of a monthly value of Rs. 8 each and 21 stipends of a monthly value of Rs. 6 each on the result of the Adya Examination, 15 stipends of Rs. 12 each a month and 14 of Rs. 10 each a month on the result of the Madhya Examination. Ten prizes are also awarded to the pandits whose pupils pass the Title Examination, six of these are of Rs. 50 each, two of Rs. 100 each and two of Rs. 200 each.

For the successful candidates the following stipends and prizes are awarded —

Fifty-seven stipends of Rs. 2 each a month, tenable for two years on the result of the Adya Examination, 17 stipends of Rs. 3 each a month and 15 stipends of Rs. 4 each a month, also tenable for 2 years on the result of the Madhya Examination. In addition there are 4 stipends of Rs. 3 each a month, tenable for three years, for Nyaya students who pass the Madhya Examination. Fifteen prizes are awarded in order of merit on the result of the Title Examination, two are of Rs. 100 each, two are of Rs. 50 each, six are of Rs. 25 each and

five of Rs 20 each. In addition to these Government prizes, pupils are also eligible for 25 private awards.

On the result of the Central Madrasah Examinations the following stipends and scholarships are awarded —

On the result of the Fazil Examination four scholarships of Rs 15 each per month tenable for 2 years in the Hadis and Tafsir Classes and also two scholarships of Rs 10 each per month tenable for 2 years in the Fiqh and Usul Title Classes of Calcutta Madrasah.

Two research scholarships of Rs 25 each per month tenable for one year and two research scholarships of Rs 50 each per month tenable for one year are also awarded to the passed students of Calcutta Madrasah.

Teachers of tols are also eligible for 6 primary awards.

Text-book Committee.—Certain important changes were introduced during the period under review in the procedure for the examination of the books submitted for approval to the Provincial Text-book Committee. Formerly it had been the practice to call for text-books on all subjects for primary and secondary schools in a single year, but experience showed that members found it difficult to examine thoroughly all books for the schools in one year. It was therefore decided to call for books for examination in a four-year cycle by rotation. It was also decided to pay the reviewers who examine the text-books and fees were to be charged from publishers who submit books for examination. From 1934, fees on a sliding scale of Rs 15, Rs 12, Rs 8 and Rs 6 were charged for books for different classes submitted for examination and reviewers were paid at the rates of Rs 4, Rs 3 and Rs 2 for each book according to the grade of the book.

During the period under review, 7,447 books were submitted for examination of which 3,248 were approved for use in primary and secondary schools. A sum of Rs 41,115 was realized as fees, of which Rs 27,378 was paid to reviewers.

During the period, the syllabuses of studies in Science, Hygiene, Bengali Grammar and Physical Education were revised, and the curricula for maktabas and primary schools were unified and a revised syllabus drawn up for these schools, but this did not receive the final approval of Government before the end of the quinquennium.

The rules for the working of the Text-book Committee were revised during the quinquennium and it was decided to appoint a Secretary and Reader for the Committee. The rules were approved by Government but as budgetary provision had not been made, it was not possible to give effect to the new rules in the period under review. The present position is unsatisfactory. The work of the Secretary is too heavy for the Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education who has to do this heavy work in addition to his normal duties.

A Sub-Committee of the Text-book Committee met annually to award the Balu Brajamohan Dutt Essay Prize for Indian women. In 1934-35, the award could not be made as the Committee were of opinion that the essays submitted did not reach a sufficiently high standard and an additional prize of the same value was awarded for the essay in 1935-36.

Scientific and literary societies; public libraries.— Altogether 353 societies were returned in 1936-37 against 203 in 1931-32. The majority of these had also libraries attached to them. In the city of Calcutta alone, there were 40 such societies. The most important and influential society in Bengal is the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal which was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones. It enjoys a well-deserved reputation in learned circles all over the world for the valuable work that is being done by the society. It has an excellent library well stocked with rare manuscripts and books and every facility for work is given to all serious students in the field of oriental learning and culture.

There are some other societies also which deserve mention. The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, ever since its foundation in 1894, has continued to do important work for the promotion of literary, historical and scientific work through the medium of Bengali. The society has a very good library stocked with all the most important works published in Bengali, it has also a number of very rare manuscripts. It has published many important early works in Bengali and has also undertaken the publication of definitive editions of old Bengalee authors. It also publishes a quarterly journal which is regarded as indispensable by all serious students of Bengali language and literature. The Parishad has branches in most of the important towns in Bengal. The Parishads in Dacca, Faridpur, Rangpur and Chittagong are the most important of these branches where good work is being done. Government subsidizes the Parishad by purchasing a large number of the journal and some of the more important publications.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was established in 1876 by Dr. Sankar for the advancement of original research in scientific subjects. Ever since its establishment it has been doing good work and many well-known Indian scientists have been intimately connected with its work.

The Varendra Research Society at Rajshahi has a small but well-equipped museum in which many important relics and manuscripts, especially those dealing with North Bengal are housed. The society is doing very valuable work in a narrow field and its activities have contributed to some important addition to knowledge on the early history of Bengal. The Dacca Museum is also another important institution which has not only a fine small museum, but has been steadily working for many years for extending knowledge on early Bengali iconography. The Museum Committee was reorganized during the quinquennium and the museum is now working in close touch with the University of Dacca.

Of the institutions which specially devote themselves to catering for the needs of the growing generation, the most important are the Calcutta University Institute, founded in 1891, the Moslem Institute which is specially connected with the Calcutta Madrasah and the Young Men's Christian Association founded in 1893 and the Young Women's Christian Association.

There are several organizations specially devoted to women's education. Of these special mention may be made of National Indian Association for Women, Bengal Women's Education League and Women's Educational Conference. The Nari Siksha Samity is also doing

valuable work and the work of Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association has already been referred to in an earlier chapter. The Hitakari Sabha at Uttarpur conducts examination and awards scholarships to girls on the results of its examination. The Tripura Hitasadhini Sabha also furthers the cause of women's education by the award of stipends and scholarships.

Semi-political organizations like the District Anjumans also do a great deal for the educational advancement of the Muslim community and nearly all the Anjumans give stipends and other financial assistance to poor Muslims for helping them in their higher studies.

There are some societies which try to help Sanskritic studies. The most important of these is the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj which has already been referred to earlier in the chapter. Chittagong Bidyabinod Sabha and the Patiya Jnanadayini Sabha also do a great deal for the promotion of Sanskritic studies in Chittagong. The Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad in Calcutta has a library of some old manuscripts and old books and try to encourage research work in Sanskrit. The work of the Mahabodhi Society in the region of Buddhist learning has been yielding good results in advancing knowledge in Pali and in early Buddhist philosophy and doctrines.

The Bengal Library Association which was founded some years ago showed a vigorous life especially during the later part of the quinquennium. The untiring efforts of the founder Munindra Deb Rai Mahasaya to create more interest in the library movement cannot be too highly praised. He has now an active and enthusiastic lieutenant in the new Librarian of the University of Calcutta, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy. The Association arranged for training courses in librarianship in the last year of the quinquennium. Khan Bahadur Asadullah, the Librarian of the Imperial Library, had also worked very hard for spreading greater knowledge of library management and technique and regular courses in librarianship were held throughout the quinquennium at the Imperial Library. There are numerous public libraries all over the province, but some of these are not very well conducted or managed. The most important and useful of these are probably the Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca, Madanipur Public Library, Malda Public Library (which has also a small but useful museum attached to it), Midnapore Public Library, Burdwan Raj Public Library, the Duke Library at Howrah, Bir Chandra Public Library at Comilla, and the Buckland Ghat Public Library at Chittagong. The Indian Railway Institutes at Asansol and at Chittagong also have good libraries attached to them and hold literary meetings and arrange dramatic performances.

Conferences and committees.—The most important of the conferences that was held during the quinquennium was the Bengal Education Week and Exhibition which had its session from 31st January to 8th of February, 1936. It was organized at the instance of the Education Minister, Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, who worked very hard to make the function successful. Prominent non-officials and congressmen worked in closest co-operation with departmental officers, almost all the schools in the province sent delegates to the Week and altogether over 1,800 delegates attended the function. The Week was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the closing address was given by the Poet Rabindra Nath

Tagore and presided over by the Metropolitan of India. Prominent educationists from outside the province also generously responded to the invitation of the Committee and gave addresses and special lectures. Sir George Anderson, the then Educational Commissioner with the Government of India came down to speak on recent educational progress in India and amongst others Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and the late Sir Ross Masood also came to address the delegates. Most of the provincial departments of Public Instruction co-operated with the Committee by sending exhibits to the exhibition and the British Board of Education and the Governments of Italy and Germany also sent exhibits for the Week. The Week was pronounced a great success and it also encouraged the holding of various regional education weeks in various parts of the province.

The Bengal Women's Education League held annual sessions all through the quinquennium when many important resolutions were adopted dealing with various aspects of the education of women in Bengal. The All-India Women's Conference was also held in Calcutta in December 1936.

The All-Bengal Teachers' Association held their annual sessions regularly and passed various resolutions dealing with the conditions of service of secondary school teachers and of general questions connected with secondary and primary education. The All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association also held several sessions during the period under review and dealt with various questions relating to secondary and University education. At meetings of both the Associations resolutions were adopted for the deprovincialisation of educational institutions under the direct management of Government.

Of the conferences, the most important was the one which was held on 23rd, 24th and 25th November 1933 at Government House, Calcutta, to discuss the reorganization and control of secondary and University education. The conference was attended by representatives of the Governments of Assam and Bengal and of the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, and by some prominent non-official educationists. The All-Bengal Teachers' Association also sent one delegate to the conference. Government undertook to make a survey of secondary schools in Bengal in order to find out the actual needs of the secondary schools in Bengal and to propose measures to meet these needs. But this work could not be undertaken on a comprehensive scale during the period under review.

A conference of the Principals of Government Colleges was held to discuss various questions relating to higher education and on the basis of their recommendation a scheme for the co-ordination of work in Government Colleges was prepared and submitted to Government. Conferences of superior inspecting officers and others were also held both at Calcutta and in divisional headquarters to discuss various important questions regarding primary education and the training of teachers for primary and middle schools, etc.

The Report of the Moslem Education Committee which was constituted in 1931 to advise Government on the policy to be adopted for advancing the cause of Muslim education was submitted in 1935 and Government appointed a special officer to examine critically the various recommendations made by the Committee.

Government also appointed a small departmental Committee in 1935-36 for investigating the possibilities of increasing the facilities of education at Presidency College. Towards the end of the year 1936-37, Government appointed a Committee consisting of non-officials with only one departmental representative on the Committee to examine the affairs of the Sanskrit Association and to recommend measures to ensure smoother working. The Committee were also requested to investigate the possibilities of making the Association a completely independent and self-supporting institution with a grant-in-aid from Government.

Educational research.—Though no outstanding results were obtained during the period under review, a great deal of quiet but valuable work was done at both the training colleges and their tradition of conducting researches was maintained, though the work was handicapped because ruthless reduction was made in the grants to these colleges as a measure of economy. At Dacca investigations were conducted on the Bengali vocabulary of high school students and the correlation between the various school subjects and between scholarship and athletic ability of school children. Certain experiments were tried with will-temperament tests. Teaching of Bengali by the new method of Mr. Bhattacharyya and of English by the West method were also carried on and results noted for a final report. At David Hare Training College Professor S. C. Chakravarti completed an important piece of investigation by administering standardized reasoning tests in Arithmetic to over 800 boys. Mr. K. D. Ghose also experimented with reading tests and experiments were also conducted in the teaching of English pronunciation to Bengalee boys. It is proposed as soon as funds are available to undertake statistical investigations in education in co-operation with the Indian Statistical Institute. The work of standardizing intelligence tests for the higher forms of high schools was still being continued at the college.

A. K. CHANDA, I.E.S.

Statement showing donations and endowments made by private individuals for public purposes and public utility of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 in value in the districts of the Presidency Division and acknowledged by the Commissioner during the year 1938.

Division	District	Name of donor.	Purpose	Amount	Total of district	Total of Division
				Rs	Rs	Rs
Presidency Division	Nadia	Babu Benode Behari Patra of Simurali	Towards the construction and maintenance of the Sutragachi Monmohini Charitable Dispensary near Simurali Rail way Station	2,000	2,000	2,000

H. GRAHAM, Commissioner

Calcutta, the 11th April 1939

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH APRIL 1939.

[See section 5(2) of Act XII of 1925 and rule 6A of the Bengal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or block	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the block.
	During the week	During the corresponding week last year	Since 1st September 1938 (i.e., the date prescribed by the Provincial Government as the commencement of the season)	During the corresponding period last year	
The Province of Bengal.	2,464 or 2,429 05 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,975	23,549	21,166	All districts in the Province

R. C. PARSONS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Dacca, the 12th April 1939

Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for March 1939.

I *Character of the season*—During the month under review the rainfall was below the normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended

II *Progress of agricultural operations*—Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops continued. Sowing of jute in low lands advanced, but the progress was retarded in the mid and high lands due to want of rain. Harvesting of spring crops continued.

III *State of standing crops*—The state of standing crops was reported to be fairly satisfactory.

IV *Prospects and probable outturn*—The prospects of standing crops were reported to be fair.

V *Damage to standing crops*—Some damage to *boro* paddy by *parahi* insects was reported from the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district.

VI *Condition of agricultural stock*—The condition of live-stock was, on the whole, fair. Stray cases of cattle-disease were, however, reported from 15 districts of the province and from Cooch Behar and Tripura States.

VII *Failure of pasturage and fodder*—Insufficiency of fodder was reported from Faridpur and Midnapore districts.

VII *Prices of food grains*—During the second fortnight of the month the retail prices of common rice of the cheapest quality rose in seven districts, fell in four districts and remained stationary in the rest of the Presidency. The prices ranged from 9½ seers per rupee at Darjeeling to 13 seers per rupee at Birbhum.

IX *Condition of agricultural population*—The condition of agricultural population was, on the whole, fair excepting at places in the districts of Murshidabad, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Faridpur and Bakarganj, where relief measures were in operation. In Faridpur gratuitous relief was also given.

M. CARBERT,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during March 1939.

Division	District	Normal district rainfall for the month of March	Actual district rainfall for the month of March 1939	Variation from the normal	Division.	District	Normal district rainfall for the month of March	Actual district rainfall for the month of March 1939	Variation from the normal.
		Inches	Inches	Inches			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas	1.60	0.06	-1.54	Rajshahi—consolid	Rangpur	1.16	0.37	-0.79
	Nadia	1.63	0.31	-1.32		Bogra	1.00	0.28	-0.72
	Murshidabad	1.02	0.42	-0.60		Pabna	1.35	1.33	-0.02
	Jessore	2.01	0.35	-1.66		Malda	0.78	0.55	-0.23
	Khulna	2.07	0.18	-1.89					
Burdwan	Burdwan	1.68	0.47	-1.21	Dacca	Dacca	2.64	0.97	-1.67
	Birbhum	0.97	0.42	-0.55		Mymensingh	1.72	0.56	-1.16
	Bankura	1.21	0.73	-0.48		Faridpur	2.29	0.61	-1.68
	Midnapore	1.67	0.46	-1.21		Bakarganj	2.04	0.14	-1.90
	Hooghly	1.45	0.03	-1.42					
	Howrah	1.71	0.04	-1.67					
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	0.95	0.89	-0.06	Chittagong	Chittagong	2.18	0.18	-2.00
	Dinajpur	0.82	0.16	-0.66		Tippah	2.88	0.68	-2.20
	Jaipur	1.88	0.03	-1.85		Noakhali	2.60	0.51	-2.09
	Darjeeling	1.71	0.28	-1.43		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2.37	0.16	-2.21

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 12th April 1939.

Summary.—During the week light rainfall was almost general throughout the presidency. Agricultural operations are being delayed for want of sufficient rain, particularly in North Bengal. Recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops to some extent but more rain is badly needed. Condition of standing crops are on the whole fair. In Murshidabad 24,366 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 8th April 1939. In Bakarganj 112 persons received gratuitous relief. Figures for test relief works are not available. Figures for relief works in Pabna and Faridpur are not available. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0.2 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24 Parganas	1 53	10½	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	12½	12½	
	Barrackpore	0 46	11	11	
	Baraset	0 91	11½	11½	
	Basirhat	Nil	11½	11½	
2	Nadia	0 19	12	12	Weather seasonable. No large import or export. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushtia	Nil	10	10	
	Moherpur	Nil	10	10	
	Chuadanga	Nil	11 7/8	11 7/8	
	Ranaghat	0 43	10½	10½	
3	Murshidabad	0 11	12	12	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. No large import or export. Stock of rice is sufficient. 24,366 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 8th April 1939.
	Lalbagh	Nil	12	12	
	Jangipur	0 08	12½	12½	
	Kandi	0 06	13½	13½	
4	Jessore	0 38	10	10	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah	Nil	10	10	
	Magura	Nil	10	10	
	Narail	Nil	10	10	
	Bongaon	Nil	10½	10½	
5	Khulna	Nil	10	10	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Satkhira	0 82	11	11½	
	Bagerhat	Nil	10½	10½	

Serial No	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	Burdwan	Nil	11	11½	Weather seasonable. Prospect of crop is fairly good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Burdwan police-station. Action is being taken.
	Asansol	0 37	13½	13½	
	Katwa	Nil	12	12	
	Kalna	0 38	10½	10½	
7	Birbhum	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable but occasionally cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Rampurhat	0 16	13	13	
8	Bankura	0 61	13	13	Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crop is fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Stock of rice and paddy is sufficient. No large import or export. Cattle disease is reported from Taldangra and Khatra thanas. Distress is reported from various parts of the district due to partial failure of crops last year.
	Vishnupur	0 19	12	12½	
9	Midnapore	1 00	11	11	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Coutai	0 52	13	13	
	Tamluk	0 96	11	11	
	Ghatal	0 80	12½	13½	
	Durgam	1 29	11	11	
10	Hooghly	2 56	11	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Another heavy shower is badly needed.
	Serampore	0 70	10	10	
	Arumbagh	Nil	13	13½	
11	Howrah	2 61	10½	10	Weather seasonable. Sky cloudy. More rain is badly needed. Without rain fields cannot be made ready. Recent rain has been useful to cultivation and standing crops. Cattle disease is reported from Uthuria and Domjur thanas. Necessary steps are being taken. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Uthuria	1 6	10½	10½	
12	Rajshahi (Rampur Boalia)	Nil	11½	11½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. For want of rain the condition of the standing crop is not good and sowing of jute is also being delayed.
	Naogaon	Nil	12	12	
	Nator	Nil	10	10	
13	Dinajpur	Nil	11	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	14	14	
	Balurghat	Nil	11½	12	
14	Jalpaiguri	(n)	12	12	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crop are fair. Rain is badly wanted. Cultivation of land for <i>aus</i> paddy is being delayed. Fodder and water are sufficient. Anthrax epidemic in Fulbari has subsided to some extent.
	Alipur	Nil	10	10	

(n) Not reported

Serial No.	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	Darjeeling	0 50	8	8	Fodder and water sufficient
	Kurseong	(n)	(n)	9	
	Siliguri	Nil	11½	11½	
	Kalimpong	1 23	8	8	
16	Rangpur	Nil	9	9	Weather dry and hot. Prospects of standing crops are not good for want of rain. Heavy shower of rain is absolutely necessary. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	Nil	10	10	
	Kurigram	Nil	9½	9½	
	Gaibandha	Nil	8	8	
17	Bogra	0 02	11½	11½	Weather sultry. Agricultural operations being hampered for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient.
18	Pabna	0 19	11	11	Weather reasonable. More rain is badly needed for agricultural operations. Fodder and water sufficient. Export and import usual. Test retail figures have not yet been received.
	Soraganj	Nil	11½	11½	
19	Makla	Nil	12	12	Weather reasonable. Sowing of <i>bhata</i> crop and preparation of land for <i>amra</i> paddy are going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Sibganj police station.
20	Cooch Behar	1 20	12 ½	12 ½	Weather reasonable. Condition of standing crops is fair. Preparation of land for sowing of <i>bhata</i> paddy and jute are progressing. Cutting of tobacco leaves finished. Cattle disease is reported from Tulaganj and Makhzanj sub-divisions.
21	Dacca	Nil	10	10	Rainfall at North Sadar (Kaptasia) 0 14. Weather reasonable. Its effect on agricultural operations is reported to be not quite satisfactory. Sowing of jute and paddy is going on. No large export or import. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle good.
	Manikganj	0 38	10	10	
	Narayanganj	0 18	9	9	
	Munshiganj	0 24	10	9½	

(n) Not reported

Serial No.	District and sub-division	Rainfall	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
22	Mymensingh	0 19	10	10	Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops are fair Fodder and water are available
	Jamalpur	Nil	10½	10½	
	Tangail	Nil	10	10	
	Netrakona	1 56	10	10	
	Kishorganj	(n)	(n)	8½	
23	Faridpur	0 00	9½	9½	Weather hot and sultry in Goalundo subdivision and favourable in Gopalganj subdivision Tornado swept over the villages of Mochra, Khagail, Lakhepura in Gopalganj police station causing severe damage to houses and injuring men and cattle Boro paddy is being ravaged by porah insects in Gopalganj subdivision No gratuitous relief reported Condition of standing crops not satisfactory in Goalundo Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere except in Gopalganj where fodder is not sufficient
	Goalundo (Rajbari)	0 00	10	10	
	Madaripur	(n)	(n)	10	
	Gopalganj (a)	0 46	10½	10½	
24	Bakarganj (Barisal)	1 18	10	10	Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops are good in Sadar and Patuakhali, and fair in Bhola subdivision Boro paddy of Nazirpur police station within Pirojpur subdivision is not hopeful Test relief works have been taken up in Nazirpur The figures showing number of persons resorting to test works are not available 112 persons received gratuitous relief Fodder and water are sufficient
	Pirojpur	1 53	10	10	
	Patuakhali	0 88	11	11	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola)	1 32	9½	10	
25	Chittagong	1 15	10 11*	10 11*	Fodder and water are not sufficient Panga salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar Cattle disease is reported from Satkama, Patiya and Banskhali thanas
	Cox's Bazar	1 38	11	11	
26	Fippera (Comilla)	3 32	10	10	Weather favourable Prospects of standing crops are good Cattle disease is reported from Sadar and Brahmanbaria subdivisions
	Brahmanbaria	1 58	9½	10	
	Chandpur	3 29	10	10	
27	Noakhali	1 76	9½	9½	Cattle disease (under pest) is reported from Feni, Sonagazi and Parashuram thanas Fodder and water are sufficient
	Feni	1 87	10½	10½	
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	2 33	12	12	Weather sultry Its effect on agricultural operations is not favourable Stock of rice is adequate Prospect of crops is fair Fodder and water are sufficient Cattle disease is prevalent in some parts of the district
29	Tripura State	4 36	8 to 13	8 to 16	Weather rainy State of standing crops is fair. Early sowing of jute and aus paddy on lower regions has already commenced Jhoom sowing is just going on as a start Cattle disease is reported from Khowai, Udaipur Sadar Belonia and Dharmanagar Divisions

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice

(n) Not reported

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 17th April 1939.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Waterworks Station on the river Burliganga for the week ending 8th April 1939.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water		Commencement of —		Remarks	
	Time	Reading	Time	Reading	Ebb tide	Flow tide	7 a.m.	5 p.m.
1939.								
2nd April	9-30	6.0	15.0	3.8	9-14	15.11	5.4	4.7
3rd "	10-0	6.2	16-0	4.0	10-15	16-10	5.6	4.8
4th "	11-0	6.65	17-0	4.95	11-15	17-9	5.2	4.95
5th "	11-30	7.1	7-0	4.75	11-46	7-9	4.75	5.2
6th "	12-0	7.4	8-0	5.0	12-16	8-10	5.1	5.15
7th "	13-0	7.2	9-0	4.7	13-15	9-10	5.0	5.1
8th "	14-0	6.8	9-30	4.3	14-14	9-41	4.5	5.2

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

			Taken at high tide.		Taken at low tide.	
27th August	1906	..	70.5	23rd February	1907	51.06
5th September	1909	..	66.86	13th "	1908	51.06
10th August	1910	..	69.86	12th March	1912	51.06
1st "	1911		68.46	6th "	1914	50.60
13th "	1912		67.16	22nd February	1915	50.30
31st "	1915	.	69.7	15th "	1916	50.60
8th "	1916	..	68.1	3rd March	1917	51.0
12th "	1917	..	67.1	21st February	1918	51.40
13th "	1918	.	69.12	26th "	1919	50.4
2nd "	1919	..	66.8	18th "	1920	50.9
8th September	1920	.	66.9	19th "	1921	50.9
28th July	1921	.	68.4	8th March	1922	51.05
10th August	1922	..	68.00	14th "	1923	50.8
31st July	1923	..	66.15	16th February	1924	50.50
29th August	1924		68.82	5th March	1925	50.9
8th September	1925		68.52	9th February	1926	2.2
15th August	1926	..	19.6	27th "	1927	2.10
17th September	1927		18.70	16th "	1928	2.2
22nd August	1928	..	20.0	21st "	1929	2.0
13th July	1929	..	17.8	24th "	1930	2.3
12th September	1930	.	18.65	28th "	1931	2.2
16th August	1931	..	21.7	18th "	1932	1.8
6th September	1932	..	18.5	6th "	1933	2.10
7th "	1933	.	17.80	26th March	1934	2.40
23rd August	1934	.	19.35	15th February	1935	1.70
1st September	1935	..	19.80	3rd March	1936	1.90
21st August	1936		19.35	7th February	1937	2.7
9th September	1937	..	18.3			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks prior to 11 a.m. on the 8th January 1926 = -48.51 with reference to P. W. D datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks since 11 a.m. of the 8th January 1926 = 0.00 with reference to P. W. D datum.

J. D. WATSON, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

Khulna, the 12th April 1939.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 8th April 1939.

Date	Hour.	Height of surface above P W D datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1939.				
2nd April	.. 7 a m	33 03	34.15	Value of B. M. on Rajshahi College step = 64.73 P. W. D. Zero of gauge = 30.83 P W D.
3rd "	.. 7 "	32.98	34.15	
4th "	. 7 "	32 93	34 15	
5th "	.. 7 "	32 88	34.20	
6th "	.. 7 "	32 83	34.20	
7th "	.. 7 "	32 83	34.15	
8th "	.. 7 "	32.78	34.20	

Highest recorded level on 20-8-1938 = 64.30.

Lowest recorded level on 24-4-1931 = 32.05.

Rampur Boalia, the 8th April 1939

[ILLEGIBLE], Subdivisional Officer, Communications
and Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Rajshahi.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 511A R—24th April 1939—It is hereby notified that Sir E C Benthall, Mr. R W N Ferguson and Mr J McFarlane have, by writing under their hands, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned their seats as members of the Bengal Legislative Council for the European Constituency in the afternoon of the 21st April 1939.

No 512A R—24th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (J) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council shall elect three members to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sir E C Benthall, Mr. R W N Ferguson and Mr J. McFarlane, members elected for the said constituency.

No 513A R—24th April 1939—Whereas vacancies have been caused by the resignation of Sir E C Benthall, Mr R W N Ferguson and Mr J McFarlane of their seats as members of the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said European Constituency to elect three persons for the purpose of filling the vacancies so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No 512A R, dated the 24th April 1939

No 514A R—24th April 1939—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (J) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, in pursuance of notification No 513A R, dated the 24th April 1939,

mentioned respectively opposite each such date —

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 29th April 1939

Date on which the scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 1st May 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 2nd May 1939.

No 515A R—24th April 1939 —It is hereby notified that Mr T Lamb has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in the afternoon of the 21st April 1939

No 516A R—24th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr K Ali Atzal, Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, to be the Returning Officer for the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr T Lamb of his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council

No 517A R—24th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 57 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to perform, subject to the control of the Returning Officer, all or any of the functions of the Returning Officer in accordance with the provisions contained in the said sub-rule at the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr T Lamb of his seat as member of the Bengal Legislative Council —

- (1) Mr Kanti Ghoshia (Ghosh, Registrar, Bengal Legislative Assembly
- (2) Babu Anath Bandhu Chatterjee, Superintendent, Bengal Legislative Assembly Department

No 518A R—24th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by subparagraph (1) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the

Governor is pleased to fix the 10th May 1939 as the date before which the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community shall elect a person of the said community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr T Lamb of his seat as member of the Bengal Legislative Council when the said members are called upon to do so under the said rule.

No 519A R—24th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr T Lamb of his seat as member elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly to the Bengal Legislative Council

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to elect a person of the said community for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused in accordance with the said rules before the 10th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor in notification No 518A R, dated the 24th April 1939

No 520A R—24th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 59 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to be held in pursuance of notification No 519 A R, dated the 24th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date —

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 26th April 1939

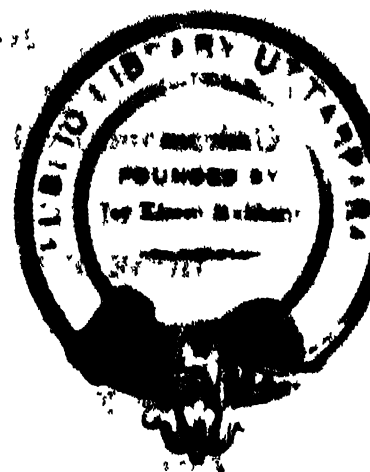
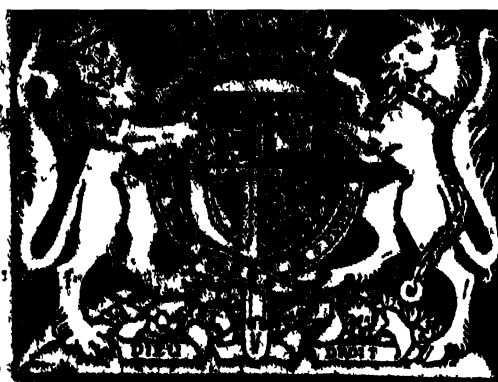
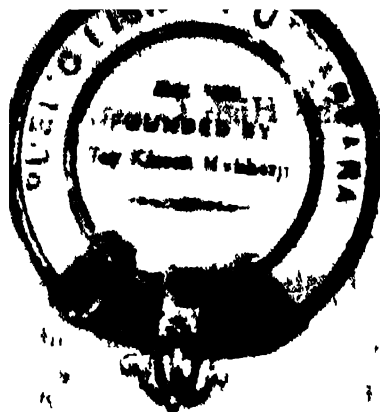
Date on which the scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 27th April 1939

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 28th April 1939

By order of the Governor,

R H. HURCHINGS,

Addl Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.

No 1326A

Appointments and Transfers.

(GENERAL)

Calcutta.—No 1224A—17th April 1939—Mr N M. Khan, I C S, Under Secretary to this Government in the Finance Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Deputy Secretary in that department

Calcutta.—No 1225A—17th April 1939—Mr E G Creek, I C S, Special Officer, Government of Bengal, Finance Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Under Secretary in that department

Murshidabad.—No 1244A—18th April 1939—Maulvi Abdul Halim Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district

Murshidabad-Chittagong.—No 1245A—18th April 1939—Maulvi A M. Salimullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar subdivision of the Chittagong district

Pabna.—No 1251A—19th April 1939—Maulvi Altafur Rahman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pabna, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Pinakiranjan Sinha, or until further orders

Hooghly-24-Parganas.—No 1255A—19th April 1939—Mr B G Rao, I C S, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset subdivision of the 24-Parganas district

Jessore-Khulna.—No 1291A—21st April 1939—Babu Upendra Nath Chatterji, officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore and Khulna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge Jessore

Jessore-Khulna.—No 1292A—21st April 1939—Babu Ramlal Banarji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore and Khulna

POLICE

Chittagong Hill Tracts, Midnapore.—No 1252A—19th April 1939—Mr. P. Barnes, I P, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district, and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision

Jessore-Mymensingh.—No. 1264A.—20th April 1939—Babu Panka, Kanta Banarji, Inspector of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district

Nadia-Tippera.—No 1265A—20th April 1939—The probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, named below, are posted on the termination of their training at the Police Training College, Sardah, to the headquarters station of the district mentioned against their names:—

- (1) Babu Prasad Kumar Basu—Nadia
- (2) Maulvi Mirza Serajul Haque—Tippera

Leave.

GENERAL

Hooghly.—No 1202A—12th April 1939—In modification of the orders of the 6th April 1939, Mr B G Rao, I C S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for one day only, viz, the 6th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

Pabna.—No 1220A—15th April 1939.—Mr A H Quinshi, I C S, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunj, Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for two days only, viz, the 11th and 12th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

No 1228A—17th April 1939—Babu Biendra Kishore Kar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under proviso to rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd December 1938

Pabna.—No 1250A—19th April 1939—Babu Pinakiranjan Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for nineteen days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Tippera.—No 1267A—20th April 1939.—Maulvi Sirajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 2nd April 1939

Tippera.—No. 1268A—20th April 1939—Mr A. Asghar, I C S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th May 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Dacca.—No 1270A—20th April 1939—Babu Kumaresh Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narayanganj, Dacca, was allowed leave on average pay for two days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939

Faridpur.—No 1271A—20th April 1939—Maulvi Abdul Quader Ansari, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Gopalganj, Faridpur, is allowed earned leave for thirty-four days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Hooghly.—No 1297A—22nd April 1939—Mr K C Chunder, I C S. District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for ten days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 4th May 1939

No 1299A—22nd April 1939—The orders of the 29th March 1939, granting leave to Mr R L Walker, I C S., are cancelled

POLICE

Calcutta.—No 1266A.—20th April 1939—Rai Sahib Prabhat Ranjan Biswas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 1st May 1939

No 1320A—24th April 1939—Mr S G Jarman, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 501A R—20th April 1939.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency is published for general information

R H HUTCHINGS,
Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly Bye-election.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr F H French of 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat at the bye-election held in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

H GRAHAM, *Returning Officer*
(Commissioner, Presidency Division)

Calcutta, the 19th April 1939

No 502A R—20th April 1939—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Indian Tea Association Constituency is published for general information

R H HUTCHINGS,
Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly Bye-election.

Indian Tea Association Constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr C W Miles of Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat at the bye-election held in the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

H GRAHAM, *Returning Officer*
(Commissioner, Presidency Division)

Calcutta the 19th April 1939

No 504A R—20th April 1939.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency is published for general information

R H HUTCHINGS,
Addl Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

Bengal Legislative Assembly.*Calcutta and Suburbs (European)
Constituency*

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr A O Brown of 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the vacant seat in the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell

R K MITRA, for Returning Officer

Calcutta, the 20th April 1939.

No 505A R — 21st April 1939 — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency is published for general information

R H HUTCHINGS,

Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Bengal Legislative Assembly.*Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency.*

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Sir Henry Bukmyre, Bart, of 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

H P V TOWNEND, Commissioner,

Burdwan Division and Returning Officer,
Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency

Chinsura, the 19th April 1939

No 506A R — 21st April 1939 — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency is published for general information

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

By-election of a member to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr L. M. Grosfield, a member elected for the said constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr F J Marindin of Hongkong House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly

O M MARTIN,

Commissioner, Chittagong Division,
and Returning Officer.

Chittagong, the 19th April 1939.

Political.**NOTIFICATION**

No 1881P — 14th April 1939 — Notification No 4112P, dated the 7th April 1933, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 13th April 1933 is hereby cancelled

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Jails.**NOTIFICATION**

No 956H J — 21st April 1939 — In modification of this department notification No 627H J, dated the 17th March 1939, Maulvi Shaikh Badiuzzaman, Travelling Auditor in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the said Inspector-General for a period of three months with effect from the 11th April 1939

By order of the Governor,

R H HUTCHINGS,

Addl Secy to the Govt of Bengal

**Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bengal.**

No 3989 — 22nd April 1939 — Captain F H A K Davidson, I.M.S., made over charge of the Jalpaiguri Jail to Babu Ajit Kumar Dutta Gupta in the afternoon of 28th February 1939.

M A. SINGH, Lt-Col., I.M.S.,

Insp.-Genl of Prisons, Bengal

Police.

NOTIFICATIONS

Dacca.—No 844Pl —20th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), the Governor is pleased to extend all the sections of the said Act (except section 13 which already applies) to the whole of the mauza mentioned below, within the Araihazai police-station in the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district —

Name of mauza	Jurisdiction list number of thana Rupganj
Gopaldi	328

24-Parganas.—No 846Pl — 20th April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933 (Bengal Act VI of 1933), the Governor is pleased to direct that sections 2 to 12, sections 22 to 26 and sub-section (1) and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 27 of, and the Schedule to, the said Act shall come into force on the 1st May 1939 in the area within the jurisdiction of the Barrackpore police-station in the district of the 24-Parganas excluding the area included within the Barrackpore Cantonment

Murshidabad.—No. 872Pl —21st April 1939 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), the Governor is pleased to extend all the sections of the said Act (except section 13 which already applies) to the whole of the mauzas mentioned below within the Raninagar police-station in the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district —

Name of mauza	Jurisdiction list number of thana Raninagar
Islampur	56
Harharna Chak	58
Ghoas-Kalikapur	66

Calcutta.—No 890Pl 22nd April 1939 - In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), Mr C E S Fairweather, M A, C I E, is appointed to act as President of the Committee of Management of the Government Work House, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr L. H. Colson, C I E, or until further orders

By order of the Governor,

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Calcutta Police Notification.

No 3852 22nd April 1939 —The following draft of an amendment, which in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866) and with the previous sanction of the Governor, the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, proposes to make in the rules for the regulation of traffic in the streets and public places of Calcutta and its suburbs published under Calcutta Police Notification No 134, dated the 6th January 1932, at pages 37-99, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th January 1932, as subsequently amended, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

It The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 27th May 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered —

Draft amendment.

For the License Form A annexed to the said rules substitute the following —

License under section $\frac{62 \text{ of the Calcutta Police Act, IV of 1866}}{39 \text{ of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, II of 1866}}$

License to form a procession starting from
on

is hereby granted to
of
subject to the conditions herein contained

The penalties for a violation of such conditions or any of them and for disobedience of orders given by those authorised to regulate the procession are prescribed in sections 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, IV of 1866 and 39 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, II of 1866

Conditions

1 The Licensee or his representative must accompany the procession, carrying this license, and must show it on demand to any Police Officer

2 The procession shall commence at o'clock and it shall cease at o'clock on the above-mentioned date

3 The procession shall start from and the members thereof shall disperse by o'clock at or before reaching

4 The procession shall proceed by the following route, from which it shall not deviate except under the orders of a Police Officer, it shall reach the points mentioned below at the time stated against each -

Streets	Points	Times
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5 The rule of the road shall be observed and when so ordered by a Police Officer, the procession shall divide so as to allow traffic to pass through it

6 No unreasonable obstruction to the free flow of traffic shall be caused nor shall the free access to any thoroughfare or building by traffic or persons entitled thereto be unreasonably obstructed

7 No music shall be played, or any other act done, in such a way as to amount to a public nuisance as defined in section 268, Indian Penal Code

8 No music shall be played or any other noise made—

(a) near any place of public worship, any hospital or any private house when it has been made known to the licensee or his representative that there is a person dangerously ill in such house, or

(b) when the procession meets or is passing, any person riding or driving a horse if such person indicates silence to be necessary, or

(c) when the procession is passing any of the following places during the hours noted against each

Places	Hours
--------	-------

9 No fire-works shall be discharged on any public road or place

10 The procession shall consist of not more than
musicians, other persons, horses other
than those drawing vehicles, elephants,
wheeled vehicles

11 No weapons other than those specified below shall be carried by any persons in the procession -

Type	Number
------	--------

12 The members shall obey any reasonable instructions, given by any Police Officer on duty, in connection with the procession.

N B—The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police may alter or omit any of the above conditions or may impose any other conditions to suit the needs of any particular occasion, procession or locality

C. E. S. FAIRWEATHER,

Commissioner of Police, Calcutta (offg).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No 1327A

Powers.

Murshidabad.—No 1200A —12th April 1939 —Babu Sudhirendra Nath Basu, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

Nadia.—No 1208A —13th April 1939 —The Sub-Deputy Magistrates, on probation, named below, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class —

Babu Chandidas Chatterji Nadia

Maulvi Rahmatullah Nadia

24-Parganas.—No 1229A —17th April 1939 —Maulvi Abul Hassan Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

Jalpaiguri.—No 1256A —19th April 1939 —Babu Ramesh Chandra Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

Mymensingh.—No 1282A —21st April 1939 —Babu Suresh Chandra Chakrabarti, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Tangail, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class

Chittagong.—No 1293A —21st April 1939 —Babu Satyaranjan Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

Tippura-Chittagong.—No 1305A —22nd April 1939 —The officers named below are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class —

- (1) Babu Anil Kumar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippura
- (2) Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Wahab, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippura
- (3) Babu Dinesh Chandra Chanda, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippura
- (4) Maulvi Muhammad Ruhul Amin, Sub-Deputy Magistrate on probation, Tippura
- (5) Maulvi Ahidur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Chittagong

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BRADY

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**Judicial.****Appointments and Transfers.**

Calcutta.—No 1380J —18th April 1939 —The Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Rashidul Hasan Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, to act as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta in the chain of vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr Mowdudur Rahman Barrister-at-Law, to act as the Chief Judge of that Court or until further orders

Faridpur.—No 1390J —18th April 1939 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Saroj Kumar Sarkar the powers of a Magistrate of the

third class, in the district of Faridpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language

Calcutta.—No 145J - 21st April 1939 — Babu Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Registrar, Police Courts, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmed, appointed to act as Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties or until further orders. He will preside over the General Children Court Calcutta established under this department notification No 9524J, dated the 18th November 1929, published at page 2052, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 28th November 1929

He will have power to try or otherwise deal with under the Bengal Children Act, 1922, all matters that may be brought before the said Court

Calcutta.—No 1456J —22nd April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 531 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to appoint Mr Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to act temporarily as a Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Mr Nagendra Nath Gupta, retired, or until further orders and

(b) to prescribe the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place and 11 a m to 2 p m on Saturday and 11 a m to 5 p m on the other days of the week (excepting Sunday) as the time respectively at which the said Magistrate shall sit for despatch of business

Calcutta. No 1457J - 22nd April 1939
In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Magistrate of the first class within such portions of Calcutta as defined in section 3(II) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), as are not situated within the Presidency Town

In exercise of the power conferred by first clause lettered (b) in sub-section (I) of section 260 of the said Code, the Governor is pleased to empower Mr Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to try in a summary way offences mentioned in section 532 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), and committed within any of the said portions of Calcutta.

Leave.

Calcutta.—No 1373J —17th April 1939 — Mr Ranjit Gupta, I C S, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for the period from the 11th April 1939 to the 10th May 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta.—No 1377J —18th April 1939 — The orders contained in this department notification No 1002J, dated the 17th March 1939, published in Part I at page 599 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 23rd March 1939, regarding the leave of Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmed, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, are hereby cancelled

Dinajpur.—No 1416J —20th April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, union benches, within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively, members, for the purposes of that section —

Dinajpur district, Sadar subdivision

Kotwali police-station

Aulhapur union board

Maulvi Fazle Hoque

Maulvi Latifar Rahman Mian

Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Sarkar

Babu Bateswar Das

Kamalpur union board

Maulvi Wali Muhammad Chaudhuri

Babu Pran Kishore Deb

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed

Maulvi Faizuddin Sarkar

Birole police-station

Runea union board

Maulvi Kasimuddin Ahmed

Maulvi Sahimuddin Chaudhuri *alias* Tuku Mia.

Babu Tarini Charan Adhikari

Babu Harish Chandra Ray

Banshihari police-station.

Bagichapur union board

Babu Satish Chandra Das
Dr Haripada Shah
Maulvi Matiar Rahman Chaudhuri
Maulvi Haji Rakibuddin

Nawabganj police-station

Jaypur union board

Dr Aftab Hosain
Babu Sachindra Nath Datta
Babu Bhuban Mohan Das
Maulvi Ekinuddin Sarkar

Dinajpur.—No 1417J —20th April 1939
In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively, members, for the purposes of that section —

Dinajpur district, Sadar subdivision

Kotwali police-station

Aulhapur union board

Maulvi Fazle Hoque
Maulvi Latifar Rahman Mian
Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Sarkar
Babu Bateswar Das

Kamalpur union board

Maulvi Wali Muhammad Chaudhuri
Babu Pran Kishore Deb
Maulvi Rahuddin Ahmed
Maulvi Faizuddin Sarkar

Birole police-station

Runea union board

Maulvi Kasimuddin Ahmed
Maulvi Sahimuddin Chaudhuri *alias* Tuku Mia.
Babu Tarini Charan Adhikari.
Babu Harish Chandra Ray.

Banshihari police-station

Bagichapur union board

Babu Satish Chandra Das
Dr Haripada Shah
Maulvi Matiar Rahman Chaudhuri
Maulvi Haji Rakibuddin

Nawabganj police-station

Jaypur union board

Dr Attab Hosain
Babu Sachindra Nath Datta
Babu Bhuban Mohan Das
Maulvi Ekinuddin Sarkar

Calcutta.—No 14211 —20th April 1939
In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898) the Governor is pleased to exempt the Director of Public Information, Bengal, from liability to serve as a juror in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

By order of the Governor,

T. ROXBURGH,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No 424L —20th April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Bengal Repealing and Amending Act, 1938 (Bengal Act I of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district and to the partially excluded area of the Mymensingh district in so far as it affects any enactment at present in force in that district or those areas

By order of the Governor,

E. B. H. BAKER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Audit.

NOTIFICATION

No 875F --18th April 1939 --In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Bengal Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1934, namely —

In Schedule I to the said rules under the heading "District Executive Offices--(i) General" under 'Revenue Department', the following shall be added —

Head Poddars (trained)	35 - 36- 2/2—50
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And the said rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been made as so amended

By order of the Governor,

R. L. WALKER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

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Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION

No 552Mis --18th April 1939 --In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935 the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Rules regulating the grant of honoraria and special pays to the members of the Bengal Government Press employed in the Confidential Section of that Press, which were promulgated with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No 410Mis, dated the 11th March 1939, viz —

Amendment.

Under item "(ii) Piece-workers" the following entry shall be inserted —

	Rate of special pay
Compositors	33½ per cent of the rates for ordinary piece work

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into effect from 1st April 1939

By order of the Governor,

R. L. WALKER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Khulna.—No 432L S -G —20th April 1939
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Khulna district board of Babu Sailendra Nath Ghosh, B.L., to be their Chairman, *vice* Rai Jatindra Nath Ghosh Bahadur, resigned

Howrah.—No 592M —24th April 1939
Whereas the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have selected the area specified below in the Howrah Municipality in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality as one of the areas to be used for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta, and for this purpose they propose to acquire lands in the said area to provide building sites and create new and improve existing means of communication and facilities for traffic,

And whereas it is necessary, in order to execute the above scheme, that the working sections of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), be extended to the said area,

Now therefore, the Governor is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act, to extend to the said area the following provisions of the said Act so far as those provisions are applicable, namely —

- (1) Chapter I—Section 2
- (2) Chapter II —All sections
- (3) Chapter III—Sections 36, 39 to 44 (inclusive), 45 to 56 (inclusive), and 58 to 67 (inclusive)
- (4) Chapter IV—All sections
- (5) Chapter VI—Section 107
- (6) Chapter VII—All sections
- (7) Chapter VIII—All sections *except* sections 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 167, 168, 171, 171A, 173, 174A, 176 and 177
- (8) The Schedule

Boundaries of the area referred to above.

Bounded on the north by the northern boundary of Dr Abani Datta Road (late Golabari Road) and Golabari Ghat Road, on the east by the River Hooghly, on the south by the southern boundary of Grierson Road, Buckland Bridge Road, Chandmari Road and the footpath extending to the New Chandmari Bridge, and on the west by the western boundary of the Grand Trunk Road.

Noakhali.—No 580M —20th April 1939 —
It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (1) of section 145 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to add to the list of persons qualified for appointment as municipal assessors, published with notification No 4152 M, dated the 15th July 1935, the name of the following person under “Chittagong Division” —

‘ 12 Babu Sudhan Kumar Roy, Fakirtala Road, district Noakhali ’

Burdwan.—No 585M —20th April 1939 —
Whereas Maulvi Baharuddin Mandal was not eligible for election as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), by reason of his having interest in contracts with the Commissioners of the said Municipality,

And whereas the said person was returned as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality at the election held on the 26th February 1938 although he was not eligible for such election on account of the disqualification referred to above,

And whereas no petition was filed under section 36 of the said Act calling in question the validity of the said election

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25A of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to declare that the election of the said Maulvi Baharuddin Mandal as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan at the election held on the 26th February 1938 shall be void with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*

By order of the Governor,

G S DUTT

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Medical.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 707Medl —4th April 1939 —In pursuance of section 7 of the Bengal Medical Act VI of 1914 as amended by Bengal Act III of 1928, it is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration under clause (c) of section 4 of the said Act —

Rai Sahib Dr Satish Chandra Gupta,
I.M.P.

Dr Jogendra Kumar Chakravarti, L.M.P.

Dr. Amulyadhan Mukherjee, L.M.P.

No 711Medl—4th April 1939.—The following amendment which has been made, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, by the Bengal Nursing Council under sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Bengal Nurses Act, 1934 (Bengal Act X of 1934), in the regulations made under the said sub-section and published under notification No 550Medl, dated the 7th February 1938, is hereby published under sub-section (2) of the said section for general information—

Amendment.

In the third paragraph of regulation 14 of the said regulations, for the figure "19" the figure "18" shall be substituted

Calcutta.—No 764Medl—17th April 1939—Dr Anwar Ali, Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology, Medical College, Calcutta, was granted "earned leave" for the period from the 4th to the 15th January 1939, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934

Rajshahi-Calcutta.—No 765Medl—17th April 1939—Dr Hemanta Kumar India Assistant Surgeon, Sadar Hospital, Rajshahi is placed on general duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta

Rajshahi.—No 766Medl—17th April 1939—Dr Narendra Kishore Roy, Medical Officer, in charge of Government Hostels, Rajshahi, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Surgeon, Sadar Hospital, Rajshahi, until further orders

By order of the Governor,

G S DUTT,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Public Health.

RESOLUTION—No 525P H

Calcutta, the 21st April 1939

The joint waterworks of the Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipalities in the district of the 24-Parganas are nearing completion and will very shortly be in working order. Owing, however, to party factions among the Commissioners of the Baranagar Municipality it has not been possible for the Joint Water-supply Committee constituted under section 87 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, to function properly and both the municipalities concerned have by resolution requested the local Government to take over the management and control of the waterworks

2 In the interest of the ratepayers of both the municipalities and with a view to placing the joint waterworks on a proper footing, the Government of Bengal have, in the above circumstances, decided to take over the management and control of the waterworks. Accordingly in exercise of the power conferred by section 285 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, Government are pleased to appoint the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, to take charge of the joint waterworks and they direct that the waterworks with all plant, fittings and appurtenances thereof be handed over to the control and management of the said officer for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette*

3 Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

By order of the Governor,

G S DUTT,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 14-I—17th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), and in supersession of notification No 17-I, dated the 16th September 1930, the Governor is pleased to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Roypasa-Nathullabad-Jail Khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notifications No 9-I, dated 22nd July 1930, and No 3-I, dated the 19th February 1939

This will take effect from the 15th May 1939

Rules and Rates of Tolls.

1 Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable, in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf.

2 Vessels for the purpose of the determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below.—

Class I—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including saltees and hapors (fish cages), house boats, Kosh boats, green boats and other similar types of boats

Class II—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats and barges and other square built vessels

3 The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act, 1864, and of these rules be determined by the following measurements —

Class I

A The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied

B The measurement of the length is to be made in feet rejecting inches, the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot

C The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds

D *Saltees*—The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied

Class II

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills, the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills or in the case of steamers, the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be) be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged

4 After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel

5 Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the serang, manjee or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current

6. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed

7 The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorised to collect tolls, or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

8 Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one-quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket.

9 All vessels, whether the property of Crown, of district board, or other local bodies or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time.

10 The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given, but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained.

11 No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canals.

12 The rate of toll shall be as follows —

- (1) On all vessels empty or laden per hundred maunds—Twelve annas
- (2) On all vessels empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna six pies
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles, not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Six annas each raft

Tolls shall be levied at Barisal or at Amanotganj near Barisal Chowk Bazar, at Kawnia near old cremation ground (at the west end of Jail Khal), at Defulia near Baniakati bridge and at North Karapur (Bagadhi) at the west end.

13 For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at 10 times the ordinary toll.

14 Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, i.e., provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time.

15 No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers and officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Irrigation Department on duty, officers and servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal.

16 Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

No 15-1—17th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Chairman of the district board of Bakarganj to be *ex-officio* Collector of tolls on the line of navigation known as the Roypasa-Nathullabad Jail

khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notifications No 9-I., dated 22nd July 1930 and No 3-I., dated 19th February 1939.

2 He is further authorised to farm out the collection of tolls on the line of navigation to any other person.

No. 16-I.—20th April 1939 —The following draft amendments which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor proposes to make in the rules for the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel and the Lower Kumar river, published under notification No 5-I, dated the 17th July 1928, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2 Any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft amendments should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June 1939 —

Draft amendments.

1 For rule 24 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

24 When a red cone is hoisted at Haridaspur upward bound power-driven vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop and make fast in the entrance channel. When a white ball is exhibited, vessels may proceed

2 For rule 25 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely

25 When a red cone is hoisted at Tentulia downward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop above the toll station until a white ball is exhibited, when they may proceed

3 For rule 26 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

26 Downward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop in the Areal Khan river when a red cone is hoisted at the mast below the entrance to the Kumar river. When a white ball is hoisted they may proceed

4 For rule 27 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

27 Upward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop when a red cone is exhibited at Ghatmanjhi. When a white ball is raised, they may proceed

5 After rule 27 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely —

27A (1) Downward bound launches passing the mast below the entrance to the Lower Kumar river shall, when a red cone is displayed thereon, give way to upward bound vessels on the restricted line of navigation, and upward bound launches passing the signal station at Ghatmanjhi shall, when a red cone is displayed, give way to downward bound vessels on the said line

(2) Except for reasons beyond the control of the person in charge no vessel shall remain in the restricted line of navigation for more than two hours

Explanation —For the purposes of this rule the restricted line of navigation means the channel of the Lower Kumar river between its junction with the Areal Khan and the signal station at Ghatmanjhi

6 In rule 42 of the said rules after the figure “27” the figure and letter “27A” shall be inserted

No 17-I —22nd April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following amendment in the rules and schedules of rates of tolls for the Madnapore Canal with branch to Narayangarh (published in notification No. 5, dated the 19th June 1917, in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem), as subsequently amended, in supersession of notification No 1-I, dated the 6th January 1934 (published at page 87 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem)

2 Any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft amendment should reach the undersigned not later than the 9th June 1939:—

Draft amendment.

For the schedule of rates of tolls to be charged on the Midnapore Canal and the Narayangarh distributary, substitute the following —

'Schedule of rates of tolls to be charged on the Midnapore Canal and the Narayangarh distributary

Entering from both the east and the west

Description	Range I 7 miles, Uluberia to Bansberia or <i>vice versa</i>	Range II 11 miles, Daman to Panskura or <i>vice versa</i>	Range IV 11 miles, Panskura to Balichak or <i>vice versa</i>	Range V 13½ miles, Balichak to Mohanpur or 26 miles Balichak to Narayangarh dis- tributary <i>via</i> Krishtanagar or 19½ miles Mohan- pur to Narayan- garh distributary <i>via</i> Krishtanagar or <i>vice versa</i>
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a p
Loaded vessel, per 100 maunds	0 8	0 12	0 12	1 4 0
Empty vessel per 100 maunds	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10 0
Timber in rafts or loose, per timber	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3 0
Piles in rafts or loose per 100 piles	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10 0
Bamboos in floats, per 100	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6 6
Cocoanut rafts in floats, per 100 cocoanuts	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 5 0

Note—Toll will be realised at Uluberia, Bansberia, Daman, Panskura and Balichak toll stations "

No 13-I - 6th April 1939 —It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in the notification No 10-I, dated the 6th April 1939

2 Any objection or suggestion with respect thereto should reach the undersigned before the 29th May 1939.—

Rules and rates of tolls.

1 Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable, in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf

2 Vessels for the purpose of determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below.—

Class I—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including saltees and hapors (fish cages), house boats, kosh boats, green boats, and other similar types of boats.

Class II—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats, and barges and other square-built vessels,

3. The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements —

Class I

A The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied

B. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot

C The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds

D *Saltees* —The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied

Class II

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills, or in the case of steamers the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be), be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged

4 After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged, which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll, which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel

5 Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the *serang*, *manjhee* or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current

6 All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed

7 The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorized to collect tolls or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced, such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

8 Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket

9 All vessels, whether the property of the Crown, of the district board or other local bodies, or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time

10 The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given, but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained

11 No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canal

12 The rates of toll shall be as follows —

- (1) On all vessels, empty or laden, per hundred maunds—Eight annas
- (2) On all vessels, empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Four annas each raft

Tolls shall be levied at Dwipasa and Bauphal

13 For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at ten times the ordinary toll

14 Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, *viz*, provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13 above, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time

15 No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers or officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Department of Communications and Works (Irrigation) on duty, or officers or servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal

16 Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government

By order of the Governor,

J R BLAIR,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 201 E —31st March 1939 —Babu Joy Kumar Sarkar, Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from the 17th March 1939, under rule 81 (b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

S C MAJUMDAR, *Chief Engineer.*

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
LABOUR.**

Commerce.

ORDER

No 1325Com — 24th April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (I) of section 4 of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926), the Governor is pleased to authorise the Sadar Subdivisional Officer of Burdwan to exercise the powers specified in that sub-section (otherwise than in the proviso thereto) in respect of the Mohan Hosiery Mill situated at Rash Behary Ghose Road, Burdwan, and in respect of all other mills that may be erected hereafter within the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan

NOTIFICATIONS

No 1286Com — 19th April 1939 — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to grant to Mr K C Datta (who has his registered office at No 83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta), a license hereinafter set forth below and described as the Suri Electric License, 1939, to supply electrical energy in the area specified therein —

The Suri Electric License, 1939.

License for the supply of electrical energy granted by the Governor of Bengal hereinafter referred to as the Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910

License is hereby granted to Mr K C Datta having his registered office at 83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified below —

Short title.

1 This license may be cited as "The Suri Electric License, 1939"

Interpretations.

2 The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the rules thereunder meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings provided that in this license —

(i) The "Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and any statutory modifications thereof

(ii) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Mr K C Datta and his permitted assigns

(iii) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with the Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Government in the Department of Commerce and Labour and by the applicant, Mr K C Datta, Calcutta

(iv) The term "unit" shall mean the quantity of electrical energy equivalent to a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour

(v) Unless otherwise stated, where roads are mentioned as forming the boundary or part of the boundary of any area in this license, the premises, properties or structures abutting upon either side of such roads are deemed to be within the area referred to

Security.

3 The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the schedule to the Act the licensee shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be six months from the date of the notification of grant of this license and Rs 10,000 respectively

Area of supply.

4 The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area bounded as follows —

North—By the northern boundary of Suri Municipality up to the point of intersection of Dumka Road, thence to the point where Dumka Road meets No 6A, Station Road

East—By the eastern boundary of the Suri Municipality

South—By the southern boundary of the Suri Municipality

West—By the western boundary of the Suri Municipality up to its intersection with Hossainabad Road, thence along Hossainabad Road to its junction with No 6A, Station Road, thence along No 6A, Station Road to its junction with Dumka Road The boundaries whereof are delineated on the deposited map by a heavy blue line

Situation of the generating station.

5 The licensee shall erect the generating station within the area covered by the license

Compulsory works.

6 (a) The licensee shall, within two years from the date of the grant of this license, lay down suitable and sufficient feeders and distributing mains and also execute works to the satisfaction of the Government for the purpose of supplying electrical energy

throughout the streets or parts of streets, named in the schedule to this license, shall erect the generating station mentioned in clause 5 with all machineries and apparatus necessary for the purpose of giving a continuous and efficient supply and shall do all other works necessary for the commencement of the supply of energy to consumers.

(b) At the expiration of each successive period of six months from the date of grant of this license until the completion of the compulsory works, the licensee shall submit to the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Commerce and Labour reports stating all steps taken and the progress made in carrying into effect this license

Supply of energy.

7 (i) The supply of energy shall not be commenced until an Electric Inspector to the Government shall have inspected the licensee's works and certified in writing that the supply of energy may commence

(ii) As soon as may be after the grant of this license and in any case within six months thereafter the licensee shall submit to the Government for approval under sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Act draft "Conditions of Supply" to regulate his relations with persons who are or intend to become consumers

(iii) After such conditions have been approved by the Government with or without modification the licensee shall not supply energy unless—

(a) the person to whom such supply is to be given shall have tendered to the licensee a requisition duly signed in the form for the time being approved by the Government, and

(b) such person and the licensee shall have executed an agreement in a form approved by the Government

(iv) The amount of all miscellaneous charges, incidental to and in connection with the supply of energy which the licensee propose to make against consumers shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government

Accounts.

8 Separate and distinct accounts shall be kept by the licensee showing in full detail, as required by the Act and rules thereunder, the working of the electrical undertaking for which this license is granted. The accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Government or of any person authorised by the Government in that behalf

Hours of supply.

9 From the date of the commencement of supply, the licensee shall maintain a continuous supply of energy throughout the 24 hours throughout the year

Method of construction.

10 The feeders, distributing mains and service connections may be overhead or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the licensee in strict conformity with the Act and the rules thereunder and the following provisions —

(a) The licensee shall not use overhead mains at any higher pressure than medium pressure without the sanction in writing of the Government in each case and subject to such conditions or limitations as the Government may impose

(b) No conductor of an aerial line shall be at a less distance than 4 feet horizontally and/or 8 feet vertically from any building or structure whether permanent or temporary

(c) In narrow lanes, passages or streets where it would not be possible to maintain a horizontal clearance of 4 feet between aerial lines and buildings, underground cables shall be used unless any special method of construction and use of aerial lines shall have been expressly sanctioned in writing by the Government for any such lane, passage or street and such sanction shall be obtained by the licensee before beginning construction of any such special aerial line"

(d) Where the transmission lines or electric supply lines cross or run along the routes of taboot, temple car or similar religious processions, the wires shall be laid underground or at such height as will allow of the free and safe passage of those processions. In cases of dispute, such routes and heights shall be determined by the District Magistrate

Nature of supply.

11 *Nature of supply*—The system and pressures of supply which shall be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license are the following —

A medium pressure alternating current three-phase four-wire supply at a pressure of 400 volts between phases and a low pressure of 230 volts between each phase and neutral at a frequency of 50 complete cycles per second

The pressures stated above shall be as measured at consumers' terminals and shall not vary therefrom beyond the limits prescribed by the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, throughout the area of supply

Provided that the licensee may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of the Government and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government, adopt any other systems of supply or pressures of supply or both for the purpose of this license.

The limits of rates to be charged for the supply of energy.

12. The rates to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the following maxima, namely —

A.—For domestic purposes.

Metered supply

(i) *Lights and fan* — A flat rate of annas eight per unit metered, subject to a minimum charge of rupees two only per month for each kilowatt of connected load

(ii) *For heating, cooking, refrigerating, pumping and for all domestic purposes other than lights and fans* — Annas four per unit metered, subject to a minimum charge of rupees two per month for each kilowatt of connected load

Unmetered supply

Rupees two and annas four per 25 watt lamp per month and proportionately for lamps of higher wattage provided the lamps are to be used only in roadside stalls and for a period not exceeding six hours daily from sunset. The number of lamps shall not exceed six in any one installation

B.—For Industrial purposes.

(i) *For power consumed within the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.* — Annas eight per unit metered

(ii) *For power consumed within the hours of 11 p.m. to 6 p.m., next day* — Annas three per unit metered subject to a minimum charge of rupees thirty per annum per rated brake horse-power of connected load

C.—Special methods of charges.

In the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with section 23, sub-sections (3) and (4) of the Act the rates shall be such as the Government may fix on approving the matter

Purchase of undertaking.

13. (a) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act, shall be first exercisable on the expiration of ten years from the date of notification of the grant of this license and

thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years and the terms of such purchase shall be determined, in case of difference or dispute by arbitration. The percentage to be added to the value on account of compulsory purchase in accordance with and for the purpose of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be 20 per cent

(b) In accordance with clause (d) (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or section 7, provided that the power station shall not have been abandoned by reason of the operation of clause 14 of this license

(c) After notice shall have been given as prescribed in sub-section (f) of section 7 of the Act, all extensions and outlays of money debitable to the capital account of the licensee during the last two years of the period of such notice shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government

Bulk supply.

14. Should a supply of electrical energy in bulk become available at any future date from any source at such rates that the net rates and other charges payable by consumers for the supply of distributed energy under this license could, in the opinion of the Government, be reduced, the licensee shall obtain his supply from such source and shall also reduce the rates charged to consumers as specified in clause 12 of this license by amounts which shall be approved by the Government

The decision of the Government on the operation of this clause shall be final

Variations from the schedule to the Act.

15. In pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that

(a) Clause IV of the schedule to the Act shall, for the purpose of incorporation in this license, be varied by the substitution of two years for the period of three years specified in clause IV of the schedule to the Act

(b) The following sentence shall be added between the words "license" and "and" at the end of clause (a) of the first proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause VI of the schedule to the Act — and to comply with the conditions of supply made from time to time with the previous sanction of the Government under section 21(2)"

(c) The following sub-clause shall be substituted for clause VI, sub-clause (5), namely —

“Every requisition under this clause, shall be in a form approved by the Government, and copies of the form shall be kept in the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.”

(d) Sub-clause (a) of the first proviso to clause VI of the schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of incorporation in this license be further varied to the following extent, namely, that the licensee shall not be bound to supply energy to any person for any period unless the person requisitioning such supply shall enter into an agreement as provided in clause 7(iii) of this license.

(e) The first proviso to clause XI of the schedule to the Act shall, for the purpose of incorporation in this license, be varied by the substitution of five years for the period of seven years specified in that proviso.

Securing continuity of supply.

16 It shall be the duty of the licensee (which expression shall for the purpose of this clause and clause 17 immediately following be taken to mean and include the licensee his employees, servants and agents and his permitted assigns) to give the nearest Magistrate immediate and full information of any circumstances in which interruption of the supply may be apprehended as a result of civil commotion or disturbance of the public peace or any strike or lock-out of the nature specified in section 15 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

17 The licensee shall not employ or engage any other party to work his undertaking or to carry out the supply of energy under this license except with the previous written sanction of the Government whether wholly or to such extent as the Government may think fit.

Revocation.

18 (a) If the licensee shall in the opinion of the Government have failed to give such immediate and full information as is required by clause 16 hereof or if at any time any interruption of the supply shall occur which in the opinion of the Government is attributable to any wilful or preventable default or neglect on the part of the licensee or which in the opinion of the Government could by the exercise of reasonable care have been prevented by the licensee or if the licensee shall in the opinion of the Government, fail to comply with any of the provisions of this license or shall in the opinion of the Government fail to show satisfactory progress during any portion of the period of two years, specified in clause 6 of this license, or if the general direction and control of the licensee shall cease to be in the hands of British subjects, the license may be revoked.

(b) In the event of the Government revoking the license for any of the causes specified in this clause the security deposit of Rs 10,000 made in accordance with clause 3 may in whole or in part be forfeited to the Government as the Government may decide and the decision of the Government as to both revocation and forfeiture shall be final and binding on the licensee.

Schedule.

The list of streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 6(a) above —

- (1) Part of Ahmadpur Road—From its junction with Station Road to its junction with Sainthia Road
- (2) Dubrajpur Road—From Sarai Road to Sainthia Road
- (3) Sarai Road—From Station Road to Ahmadpur Road
- (4) Kalibari Road—From Ahmadpur Road to Kendua Road
- (5) Kendua Road—From Ahmadpur Road to Suri Pukur Tank
- (6) Dumka Road—From Sainthia Road to Mahmed Bazar Road
- (7) Tikapata Road—From Sainthia Road to Ahmadpur Road
- (8) Kalupara Road—From Dumka Road to Dharmtola Road
- (9) Chandni Road—From Dumka Road to Kalupara Road
- (10) Sehara Williamson Road—From Dumka Road to Sehara-Dharmtola
- (11) Baruipara Road No 2—From Mechua-bazar Road to Municipal Drainage Outfall
- (12) Dangalpara Road—From Dubrajpur Road to Anandapur Road
- (13) D N Chakravarty Road—From Dubrajpur Road to Dangalpara Road
- (14) Anandapur Road—From D N Chakravarty Road to Anandapur Road
- (15) Sainthia Road—From Mechua-bazar Road to Rajnagar Road
- (16) Mechua-bazar Road—From Sainthia Road to Dharmtola Road
- (17) Hossainabad Road—From Sainthia Road to Collector's bungalow

No 1305Com—21st April 1939—The following draft of amendments which the Governor proposes to make, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), in the Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, published under notification No 1918Com, dated the 27th February 1937, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration on or after the 4th August 1939

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Governor—

Draft amendments.

I For the existing rule 18 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted viz

18 Annual Return In respect of persons employed in factories the employer shall furnish the Inspector, not later than the 15th of January following the end of the calendar year to which it relates with a return in Form IV

II For the existing Form IV appended to the said rule, the following form shall be substituted, viz—

FORM No. IV.

Deductions from Wages

(Rule 18 of the Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937)

Return for the year ending 31st December 19

Reg No

1 Name of factory and postal address

2 Average number of persons employed daily—

Adults

Children

3 Total wages paid, including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions

4 Number of cases and total amounts realized is—

	No. of cases	Total amounts		
		R	a	p
(a) fines				
(b) deductions for breach of contract				
(c) deductions for damage or loss				

5 Disbursements from fine fund—

Purpose	Total amount		
	Rs	a	p

Signature of employer

Designation

Dated

19

By order of the Governor,

A HUGHES,

Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal

**Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock
Companies, Bengal**

Calcutta the 18th April 1939

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Bengal Talkies, Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of Bengal Talkies, Ltd has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Midland Bank (India) Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of Midland Bank (India), Ltd, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Sugar Mills of Bengal, Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of Sugar Mills of Bengal, Ltd, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of International Trade Development (India) Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of International Trade Development (India), Ltd, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Credit Bank of India, Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of Credit Bank of India, Ltd, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Security Trust Ltd

Notice is hereby given that the name of Security Trust, Ltd has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved

N K MAJUMDER, *Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATIONS

Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad. — No 4563-L R 18th April 1939 — Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Jajneswar Majumdar, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights

24-Parganas- Khulna- Jessore- Faridpur - Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad.—No 4564L R 18th April 1939 — Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Hem Chandra Sen, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of 24-Parganas, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights

Faridpur-Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad. — No 4565L R 18th April 1939 — Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Maulvi Abdur Razzak Khan Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Faridpur, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights

Rangpur. — No 4608L R — 18th April 1939 — Babu Hemanga Lal Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Rangpur is allowed leave on average pay preparatory to retirement for four months, with effect from the 16th June 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules

Mymensingh.—No 4629L R — 19th April 1939 — Under the provisions of section 3 (14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned Settlement Kanungos are authorised to discharge, in the district of Mymensingh, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights ---

(1) Maulvi Jahidul Islam

(2) Maulvi Muhammad Hossain Ali

No 4663L R —19th April 1939 —The following draft amendments, which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 189 and sub-section (6) of section 190 of the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published under notification No 5462L R dated the 26th March 1929 at pages 549-592 in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem as subsequently amended, are published as required by sub-section (7) of section 190 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II The draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st May 1939 and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered —

Draft amendments.

1 After rule 32 of the said rules *insert* the following

“32A Application by a tenure-holder for permission to surrender a tenure shall be in form No 7A appended to these rules. The Court shall issue a special notice to each landlord and incumbrancer specified in the application and a general notice to all under-tenureholders and raiyats

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, issue a special notice instead of a general notice to each under-tenureholder and *raiyyat* mentioned in the application”

2 In rule 33 of the said rules

(a) after the word “*raiyyat*” *insert* the words “or under-raiyat

(b) for the words “he elects” *substitute* the words “the *raiyyat* or under-raiyat elects” and

(c) after the word “raiyyats” *insert* the words “or under-raiyats”

3 After rule 69 of the said rules *insert* the following rules

“69A The application under sub-section (5) of section 26G shall be in form No 8A appended to these rules

69B The application under sub-section (2) of section 88 shall be in form No 8B appended to these rules”

4 *Omit* rule 75 of the said rules

5 After form No 7 appended to the said rules *insert* the following form —

Form No. 7A.

Application to surrender a tenure

[See rule 32A]

[Section 85A of Act VIII of 1885]

To the Court of —————

I hereby apply for permission to surrender the tenure specified below. The particulars required by section 85A(2) are stated below

Applicant

District—

Thana —

Village and T. L. No of village where rent is recorded

Khatian No —

Full name and address of all landlords to whom rent is paid—

Names of under-tenureholders holding directly under the applicant—

Names of raiyats holding directly under the applicant —

Particulars of incumbrances and names of incumbrancers —

6 After form No 8 appended to the said rules *insert* the following forms —

Form No. 8A.

Application for possession of a mortgaged holding

[See rule 69A]

[Section 26G(5) of Act VIII of 1885]

To the Court of _____

I hereby apply to be restored to possession of the mortgaged holding specified below

Applicant

District—

Thana—

Village and T L No of village where rent is recorded—

Khatian No —

Plot No —

Name of mortgagee—

Address—

Copy for service on mortgagee -

Take notice that the above application has been made in the Court of _____

Munsif

Revenue Officer

Form No. 8B.

Application for division of a tenure or holding, & etc

[See rule 69B]

[Section 88(2) of Act VIII of 1859]

To the Court of _____

I

_____, co-sharer-tenant(s) of the tenure or holding specified below,

We

division

hereby apply for a _____

a distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof or for the annulment or modification of the division or distribution previously made in _____

Applicant(s)

(N.B.—Strike out the words not required.)

District—

Thana—

Village and J. L. No. of village where rent is recorded—

Khatian No.—

Full name and address of all landlords or their common Agent if any,
to whom rent is paid—

Full name and address of the remaining co-sharer tenants

Copy for service on landlord
Co-sharer-tenantTake notice that the above application has been made in the Court
of _____

Munsif

No. 46651 R - 19th April 1939 -- In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (Act X of 1892) the Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates be levied for the year commencing from the 1st April 1939 and ending on the 31st March 1940 —

1 *Levy of general rate*—The rates leviable under section 3 of the Act on all private estates as defined in clause (2) of section 2, in order to cover, as nearly as possible, the cost of all Government establishment employed and contingent expenditure incurred by Government for the supervision and management of such estates, shall be calculated on the gross income of the several estates at the scales specified below

One per cent for the Kasimbazar and Murshidabad Nawab estates

Two per cent for all other estates

2 *Levy of general rate for a portion of the year*—If any estate is under Government management for a portion of the year only, the rate is to be levied only upon the gross income received during the period of such management

3 *Levy of audit rate*—Under section 4 the rate leviable on all private estates having a current rent and cess demand of Rs. 50,000 and upwards, which are subjected to audit by the Examiner of Local Accounts shall be as follows —

Six annas per hundred rupees on the Murshidabad Nawab estate

Seven annas and a half per hundred rupees on other estates excluding the Kasimbazar estate but including Behari Lal Mukherji's Trust estate in the district of Hooghly, though the rent and cess demands of that estate may fall below Rs. 50,000

4 *Legal Remembrancer's fees*—Under section 4 the payment of fees shall be obligatory on all estates for legal business done for them by the office of the Superintendent and

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. The scales of fee are as follows

- (1) Examining plaints and written statements*—1 or 2 gold mohurs
- (2) Settling grounds of appeals and petitions (District Courts)*—1 or 2 gold mohurs
- (3) Compromise—1 or 2 gold mohurs
- (4) Consultation—2 or 3 gold mohurs
- (5) Opinion—2 to 5 gold mohurs

Tipperra.—No. 47921 R - 22nd April 1939 — In pursuance of the provisions of section 1 of the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under Tenures) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VIII of 1865), Mr. V. N. Rajan, I.C.S., Additional Collector, Tipperra is authorised to exercise the powers of a Collector under the said Act for the purpose of holding the patni sales in that district on the 15th May 1939

Calcutta-Dinajpur. No. 48001 R - 22nd April 1939 — Mr. S. B. Hatch-Barnwell, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Special Officer in connection with the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, is, in the interest of public service, appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Dinajpur with effect from the date on which he joins his settlement duties in that district

Dinajpur.—No. 48011 R - 22nd April 1939 — Under the provisions of section 3(7) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Mr. S. B. Hatch-Barnwell, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Dinajpur is authorised to discharge in the district of Dinajpur, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VII, Part I of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in respect of the aforesaid area

*In analogous cases one-half of the fee assessed will be charged for each case after the first subject to a minimum fee of 2 gold mohurs for all the analogous cases taken together

By order of the Governor,

N. V. H. SYMONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION—No 4735L R

Calcutta, the 21st April 1939

The Governor is pleased to appoint a committee composed of the undermentioned gentlemen to enquire into and recommend what gratuity if any should be given to the clerks, draftsmen process-servers and orderlies of the Settlement Department who have been or may shortly be discharged on account of the stoppage of District Settlement Operations —

Chairman

(1) The Honble Sir B P Singh Roy, Minister-in-charge of the Revenue Department

Members

- (2) Begum Hamida Momin, M I C
 (3) Mr J McFarlane, M I C
 (4) Rai Bahadur Manmatha Nath Basu, M L C
 (5) Khan Bahadur Mohammad Asaf Khan, M L C
 (6) Rai Surendra Narayan Singh Bahadur, M L C
 (7) Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman, M I C
 (8) Khun Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury, M I C
 (9) Mr Mohammad Kader Baksh, M L C
 (10) Mr Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, M I C
 (11) The Director of Land Records and Surveys Bengal (*ex-officio*) who will also act as Secretary to the Committee

Order — Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and copies thereof forwarded to the President and the Members of the Committee

By order of the Governor,

N V H SIMONS,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS

Dacca.—No 4557L A —18th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for opening out a mehtai's passage at Manoharkhan's Bazar in the mahalla of Manoharkhan's Bazar, sheet No 44, Ward No 4, in the town of Dacca, thana Kotwali, pargana Jahangirnagar, district Dacca it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral plot No 628 and measuring, more or less, 0 0172 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid mahalla of Manoharkhan's Bazar

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dacca

Rangpur. — No 4559L A -- 18th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Eastern Bengal Railway for a public purpose, viz, for a trenching ground of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Fulchari, in the village of Gazania, jurisdiction list No 68, thana Fulchari, paigana Patiladaha, district Rangpur, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plots Nos 6827, 6828, 6829, 6832 and 6833 (part), and measuring, more or less, 0 256 of an acre is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Gazania

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Rangpur

Chittagong.—No 4561L A - 18th April 1939 — Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chittagong Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of the play ground of Patharghatta Fisherman's Primary School in the village of Suja Katgor, police-station Kotwali, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of revisional survey plot No 693, and measuring, more or less, 0 031 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Suja Katgor

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition hereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Chittagong

Dacca.—No 4643L A—19th April 1939—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for opening out a surface drain at Prasanna Poddar's Lane in the town of Dacca in the mahalla of Prasanna Poddar's Lane, ward No 2, thana Kotwali, pargana Jahangirnagar, district Dacca, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 162, 161 and 147 and measuring, more or less, 0 0020 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid mahalla of Prasanna Poddar's Lane

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dacca

Howrah.—No 4645L A—19th April 1939—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah district board for a public purpose, viz, for easing the sharp curve at the junction of Mohiary Rajgunj Road and N. C. Paul Road, in the village of Jhorehat, thana Sankrail, pargana Arsha, district Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0 0065 of an acre, bounded on the—

Plot No. 1:

North—By Mohiary Rajgunj Road,
East—By N C Pal Road,
South and West—By land of Kishori Mohan Pal,

Plot No. 2:

North and West—By land of Behari Lal Pal,

South and East—By N C Pal Road,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Jhorehat

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Howrah

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers of the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah

Burdwan.—No 4667L A—19th April 1939—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No 1144L A, dated the 27th January 1939, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 238-39, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 2nd February 1939, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0 096 of an acre of land by the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd, for extension of Kerosene Oil Depot at Burakar, in the village of Burakar, jurisdiction list No 30, thana Kulti, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan

Nadia.—No 4698L A—20th April 1939—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(7) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 15 acres and comprising cadastral survey plots Nos 744 and 746 of mauza Kamalpur, jurisdiction list No 71, thana Alamdanga, pargana Nagarbanka, district Nadia, which was declared to be taken under declaration No 5540L A, dated the 18th March 1938, published at page 550, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, for the playground of the Alamdanga High English School, required by the Alamdanga School authority

Rangpur.—No 4790L A—22nd April 1939—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of a town police out-post building at Dhap, Rangpur town, in the village of Raghunathganj, jurisdiction list No 93, thana Rangpur, pargana Manthana, district Rangpur, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot No 492 entire and measuring, more or less, 0 32 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Raghunathganj.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Rangpur

24-Parganas.—No 4809L A —24th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for re-excavation of Raja Ulla's jhaia and Ali's katu, in the village of Bil Balli, jurisdiction list No 44, thana Swarupnagar, pargana Buran, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose, two pieces of land comprising cadastral plots Nos 19497, 19425, 19424, 19421, 19415, 19389, 19388 and portions of plots Nos 19379, 19378, 19322, 19321, 19312, 19313, 20445, 20583, 20447, 20448, 20580, 20716, 20717, 20461, 20460 and 20459 and measuring, more or less, 3 178 acres, are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bil Balli

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Khasmahal Officer, Alipore, 24-Parganas

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas

ERRATUM

24-Parganas.—No 4603L A — 18th April 1939 —In line 7 of notification No 14914-L A, dated the 28th July 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 1564, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th August 1938, in respect of the acquisition of land required for Mudeali Municipal Free Primary Girls' School in the village of Mudeali, jurisdiction list No 11, revenue thana Behala, new thana Metiabruz, pargana Magura, district 24-Parganas, for the word "School" read "Girls' School".

DECLARATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 4604L.A. — 18th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Garden Reach Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the Mudeali Municipal Free Primary Girls' School, in the village of Mudeali, jurisdiction list No 11, revenue thana Behala, new thana Metiabruz, pargana Magura, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising holding No "A1/12" and block No. "N", and measuring, more or less, 0 0177 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Mudeali

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Garden Reach Municipality

24-Parganas.—No 4606L A — 18th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the district board, 24-Parganas, for a public purpose, viz., for excavation of a tank, in the village of Namkhana, jurisdiction list No 50, thana Kakdwip, pargana Sundarban, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portions of cadastral plots Nos 1184 and 1187, and measuring, more or less, 1 72 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Namkhana

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, district board, 24-Parganas, as well as in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas

Faridpur.—No 4647L A —19th April 1939 —Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for closing breach in the Flank-Bund of Golabari Lock, in the village of Khatra, jurisdiction list No 77, thana Gopalganj, pargana Makimpur, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos 42, 44 and 45 and measuring, more or less, 0 31 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Khatra, police-station Gopalganj, district Faridpur

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan. — No. 4625 L.A. — 19th April 1939 — In line 16 of declaration No 12885-L.A., dated the 5th September 1936, published at page 2178, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Asansol Municipality for the outfall works of the sewerage scheme in the village of Asansol Municipality, district Burdwan, read "2 92" for "2 71."

N V H SYMONS,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Jurisdiction.

ERRATUM

Rajahm. — No. 4794 Jur — 22nd April 1939 — In notification No 651 Jur, dated the 14th January 1939, published at page 161, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th January 1939, for the name of police-station "Arahi" read "Atrai."

By order of the Governor,

N V H SYMONS,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

NOTIFICATIONS

Jalpaiguri. — No. 4627 For — 19th April 1939 — In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons, being members of the Toorsa-Sankos Fishing and Shooting Association, in the district of Jalpaiguri, to discharge the functions of a Forest-Officer under the sections of the said Act noted against their names for a period of one year from the 27th April 1939 within the limits of the reserved forests of the Buxa Forest Division in so far as such functions are required by the hunting, shooting and fishing rules made under the said Act to be discharged by a Forest-Officer —

Mr C W Tew, Newlands Tea Estate and post office

Mr R S Moss, Kalchini Tea Estate and post office

Mr C T Irwin, Bharnobari Tea Estate, post office Hasimara

Mr M C Roy, Majherdabri Tea Estate, post office Alipur Duar

52 (1) Power to seize forest produce in respect of which there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, cart or cattle used in committing any such offence

53 Power to release property seized by them under section 52

64 (1) Power to arrest without warrant

No. 4635 For — 19th April 1939 — Mr Y S Ahmad, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on relinquishing his duties as Secretary, West Bengal Forest Committee, is attached, as a temporary measure, to the Buxa Division with headquarters at Rajabhatkhawa

Excise.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta. — No. 4680 Ex — 20th April 1939 — Rai Tarakeswar Bhattacharji Bahadur, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, was allowed leave on average pay for three days, with effect from the 4th April to 6th April 1939, under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii), in extension of the leave granted to him under notification No. 3809 Ex, dated the 27th March 1939.

H. GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 5 Ex — 18th April 1939 — Babu Rabindra Nath Bose, Inspector of Excise, is posted to Hooghly on the expiry of the period of his deputation to Naogaon in connection with the work of cultivation and manufacture of ganja, in the interest of public service

D MACPHERSON,
Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal

